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Son Rajiv is sworn in as Prime Minister and appeals on television for calm

Fear after Sikhs kill Mrs Gandhi

Britain salutes fallen leader

By Julian Haviland Political Editor

Eloquent tributes to Mrs Gandhi were paid in both Houses at Westminster by members of all parties, several of whom had been a personal friend of the Indian leader for many years.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher in the Commons recalled a message she received from Mrs Gandhi after the Brighton bombing last month. "All terrorism and violence are condemnable and contemptible", Mrs Gandhi wrote.

Mrs Thatcher said a despicable act had robbed India of a great and courageous leader. She sent the good wishes of Parliament in a difficult hour to Mr Rajiv Gandhi "for whom we have both affection and respect.

"The murder of a democratic leader is an attack on democracy itself", she said. Terrorism would only strengthen the resolve of free people that violence should not prevail.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Opposition leader, said: "Today another democrat was brutally murdered. That shall not wound democracy. Its strength overwhelms violence."

Nearly a hundred MPs of all parties had by last night signed a letter of condolence to the High Commissioner for India. Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe were among those who signed the book of condolence at the High Commission offices.

Mrs Thatcher learnt by telephone at 6am yesterday of the attack on Mrs Gandhi, whom she had last met at the funeral of President Andropov's funeral in Moscow in February.

She has visited Indis three times as Prime Minster, most recently for the Commonwealth heads of governments meeting under Mrs Gandhi's chairmanship a year ago.

Mrs Thatcher's planned visit to Bonn tomorrow for talks with the Federal Chandellor, Dr Kohl, was yesterday cancelled by mutual agreement.

● Mrs Indira Gandhi died in the grounds of her Delhi home under a hail of bullets from three Sikhs in her own security guard
● Congress Party leaders moved swiftly to quell uncertainty by swearing in her son, Rajiv, as Prime Minister to take her place
● Eloquent tributes to Mrs Gandhi from world leaders were echoed in the House of Commons by Mrs Thatcher, Mr Kinnock and many others
● An anonymous caller telephoned Associated Press in Delhi to claim that the assassination was "revenge for the Sikh religion" (Page 6)

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, died yesterday in a hail of Sten gun and revolver bullets directed at her by Sikhs among the police guards who were supposed to be ensuring her security.

The assassination of a leader as powerful and dominant as she was immediately plunged the country into a feverish fear for its integrity and unity, but administrative and party leaders moved swiftly to ensure political continuity by having her elder son, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, sworn in as Prime Minister to succeed her.

Mr Gandhi, aged 40, one of the five general secretaries of his mother's party, Congress (I), and a member of Parliament from Uttar Pradesh, took the oath at Rashtrapati Bhavan, the red and yellow sandstone presidential palace which dominates governmental Delhi. The oath was administered by President Zail Singh, himself a Sikh.

As he did so anguished mobs began to take revenge against Sikhs in the streets of the capital. No deaths have been confirmed but late last night it was possible to see evidence of their violence in vehicles overturned on street corners.

Mr Gandhi appeared on television late last night and appealed for calm and restraint. He also asked the country for its support in his new responsibilities.

Dressed in a white homespun shirt, with an open neck, he read his speech in a rather hurried monotone. He said: "We should remain calm and exercise maximum restraint. We should not let our emotions get the better of us because passion clouds judgment."

He added: "The nation has placed a great responsibility on me by asking me to head the Government. I shall be able to fulfil it only with your support and cooperation.

Mrs Gandhi was killed in the grounds of her own home as she walked towards a wicket gate that separates her house, I Safdarjang Road, from its next door neighbour housing her staff offices on the corner of Akbar Road.

Waiting for her there was a television team, including the British actor, Peter Ustinov, who was about to interview her for a programme sponsored by Unicef.

As she came towards her assassins, two of them greeted her with a *namaste*, a bow with the hands pressed together; she returned the traditional greeting. The third, Sub-Inspector Beant Singh of the Delhi Armed Police, fired at her with his revolver. As she fell the other two began firing. Constable Satwant Singh emptied 30 rounds of his sten gun at her as she lay on the ground.

Both he and inspector Beant were themselves shot by other guards. Beant died. Satwand Singh was taken to hospital where he was said to be recovering. The third assailant was overpowered, unharmed, and has not been named.

"They sounded to me like fire crackers at first, but later I realized they were weapons firing", said Mr Ustinov, who was held at the residence for five hours and only released when the authorities were certain that his team from Irish television had not filmed the assassination.

Mrs Gandhi was rushed to the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, the nearest thing that Delhi has got to a hospital for top people. There she was operated on for four hours, principally on her abdomen and chest. She never regained consciousness, however, and died at 2.30 pm local time. She would have been 67 this month.

On Tuesday, in one of her last public statements, Mrs Gandhi had spoken of dying in the service of India.

"Even if I died in the service of the nation, I would be proud of it", she said. "Every drop of my blood, I am sure, will contribute to the growth of this nation and to make it strong and dynamic."

Her body was brought back last night to Safdarjang Road, where it will lie until a state funeral on Saturday. Mrs Margaret Thatcher will attend the funeral at Shantivana on the banks of the river Yamuna, close to the memorial on the site of the funeral pyre of the first Indian Prime Minister, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru. Mrs Gan- [illegible]

Princess Anne, who is in India on a tour of Save the Children Fund projects, is expected to represent the Queen. The Princess was to have dined last night with Mrs Gandhi. She heard the news as she was on her way to visit Mrs Gandhi's aunt, Mrs Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, in Mussoorie, and has cancelled her programme of visits for today. She is also expected to cancel the rest of her tour this week, and the future of her trip to the east coast of the country now seems in doubt.

Violence broke out in many cities besides Delhi. In Lucknow and Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh there were reports of intercommunal disturbances. In Madras shopkeepers pulled

Continued on back page, col 3

Taking the helm: Mr Rajiv Gandhi being sworn in as Prime Minister by President Zail Singh, a Sikh.



Mrs Gandhi: Her last greeting was for her killers as she stepped towards them. The night before her death, she said: "If I die today, every drop of my blood will invigorate [illegible]



Militant Sikhs jubilant in London

By Staff Reporters

Overjoyed Sikhs sang, danced, marched and set off fireworks in London yesterday in jubilation at the death of Mrs Gandhi, while militants swore to seek further vengeance and start a guerrilla war in India.

The words "blood for blood" were everywhere outside the Sikh temple in Havelock Road, Southall, as Sikhs with flashing eyes and dark beards spoke of preparations to right their wrongs back in India.

Not all Sikhs shared the militants' views. "It's bad to kill people. It is no solution to the problem," an old man said, shaking his head

Not far away half a dozen policemen stood on guard outside a Hindu temple, but there appeared to be no sign of tension or violence between the communities.

The head of the self-styled Sikh government in exile, Dr Jaggit Singh Chohan, said the shooting of Mrs Gandhi was "only the beginning " of a campaigne to wipe out those responsible for the bloodbath at the Golden Temple of Amritsar. "Mrs Gandhi had to suffer just as the Sikhs suffered," he said.

He appealed to Sikhs in Britain to stay calm and not to cause trouble on the streets.

There are about half a milion Sikhs in Britain, representing about one third of the population who have Indiam origins. They are largely concentrated in Southall, the Midlands conurbation stretching from Birmingham et Wolverhampton.

Many other Indians were shocked by the assassination, and Mr Prakash Mehrotra, the High commissioner in London, appealed for "calm, courage and fortitude" from them and from Sikhs.



Dr Chohan: "Mrs Gandhi had to suffer".

Thatcher to fly to funeral

By Our Foreign Staff

Representatives of the nations in their scores and the poor of India in their hundreds of thousands will gather in Delhi on Saturday for the funeral of Mrs Indira Gandhi. Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, with leaders of the Opposition parties, are expected to fly to India together tomorrow.

No announcement has yet been made on who will represent the Queen, but it is likely that Princess Anne will do so. The Princess is already in Delhi, touring in her capacity as president of the Save the Children Fund.

Mrs Thatcher has postponed a visit to Bonn that was planned for tomorrow in order to attend. The West German Government will be represented at the funeral by Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister.

The United States delegation will be headed by Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State. The funeral comes just three days before the US presidential election. A high-level delegation from the Soviet Union is expected in Delhi, but there had been no announcement from Moscow last night.

Mrs Gandhi's body is now in her home, where she was killed. The funeral ceremony and cremation will take place on the banks of the River Yamuna, close by the site of her father's funeral pyre.

A 12-day period of official mourning starts today throughout India. Both the Pakistan and Sri Lanka governments have also declared official national mourning.

NI exemption idea to boost jobs for young

Ministers are considering helping the young unemployed by offering exemption from national insurance contributions to them and to any employer who takes them on

It is understood that the idea is being discussed by Lord King, the Cabinet's job creator, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, and the Treasury. No costings were availabale yesterday, but the Treasury could well resist the scheme on expenditure grounds.

Supporters of the proposal argue that employers would be given a double incentive to take on young people. They would save money on contributions and would save on paperwork.

UN vote blow for Argentina

Argentine officials at the United Nations have been told that Britain's European Community allies will abstain rather than support Argentina on a General Assembly resolution urging negotiations on Falkland Islands sovereignty.

Bomb suspect

Police are seeking a man who gave a false name when he stayed in one of the hotel rooms where the Brighton bomb may have been planted Page 2

Policeman killed

A gunman shot dead a police sergeant and seriously wounded a constable in the centre of Leeds Page 3

General sacked

The Spanish Cabinet dismissed General Manuel Alvarez Zalba, Captain- General of the Saragossa region, who said Spain's two enclaves in North Africa cannot be defended from Moroccan occupation

Earlier story, page 10

Opec accord

Nigeria has overcome Opec pressure to cut its oil production and is keeping its quota intact. Other Opec producers have agreed production cuts

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize of £2,000 was won yesterday by Mr Helwig Horne who lives in Bethersden, Kent. Portfolio list, page 26; how to play, information service, back page.

Coal board's public relations chief takes sudden 'leave'

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The increasing tensions at the highest levels of the National Coal Board erupted for the second time this week with the news yesterday that Mr Geoffrey Kirk, its director of public relations, had been sent "on vacation" amid suggestions in Whitehall that he would not return.

Mr Kirk, aged 63, a coal board employee for 35 years, is well regarded among his peers, and by Whitehall and the media, as a highly accomplished communicator.

The dispute which led to his sudden departure on leave arose after Monday's fiasco on conflicting statements over the future role of Mr Michael Eaton, Mr Ian MacGregor's recently appointed personal adviser.

A statement issued by Mr Kirk's office had said that Mr Eaton, who was to be the coal board's "front man", was cancelling media interviews because of "sensational" events over the weekend – a reference to the National Union of Mineworkers' contacts with Libya.

That statement, which provoked speculation that Mr Eaton was moved to the sidelines, led to a second statement, in his name, that he had cancelled interviews because the coal board had agreed to attend yesterday's peace talks at Acas.

There were unconfirmed reports that Mr Kirk, director of public relations under four coal board chairmen, had tendered his resignation in protest at what he saw as the poor handling by the board of the Eaton issue.

Sources at Hobart House, the board's London headquarters, said that many of its public image problems had stemmed from Mr MacGregor's personal behaviour and his dislike of the media.

It was pointed out that a chairman who hides his face behind a carrier bag when entering talks with the NUM does not create a good impression.

Mr Kirk's concern about the board's image was said to be shared by high-level sources in Whitehall.

Mr Eaton held a meeting last night with the board's regional and London public relations staff to discuss Mr Kirk's departure. It is understood that there was a strong feeling expressed that Mr Kirk should be allowed to return to his job.

The coal board's public relations operation has been regarded for many years by seasoned industrial observers as the best of any state idustry, and it is felt that much of the credit for this has lain with Mr Kirk.

He has been regarded as a dedicated coal board man, albeit of the "traditionalist" school unhappy with some of the methods brought to the business by Mr MacGregor.

Coal dispute diary, page 2

Pit peace talks break down

By Our Labour Correspondent

Talks between the National Union of Mineworkers and National Coal Board at Acas broke down last night after talks which had lasted all day. There were no plans for further talks.

The atmosphere at the talks was tense because of the revelation on Tuesday by Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, of a "hit list" of pits due to close in the coalfields of the North-east.

Mr Scargilland senior NUM officials were meeting a coal board team led by the chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, against the backgroud of little optimism that the talks could produce a settlement.

A meeting of the NUM executive in Sheffield is planned for today when an attempt will be made to bring some moderates on to the negotiating team which has been meeting the board in a series of talks spread of six months.

The present team comprises Mr Scargill, Mr Michael McGahey, the vice-president, and Mr Peter Heathfield, the general secretary. Moderates apparently want the little-used full negotiating team, comprising about twelve people, to conduct the talks in future.

That move at the executive was being made on the assumption that last night's talks would end in failure, although it was thought that Acas officials were determined to keep the talks going for as long as possible.

● Mr Scargill's claim to have discovered a "hit list" was dismissed yesterday by Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy (our Political Editor writes).

In a letter to Mr Stanley Orme, opposition spokesman on energy, he said Mr Scargill had got hold of documents prepared by coal board engineers which provided factual information about what would happen to existing pits. It was not a "hit list" but an investment document.

Ethiopians delay RAF food flights

The departure of three RAF Hercules freight aircraft with relief supplies for Ethiopia was delayed at the last moment yesterday when the Ethiopians said they would not be able to land at Addis Ababa.

The news came just six hours before the aircraft were due to take off from RAF Lyneham in Wiltshire. The Ethiopians are believed to have told the RAF that the airport was full and would not be able to receive the aircraft, which were due to arrive there tomorrow.

It is understood that the Ethiopians have suggested that the aircraft should fly to Assab on the coast just north of Djibouti and about 400 miles north-east of Addis Ababa. However, Assab is believed to have neither the fuel nor water facilities necessary to provide a base for the Hercules.

The departure of the Hercules is likely to be delayed for at least 24 hours while altenative airport facilities are sought.

Last night, Conservative MPs were angry at the delay to the Hercules flights. Sir Gerard Vaughan, the former health minister, said: "We are not looking for gratitude from the Ethiopian Government. They are showing that they are an inhuman and a politically-motivated government with a total disregard for human suffering". It was an uncivilized act of obstruction, he said.

Mr Peter Bruinvels, MP for Leicester East, accused the Ethiopians of hypocrisy. "It is their publicity stunt in reverse. We are interested in saving lives. The quicker we get there the more lives we save because time is running out."

The Ethiopians' action has hardened the view of the Government that the Marxist regime is being deliberately obstructive

Better health service is treating more patients, Fowler says

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The National Health Service in England treated 450,000 more in-patient cases last year than in 1978, with nearly 2.5 million more out-patient attendances, according to figures published yesterday by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services.

In the first annual report on the health service in England, a clear attempt to answer charges of cuts, Mr Fowler said: "There is no doubt that there have been real advances in recent years, with more and better services to more patients than ever before."

The increase in cases treated was much bigger than in the previous five years to 1978.

The report acknowledges that while spending in cash terms doubled from £6.5bn to nearly £13bn, the increase in real terms after allowing for pay and price increases was just over 7 per cent.

The House of Commons Social Services Committee said earlier this year that such growth in the hospital and community health services was barely sufficient to keep pace with increased demand from technological advances and the growing number of elderly.

The report says, however, that the increase are sufficient to allow those services to grow more quickly than the demographic pressure on them, to finance expansion of family practitioner services and to provide capital spending 23 per cent higher in real terms than in 1978-79.

It also shows, however, that capital spending is 25 per cent lower in real terms than a decade ago. Nevertheless, 35 new hospital schemes costing more than £5m will be completed in the five years to December and 70 more, costing more than £840m, are planned or under construction.

The report points to a 50 per cent increase in the number of new kidney failure patients treated since 1978, a doubling in the number of coronary by-pass operations and a reduction by one third over five years in the death rate for babies at or near birth.

Doctors have been complaining, however, that the health service still treats fewer kidney patients a head of population, performs fewer by-pass operations and has a worse perinatal mortality than many comparable countries.

The report shows that there are 9,500 fewer acute beds than five years ago, but the throughput – the number of cases treated per available bed – has risen by 19 per cent. Each case now costs just over 5 per cent less to treat in real volume terms.

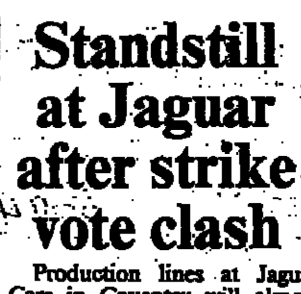
Over the five years, 8,800 fewer mental illness beds are now occupied each day and 6,400 fewer mental hadicap beds with the switch to community care.

Five million people now regularly use day care facilities against 4.5 million in 1978.

● The Government is to review its policy of imposing handling charges for blood supplied to hospices, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, said yesterday. He suggested that the answer might be for local health authorities to meet the bill.

Help the Hospices, a national charity for the 90 centres for the terminally ill, said that it would ask ministers to waive the £11 a pint handling charge, instead of telling local health authorities to pay.

The Health Service in England Annual Report 1984. (Stationery Office, £6.95).



Standstill at Jaguar after strike vote clash

Production lines at Jaguar Cars in Coventry will almost certainly be at a stand still today after workers voted yesterday to strike for more pay.

But management at the newly-privatized company is understood to be considering a postal ballot among the 7,000 workers after controversy about votes at mass meetings.

The vote for a strike was about two to three in favour, according to union leaders, but the company feels there were "irregularities":

● Austin Rover workers were warned yesterday that jobs would be lost if they go on a prolonged strike for a 20 per cent rise. In a letter to 28,000 production workers the chairman Mr Harold Musgrove, said that the *10 per cent offer might* be withdrawn as a result of a strike.

● Productin at Vauxhall's factory at Luton was halted yesterday as more than 1,000 workers were laid off in a dispute about the introduction of a relief cover scheme for workers on the Cavalier assembly line.

● In the first ballot on industrial action conducted under the Trade Union Act, 1984 workers at the Ilford photographic company at Mobberley, Cheshire, have voted by 77 per cent to 23 per cent to continue an overtime ban.

Medical check at GCHQ

Staff at the Government Communications Headquarters, Cheltenham, are being asked to allow their medical records to be made available to civil service doctors.

Letters with the security classification "confidential" have been sent to 7,000 workers telling them that they are expected to agree to the move, recommended by the security commission report into the Geoffrey Prime spy scandal. His psychological flaws went undiscovered in security checks.

Teachers in pay claim survey

The National Union of Teachers is to conduct a survey on teachers' school activities in out-of-classrooms hours in the four weeks from Sunday, November 11.

The union is hoping to use the survey to support its pay claim, negotiations for which start today. Teachers are seeking a single salary scale with a minimum of £7,250 a year and a maximum of £29,000.

£60,000 a year college post

The principal of a new institute aimed at producing technologists for industry will be one of the highest paid academics in Britain with a salary of £60,000.

The Institute of Information Technology which will open at Milton Keynes next spring will produce about 800 undergrates each year by 1990 with 5,000 students on short career-oriented courses. It is seeking funding from the high technology sector.

More evictions at Greenham

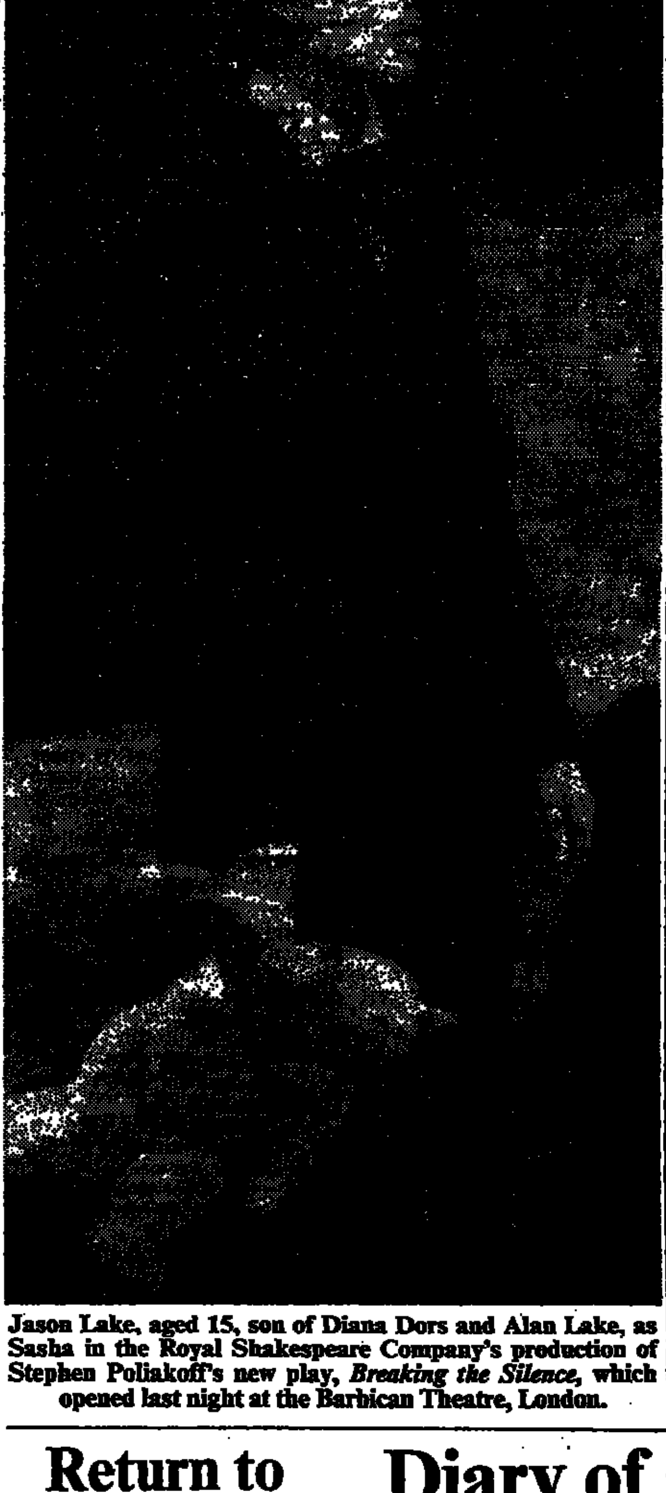
There were two further evictions of women protesters at the main gate of the Greenham Common cruise millile base yesterday, and at the other five camps around the base, women spent much of the day packing and unloading their possessions as evictions continued. The evictions at the main gate began on Tuesday, under a high court order granted to the Department of Transport.

In spite of the evictions, nearly 100 women remained at the six camps yesterday.

Maxwell attack on Press Council

Mr Robert Maxwell, chairman of the Mirror Group, yesterday criticized Fleet Street and the Press Council. Public trust in the British press had seldom been lower, he said in a speech delivered for him at the Newspaper Press Fund lunch in Edinburgh.

Mr Maxwell said public suspicion of the press was damaging to democracy. The Press Council was not going to help because it did too little and what it did was always too late.



Jason Lake, aged 15, son of Diana Dors and Alan Lake, as Sasha in the Royal Shakespeare Company's production of Stephen Poliakoff's new play, *Breaking the Silence*, which opened last night at the Barbican Theatre, London.

BR among targets for closed shop test cases

By Barrie Clement
Labour Reporter

The Freedom Association is to bring test cases in three target industries on closed shop legislation which comes into force today. The right-wing pressure group has selected British Rail, British Gas and the Electricity Council which together employ more than 200,000 workers who are made to join unions.

Mr Gerald Hartup, national organizer of the association, believes that the three state-owned organizations are deliberately withholding information from employees about the Employment Act 1982. The legislation provides for a secret ballot on the closed shop if *unions are to retain exemption* from civil action.

Mr Hartup said yesterday that a number of British Gas employees are prepared to cooperate with test cases and he would be advertising for volunteers in the other two organizations.

Under the Act anyone dismissed for refusing to join a union in a closed shop not backed by a ballot, can claim up to £11,850 in damages plus a year's pay for older highly-paid staff.

The association believes that employees are being "kept in the dark" because the three companies want to hold the legislation in reserve as a bargaining counter in future negotiations.

● The Newspaper Publishers Association (NPA) has effectively given up its attempt to organize a closed shop ballot among Fleet Street production workers.

Leaders of print unions have replied to a letter from the NPA making it clear that they will adhere to TUC policy and have nothing to do with such a vote. At branch level, members were insructed to boycott any ballot and the employers have therefore quietly dropped the idea.

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

What are the wider political implications of Mr Scargill's Libyan adventure? Had Mr Neil Kinnock and Mr Norman Willis failed to condemn it there would have been no doubt about the answer. Both the Labour Party and the TUC would have suffered severely from being the friends of the friends of terrorists.

But Mr Kinnock and Mr Willis responded impeccably. Their condemnation was forthright and unequivocal. They could not have disassociated themselves more clearly from any idea of using Colonel Gaddafi as a late reinforcement.

Yet in doing so they have not entirely disposed of the political question. There has never been the slightest justification for doubting either Mr Kinnock's or Mr Willis's democratic credentials.

Mr Kinnock comes from the left wing of the party, but not from the hard left. Mr Willis received the support of most left-wing unions in his election last month as general secretary of the TUC, but some of the most perceptive right wingers backed him as well. Like Mr Kinnock, he is a man of the moderate left.

Mealy-mouthed performance

The doubt about them do not relate to their political priciples, but to their political strength. Are they powerful enough to restrain the extremists behind them?

No general secretary of the TUC can answer that question on his own. His power depends on his influence, not his authorty, and on the extent to which he can speak with the support of the leaders of the large individual unions. It will be a little while before Mr Willis can fairly be judged on that score.

But for Mr Kinnock the question is immediate and critical. Labour has been damaged at successive general elections by the popular fear that behind the parliamentary leadership there lurk extreme forces waiting to exercise more and more control over the party. The leader has therefore to convince the voters not only that his own instincts are right, but also that he would *not* be pushed around in office.

At the TUC conference in Brighton Mr Kinnock was not inhibited from following his instincts ion condemning violence on the picket line. But at the Labour conference he sounded like a leader afraid of his party. He did indeed condemn violence, but wrapped up his criticism of ugly behaviour on the picket line with just about every other form of violence he could think of. It was a mealy-mouthed performance.

Stakes raised for Labour

Now, away from the intimidating atmosphere of Blackpool, Mr Kinnock has taken the opportunity to revert to his bolder stance. That in itself can do him nothing but good with the general public. But the effect of Mr Scargill's conduct has been to make the forces lurking behind Mr Kinnock look all the more extreme and distasteful to the British electorate. This means that the political stakes in the miners' strike have been raised for Labour.

It has always been true that Labour would stand to gain more than any other party in the long run if Mr Scargill were cut down to size. The Scargill bogey is a great asset to the Conservatives and some help to the Alliance. The more threatening he seems, the larger the bogy.

His Libyan blunder has made him potentially a still bigger handicap to Labour. He will be all the more an electoral liability if he emerges strongly from the strike. So, whatever they may say in public, Labour has an even greater motive for praying silently that he does not enjoy a triumph.

Auditor General's report

Britain losing Tornado work

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Britain is losing defence work worth as much as £250m on the Tornado combat aircraft project.

Sir Gordon Downey, Comptroller and Auditor General, said in a report yesterday that the collaborative project, launched by Britain, Germany and Italy in 1969, had developed "a substantial work-sharing imbalance".

He said: "In 1978, the Public Accounts Committee were told that because of a reduction in the number of aircraft required by Germany, with changes in relative pay and price levels and in exchange rates, the original work-sharing allocations had resulted in an adverse imbalance against the United Kingdom.

"In 1983, the commmittee were informed that a detailed review in 1980 had indentified an imbalance of over £100m, but that the three nations had agreed not to make an immediate compensatory transfer of work to the United Kingdom as this would have disrupted time scales and increased costs."

The latest calculation of the imbalaince, worked out more than a year ago, increased the loss to 250m

● A virtual collapse in the financial control of the health and social services accounts for north and west Belfast was reported to Parliament yesterday.

Mr Louis Calvert, the Northern Ireland Comptroller and Auditor General, said in a report on the 1982-83 accounts for U'ster's four health and social services board's that the auditor had been forced to qualify the Eastern Board's £288m accounts because of the situation in the North and West Belfast District.

"Normal accounting procedures and internal control within North and West Belfast District were largely inoperative during the year", he said.

Among the specific items noted by the auditor, he reported:

A failure to reconcile the district's record of its current bank account with the bank's records after January 31, 1983;

large discrepancies between the petty cash accounts and the balance held;

the opening by the special services headquarters office of an additional current bank account without district or board approval, and the maintenance of inadequate records on that account;

the charging of a suspense account balance of more than £500,000 to building and engineering services for one hospital, although a large part related to other spending heads and to other hospitals.

ECGD criticized, page 23

Guest who gave false name sought

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

Police investigating the Grand Hotel bombing are understood to be seeking a male guest who took one of the rooms at the seat of the blast a few weeks before the Conservative Party Conference.

The man is among a group of guests Sussex police are keen to trace who stayed at the hotel since July and used false identities or addresses, often to conceal illicit affairs.

The male guest took one of the two rooms in which the bomb may have been planted. He booked in during September. The address he gave has been checked but he is not known there.

The police are working against the background of intensive scientific evaluations of the tons of debris taken from the Grand to Woolwich Arsenal. It is now understood that "significant finds" include a battery and part of a specialized timing mechanism.

● A Provisional IRA arms cache including bomb-making material was uncovered as workmenm lifted floorboards in a north London terraced house yesterday.

The cache of five weapons, detonators, timers and ammunition is thought by Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad to date back to the Hyde Park bombing in 1982 or even earlier to the late 1970s when the IRA used a number of secret addresses in north London.

The find in Ferndale Road, Tottenham, is not being linked to the Grand Hotel bombing in Brighton last month but detectives are confident it was laid down for a provisional active service unit.

Return to work is 'steady'

The drift back to work in the north Derbyshire coalfield continued yesterday with a record 1,137 men turning up. The National Coal Board said that was 22 more than Tuesday and 86 more than on the same day last week.

Pickets stoned several coal lorries at Staveley, and at Brimington a motorist found emulsion paint poured over his car. Police said the man lives next door to a working miner and the incident may have been a case of mistaken identity.

● In the Yorkshire coalfield, the coal board said 96 miners went to work at pits; three more than yesterday. Pickets were out in force, but there was only one reported arrest.

● Police fear two men who tried to saw through an electricity cable carrying the power supply to a main Yorkshire coking plant may be dead. They hit an 11,000-volt live wire and the blinding flashes could be seen for miles around and police fear the men could have been blown into a fast-flowing river near by. Power to thousands of homes in surrounding villages was cut off.

Two men were seen near The Orgreave plant, *which supplies* coke to Scunthorpe steelworks. A spokesman said power from the cable could have caused serious burns. The river has been searched without success.

Diary of a year of pits disruption

The miners' dispute which went into its second year yesterday started over a 5.2 per cent pay offer made by the coal board. Since then, it become a strike over pit closures which has engulfed three-quarters of British coalfields, involved 150,000 miners, has cost by some estimates more than £2,000m and led to almost 7,500 arrests on picket lines.

Sept 1: Mr Ian MacGregor takes over as chairman of NCB.
Oct 1: 5.2 per cent offer from NCB.
Oct 22: special NUM conference calls national overtime ban.
Oct 31: overtime ban starts.
Jan 19: Peter Heathfield elected NUM general secretary.
Mar 5: Yorkshire NUM calls strike over proposed closure of Cortonwood and Bullcliffe Wood collieries.
Mar 8: NUM executive backs Yorkshire and Scottish strikes and any other areas wishing to join 'rolling strikes' programme. Government announces big improvement in severence terms for miners aged under 50.
Mar 10: South Wales NUM votes against strike.
Mar 12: Half coalfields closed, including South Wales.
Mar 13: NCB wins High Court injunction outlawing secondary picketing.
Mar 17: Moderate areas vote against strike.
Mar 19: NCB drops High Court action.
Apr 5: Ballot of Nottinghamshire NUM shows three-to-one majority against strike.
Apr 12: NUM executive rejects call for national ballot and opts for special conference.
Apr 19: Special conference reduces *ballot requirements for national* strike from 55 per cent to simple majority.
May 23: NUM and NCB talks collapse.
June 8: Two sides meet in Edinburgh and say progress is made.
July 6: "Constructive" meetings in London.
July 9: Dock strike starts over loading of iron ore at Immingham.
July 18: Further NCB-NUM meeting. Board moved away from use of word "uneconomic".
July 21: Dock strike called off.
July 31: South Wales area of NUM fined £50,000 for secondary picketing and funds seized.
Aug 23: Second dock strike called over supplies breaking blockade of Ravenscraig steelplant.
Sept 1: Mr Arthur Scargill wins TUC general council support.
Sept 3: Congress pledges "total support" for miners.
Sept 9: NUM-NCB talks run through week.
Sept 15: Talks break down.
Sept 18: Second dock strike called off.
Sept 28: Nacods records 82.5 per cent vote for strike.
Oct 1: NCB-Nacods talks to head off strike. Mr Scargill and NUM served with papers alleging contempt of court.
Oct 6: NUM-NCB talks at Acas.
Oct 7: NCB-Nacods talks.
Oct 8: Resumed NUM-NCB Acas talks.
Oct 10: NUM fined £200,000 and Mr Scargill £1,000 for contempt.
Oct 11: New Acas talks.
***Oct 15:** Talks fail.*
Oct 16: Nacods calls strike for October 25.
Oct 24: Nacods calls off strike but NUM rejects NCB peace formula.
Oct 31: NCB dismisses director of public relations.

£71,500 for Crown Prince's gift

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Auction price records have been toppled in London and Stockhom during the past 24 hours. A Japaneses lacquer cabinet which used to belong to the Duke of Windsor set a new record for Japanese furniture when it sold for £71,500 (estimate £15,000-£20,000) to S. Ashkenazie, a San Francisco dealer, at Sotheby's in London.

The richly-ornamental piece, in gold and silver lacquer, dates from the nineteenth century and was a gift to the Duke in 1921 when he was Prince of Wales from the Crown Prince Hirohito of Japan who came to England on a state visit. The Duke sold it at Christie's in 1957 for 135gns, long before Japanese prices became high.

In Torquay a newly popular Victorian artist soared into the big money class. A luscious Oriental beauty called "Leila", painted by Sir Frank Dicksee in 1892, sold for £159,500 (estimate £30,000-£50,000) to be unnamed dealer. It came from a collection of Victorian paintings, formed in the 1940s, which sold far beyond expectations.

In Stockholm new auction price records were being set for the work of nineteenth century Swedish painters. A watercolour summer landscape dated 1886, by Carl Larsson, with a pretty women lying in the shade, reading a newspaper, made 1.03m kr (estimate 500,000-600,000 kr) or £100,000. Larsson visited Paris and adapted the style of the Barbizon *plein air* painters to Swedish landscape.

Publishers' plea

The Periodical Publishers Association, whose members publish 2,000 magazine titles, yesterday opposed value-added tax on any part of publishing as "regressive and detrimental to the democratic process".

Labour urged not to fight 'bomb poll'

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Labour Party leadership is being pressed by some MPs and members of the national executive committee to think again on its judgment that it should contest the Enfield, Southgate, by-election caused by the death of Sir Anthony Berry in the Brighton bombing.

Mr Neil Kinnock's view that the all-party "business as usual" reaction to the attack on the Grand Hotel means fighting the election was challenged yesterday at a private meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party in the Commons, and is likely to be questioned next Monday when the issue comes before the party's organization committee.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours, MP for Workington, said in the PLP meeting yesterday that the leadership should say that it had decided against fighting the election because business-as-usual in that constituency meant a Tory MP. The electorate had chosen a Tory MP and that decision should not be interfered with by an act of violence.

His view was opposed in the PLP by Mr Harry Cohen, MP for Leyton, but it is known to be shared by many of his colleagues, who believe there is nothing to be gained from participating in a contest that they have no hope of winning.

The local Liberal association has already decided to contest the seat and will pick a candidate next month. National Liberal sources said yesterday that a decision by Labour against fighting the by-election would cause the Alliance to think again.

	seats defndd	lost	gaind	held now
C	14	7	3	10
Lab	17	3	2	16
L	4	2	4	6
SDP	1	0	2	3
Others	2	2	3	3

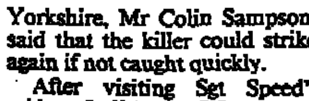
● The Labour Party has suffered a big drop in voting support after its party conference in Blackpool, according to a survey of last month's local council by-election results (our Lobby Reporter writes).

The study, published in this week's *New Statesman*, shows that in 25 three-cornered contests Labour's support fell by 7 per cent compared with September when it secured its biggest lead over the Conservatives for three years.

With more than half the by-elections having taken place last week, the setback for Mr Kinnock is bound to be seen as an inevitable consequence of the public face presented to the country by the Labour conference, which gave unqualified support to the miners.

Support for the Conservatives rose by 4 per cent, compared with September and the Alliance gained 3 per cent.

Policeman shot dead and another wounded in city centre attack



From Peter Davenport, Leeds

Armed police officers last night were hunting a gunman who shot dead a police sergeant and seriously wounded a constable. Sergeant John Speed was shot outside Leeds Parish Church as the morning service was ending. It was the day after his thirty-nineth birthday.

He was killed by a single shot from a revolver fired at close range as he went to tackle the gunman who, a few seconds earlier had shot Police Constable John Thorpe, aged 37, in the side, leaving him lying in a pool of blood.

A third officer, Police Constable John Raj, aged 31, who arrived almost immediately, chased the gunman for a mile and a half through the busy streets around the city's market area. He too was shot at, but was not hit.

Det Chief Sup John Conboy, who is leading the hunt for the gunman and an accomplice, said that the shots had not been fired as warnings to the officers. They were cold-blooded, deliberate attempts to kill.

The Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, Mr Colin Sampson, said that the killer could strike again if not caught quickly.

After visiting Sgt Speed's widow, Judith, and PC Thorpe's wife, Susan, Mr Sampson said: "It was the worst job I have ever had to do. I felt absolutely shattered at finding two young women at the hospital in these circumstances."

Sgt Speed was the father of a daughter aged 10 years and a son aged 9, and was an insurance agent until he joined the police 19 years ago. Yesterday he was sent to check a broken window at the Royal Oak public house a few minutes walk from his base at Millgarth police station.

At 8.50am PC Thorpe was sent in a Ford Transit van to follow up a complaint that two men had been seen tampering with a Ford Cortina parked in a market traders' car park in Kirkgate, opposite Leeds Parish Church.

PC Thorpe, a former RAF corporal who joined the police five years ago left his vehicle and approached the two men.

Mr Conboy said the policeman and the men had a brief conversation.

Then one of the men pulled out a revolver and fired one shot at close range, hitting the constable in the side. He fell to the floor bleeding badly.

Almost immediately Sgt Speed, who had heard of the incident on his personal radio was on the scene.

As he tried to tackle the gunman he too was shot, in the chest, and he slumped across a low wall surrounding the car park.

The gunman and his accomplice started to walk calmly away, but PC Raj, the city centre community constable, arrived and began to chase them. The two men ran off and split up.

The constable followed the man with the gun, but eventually lost sight of him behind a row of garages in Shannon Street near York Road.

The gunman then hijacked a Transit van, forcing the driver out at gunpoint. The van was found later abandoned two miles away.

The gunman being hunted last night was described as aged between 25 and 40, 5ft 10in tall, of stocky build, with grey collar-length hair and unshaven.

His accomplice was said to be 5ft 11in tall with dark brown hair, a beard and a moustache.

Last night PC Thorpe who has one daughter aged 16 years was said to be comfortable in hospital.



From left: Sgt Speed, PC Thorne, PC Raj.



Labour of love: Eros will be restored to his pedestal in Piccadilly Circus in January, limbs strengthened, arrow aim straightened and wings in healthy aluminium plume.

Radio-graphic examination of Eros in the metal workshops of Charles Henshaw and Sons in Edinburgh has disclosed that after 90 years perched on the hub of London, he was in poor condition.

While Eros is in the workshop, under the craftsman's eye of Mr George Mancini, aged 82, (above), moulds will be cast of breakable parts in case they should be damaged in future.

Mr Mancini has been brought out of retirement for the restoration.

Mr George Nicholson, chairman of the Greater London Council planning committee, said yesterday that Eros had needed even more restoration than expected.

There was a fault in his left foot, a stress fracture across his left shin, loosened feathers in his wings and an unsightly patch on his thigh.

Mr Nicholson said: "If he had ever fired an arrow it would not have landed in Shaftesbury Avenue. Heaven knows where it would have landed."

Eros's aim has been straightened, his bow dismantled and repaired and more bow strings, frequent casualties of Piccadilly revellers, have been recast.

The 8ft tall statue will be washed down with aluminium oxide. A probe has been used to examine Eros's inner parts, which have been pronounced in excellent condition.

Small firms tempted to skimp on safety

By Tony Samstag

Small businesses are increasingly tempted to skimp on health and dafety standards in their struggle to survive, the Health and Safety Inspectorate said yesterday.

Launching his annual report, Mr Jim Hammer, Chief Inspector of Factories, said that such businesses had come to play "an increasingly important part in wealth creation in this country".

In manufacturing or industry, scrimping on safety could provide that small competitive edge which could make the difference between success or failure.

As small firms, often funded from redundacy money, proliferated, larger companies, especially in the high-risk construction industry, were more reliant on casual or sub-contracted labour, Mr Hammer continued. There were serious implications for safety.

Government cuts have meant a reduction in the inspectorate's staff of field inspectors from 675 to 547 since 1980. However, recruitment has just resumed for the first time since 1979.

Mr Hammer said yesterday that the inspectorate was working more closely with local authorities in an attempt to keep a closer eye on sweatshops; but their efforts were hampered by a near total imcompatibility of computer systems.

Microprocessing, in fact, is seen by the inspectorate as a future growth area for accident risks as the use of modern assembly techniques, including robotics, spreads through British industry.

Manufacturing and Service Industries 1983 Report (Stationery Office, £6).

Anti-field sports man's skull was fractured

An anti-field sports demonstrator was bit on the head with such force by a man with a shooting stick during a hare-coursing meeting that police officers near by heard his skull crack open, Preston Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Edward Coulsdon aged 34, of Adlington, Cheshire, had to undergo surgery, and after months of treatment was left with epilepsy and was abnormally irritable, Mr Sean Duncan, for the prosecution, said.

Paul Willingdale, aged 38, a hare-coursing supporter of Liston Sudbury, Suffolk, denies inflicting grievous bodily harm with intent and causing grievous bodily harm at the Waterloo Cup meeting in Ormskirk in February.

The case continues today.

Grading of hotels is urged

The lack of a national statutory grading system for hotels is criticized as extraordinary in a guide published today.

The Consumers' Association's *Good Hotel Guide* says that plaques saying that hotels are registered with the English or other regional tourist boards, or are members of the British Hotels, Restaurants, and Caterers Association, are not indications of their standard.

Any hotel can register with the tourist boards and there is no initial inspection of the hotel's self-evaluated rating. The association is a trade association to which 80 per cent of hotels belong automatically.

"Plainly the public is often misled by these plaques," the editor, Mr Hilary Rubinstein, said.

"It seems extraordinary that, unlike most other countries with a tourist industry, we have no nationwide statutory hotel classification system and that the British Tourist Authority or the various regional tourist boards have no resources to maintain regular visits of inspection."

Mr Rubinstein also deplored the fact that there is no statutory requirement for registered hotels to display their ratings. If you can "decipher the arcane complexities of the ratings" you would know that a bedroom rated "two" must provide "bed linen other than nylon".

The guide's award to the most brilliant newcomer goes to Manor aux Quat' Saisons, Great Milton, Oxfordshire, and to Hambleton Hall, Hambleton, Leicestershire, for "comprehensive excellence in the luxury class".

The "most civilized guest house" award is given to Rhyd-Gard-Wen, Cardigan, Dyfed, and the Riverside Inn, Canonbie, Dumfries, is judged "best inn".

The Good Hotel Guide (Consumers' Association and Hodder and Stoughton: £8.95).

Easier methods for home buyers sought

Reforms aimed at speeding up and simplifying housebuying are contained in evidence from from the National Consumer Council to the Government's Conveyancing Committee.

The Council suggests to the committee, chaired by Professor Julian Farrand, the many difficulties and delays in housebuying could be eliminated by standardizing and advancing many f the procedures, such as searches and mortgage applications.

The Farrand committee last month recommended breaking solicitors'monopoly over conveyancing and is looking into ways of simplifying the procedure.

The NCC says that most of the changes it recommends could be implemented without legislation. The main recommendations are:

"Outline" mortgage offers for prospective buyers, not specifying a particular property and made before the purchaser makes an offer on a house; (At present a mortgage application is made after a buyer's offer on a property is accepted);

Advance preparation by the seller of Land Registry and local authority search information, plus details of the property, to be available to all potential buyers (At present searches and requests for information about a property, such as fixtures and fittings can take weeks to complete);

Standard forms for property surveys which should be transferable between building societies (Surveys on the same property at present often vary and can take weeks);

Compensation for innocent victime of "gazumping" (At present, buyers ans sellers can lose if the other party pulls out of a deal before exchange of contract);

Cutting purchaser's deposit to £1,500 or 5 per cent of buying price, whichever is the larger, from the present 10 per cent.

The NCC says contracts could be standardized, and exchanged much earlier to reduce delays caused by a "chain" of buyers and sellers. It calls for greater use of modern technology to speed searches and improve the pool of search information.

The Land Registry should be open to the public to save time and money and allow buyers to check details of the property they are purchasing and neighbouring properties.

The "hotch-potch" of land registration, local authority and other search information should be centralized, the NCC says.

It wants more information for the buyer before an offer is made.



Christmas issue: The 50p "double-crown", a special seasonal strike by the Isle of Man, depicts a turn-of-the-century travel scene – a train, fitted with a snowplough, clearing the way for another.

Battle over £850,000 for dead son

A mother's refusal to believe that her only son died in the Second World War has led to a High Court battle over the £850,000 she left him when she died in February, 1976, aged 90.

Mrs Evelyne May Green, from Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire, was told that her 21-year-old son, Peter, an air gunner, was missing, presumed dead, when his aircraft did not return from an attack on Berlin in 1943.

Mr John Behrens, for the executors of her estate, is asking leave to distribute the estate.

Mrs Green said that the money should pass to charity if her son had not claimed it by 2028. The Attorney General supports the view that the money should pass to charity immediately, but the will is being challenged by six descendants of Mrs Green. The hearing continues today.

Mother wins maintenance

A birthday gift of a jumper and trousers from a father to his illegitimate son constituted a "payment of maintenance", Mr Justice Hollings ruled in the High Court yesterday.

He allowed an appeal by the mother against the refusal of Grimsby magistrates, in Humberside, to award her maintenance because she had left her claim too late. The mother contended the gift was enough to constitute an earlier payment of maintenance. The case was sent back to the magistrates for them to decide how much the father should pay.

Belgium refuses cheap air fares

Belguim yesterday refused a cheap £59 return from London to Brussels in spite of appeals from Mr Michael Spicer, the Minister responsible for avaiation.

The new low fare had been applied for by British Caledonian after a £49 fare to Amsterdam and a £79 fare to Frankfurt were agreed earlier this year.

TV film package

The BBC has bought a package of 66 films from Columbia Pictures, including *Tootsie*, which won two Oscars, *The Dresser*, *Annie*, *Blue Thunder*, *All That Jazz*, and *Absence of Malice*. They will be shown in 1986.

Ban on wills

Mr Clive Brown, editor of the *Lincolnshire Free Press* and *Spalding Guardian*, said yesterday he would ban publication of wills in his papers because they were misleading indicators of wealth and publishing them could lead to burglaries.

Safeguards sought for cash deposits

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

More protection for consumers putting down cash deposits for goods and services was sought yesterday by Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading.

An investigation by the Office of Fair Trading suggested that more than 200,000 consumers each year are losing a total of at least £18m in advance payments to traders, either as payment in full or as deposits.

In a discussion paper after the investigation, the office said yesterday that there was a prima facie case for increased protection for consumers, but it did not consider that a ban on taking prepayments was practicable or justified. There were other ways of affording protection, it said.

Business failures appear to be a main cause of lost prepayments, the office said. The types of purchase most commonly leading to losses were clothing, furniture and soft furnishings, and double glazing.

About 38 per cent of losses involved mail order or direct mail transactions. Another 23 per cent arose from orders placed on traders' premises and 15 per cent from goods or services ordered from salesmen calling.

Repayments lost over two years

	%
Up to £5	15
£6 – £10	10
£11 – £40	22
£41 – £100	15
Over £100	14
Unspecified	24

Source: Office of Fair Trading.

In 6 per cent of cases consumers making deposits had failed to get the goods or services ordered and more than half of them had had no refund or only a part refund. The average loss was £80.

The feasible solution was some form of insurance or bonding by companies taking deposits, although insurance by a consumer was an option, the office said. It plans to discuss that possibility and the likely costs with bank and insurance bodies.

Protection of Consumer Prepayments (Office of Fair Trading, Room 517, Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1SP; free).

Forecast of cable TV betting

By Bill Johnstone
Technology Correspondent

Betting by cable television has enormous commercial potential, according to CIT Research, former adviser to the Government on cable telecommunications.

"There is little doubt that telebanking (banking by cable television) will succeed in the long term, but in the near future the service that links entertainment to transaction – telebetting – is the one that CIT sees as a winner", it says.

The consultancy report predicts that by 1990 3.5 per cent of homes in Western Europe will be linked to advanced cable television networks.

A cable network devoted to video games would be doomed to failure, the report concludes. "Games, banking, computer software, shopping, information and integrated services have all been offered in North America, the UK and continental Europe, with noticeable lack of success."

The TV as a Terminal for Consumer Services (CIT Research, 1 Harewood Place, Hanover Square, London W1R 9HA, price £875).

Electricity price rise opposed

By Jonathan Davis
Business Correspondent

Electricity price increases should be kept below the rate of inflation during the next few years, the Electricity Consumers' Council said yesterday. The council is increasing its campaign to avert what it sees as a double threat by the Treasury to force through big tariff rises.

The short-term threat lies in the so-called "Scargill surcharge" which Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is known to be proposing to add to electricity bills next year as a means of recouping most of the cost of the miners's strike. The council has said it will resist any attempt to make electricity consumers pay for the strike.

But the council is also worried that the Government will try to push through price rises above the rate of inflation as a matter of long-term policy. The Government has to fix a new financial target for the electricity industry soon.

If the electricity industry is allowed to keep its present financial target – an annual return of 1.4 per cent a year on its total assets – power prices could fall by about 1 per cent a year in real terms, the council says in a report published yesterday.

The Financing of the Electricity Supply Industry, (Electricity Consumers Council, Brook House, 2 to 16 Torrington Place, London WC1E 7LL).

Package trips with accent of sobriety

By Our Commercial Editor

A young people's holiday programme aimed at underplaying any emphasis on drinking, which can lead to hooligan behaviour on package tours, was launched yesterday by Thomson Holidays.

Thomson's Freestyle holidays are intended for people in their late twenties, as well as for the younger holidaymakers who have so far dominated this specialized market.

There are a number of tour operators running holidays for the under-thirties and the best known, as well as the biggest, is Club 18-30, part of Intasum Leisure.

There has been a growing demand for young people's holidays and about 170,000 went on one this year. Young men appear to dominate the numbers, probably by more than two thirds according to some estimates, and one Thomson aim is to attract more women.

Research by Thomson has shown that younger holidaymakers are looking for better accommodation, fewer organized activities, a less male-oriented holiday and less hooliganism.

Thomson hopes that by making it apparent in the brochure that Freestyle holidays are not for the rowdy it will keep that element away.

● Saga, the leading specialist in package holidays for the over-sixties, is increasing prices abroad next summer by an average of 10.4 per cent. Its British holidays bear price rises of less than 5 per cent.

Only multimillionaires make it to Britain's top 100

By Robin Young

With all respect to other newspapers' promotional prizes, £1m is not what it was. Millionaires are no longer an elite aristocracy but are relatively commonplace, as revealed by the Inland Revenue statistics. They show that in 1982 half the adult population accounted for between 91 and 95 per cent of the United Kingdom's personal wealth.

We cannot, of course, rival the United States, where there are already more than half a million dollar millionaires, but nowadays only multimillionaires in pounds, with more than £6m to their names, make it into the British top 100.

While the Queen, with an estimated £2,500m and the Duke of Westminster, with £2,000m, stand in the grand tradition of wealth, they are closely followed by a parvenu band of butchers (Vestey with £1,500m), grocers (Sainsbury with £900m, Sir James Goldsmith with £500m and Garfield Weston with £300m), and pop musicians (Paul McCartney with £250m).

Britain's millionaires are no longer found in the staple industries. Nearly a quarter of the top 100 in our nation of shopkeepers are in some form of retailing. They sell everything from Asprey jewelry to cut-price carpets at Harris, Queensway.

Some fortunes are made quickly. When Stephen Marks took his French Connection group to the Stock Exchange in 1983 he became, aged 37, a millionaire 45 times over.

The unlisted securities market has proved a fecund source of instant millionaires, most of them aged about 40, working in the South-east as high technology entrepreneurs and living somewhere along the M4. Since the market was set up four years ago it has made millionaires of nearly a hundred provincial university graduates with degrees in mathematics, physics or computer science, who served their apprenticeships with leading technology companies, and then struck out on their own. Some 40 electronic millionaires are in the top 100.

Also prospering from the market are a motley band of another 100 company heads, ranging from video rental magnates to former models with dance schools.

For all the wealth they have accumulated so fast few of the new millionaires show any tendency to relax. Most know that their company's valuation depends on their own continued hard work, and few (some estimates suggest no more than 25 now on the unlisted securities market) are "real" millionaires in the sense that they could put £1m on the table tomorrow.

The rich get richer at breakneck speeds. Mr David Sainsbury's fortune increased by £70m in the first nine months of this year, and his family's fortune, at £900m, has almost trebled since 1981.

Sir Clive Sinclair, who awarded himself a £1m bonus in the year ended March, 1982, is now reckoned to be worth £100m. The Saatchi advertising agency brothers, worth £11m in 1981, now carry a price ticket of about £28m.

Mr Gerald Ronson, the Heron property magnate, and Mr Robert Maxwell, proprietor of the Mirror Group newspapers, are among the richest in the land, roughly £300m and £150m respectively.

PARLIAMENT October 31 1984

Both Houses pay tribute to Mrs Gandhi

Statesman of outstanding stature

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, was joined in the Commons by the leaders of the other political parties, in expressing shock and abhorrence at the assassination of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India.

Mrs Thatcher said: This despicable act has robbed India of a great and courageous leader. Daughter of one of the architects of India's independence, she led her country for a total of 16 years as Prime Minister, a period which saw India's emergence as an industrial power as well as a major influence in world affairs.

Her death has also robbed the Commonwealth of a statesman of outstanding stature and experience. She chaired the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in November last year with dignity, authority and charm.

We shall all feel the loss of her wise counsel and her deep humanity, the more so because we knew her not only as a statesman but as a friend of this country.

I understand, although it is not yet confirmed officially, that Mrs Gandhi's son, Rajiv Gandhi, whom we know well and for whom we have both affection and respect, has been sworn in as the new Indian Prime Minister.

We wish him well at this difficult hour in his country's history.

Only a few day ago (she added), Mrs Gandhi sent me a message in which she said "all terrorism and violence are condemnable and contemptible".

The murder of a democratic leader is an attack on democracy itself. We utterly condemn this savage and treacherous crime. Let there be no doubt that acts of terrorism will only strengthen the resolve of free peoples that those who resort to violence shall not prevail.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, said: We mourn with the people of India at the tragic and violent death of Mrs Indira Gandhi. She was a woman of the most impressive stature and her life was full of turmoil, challenge and great achievemments.

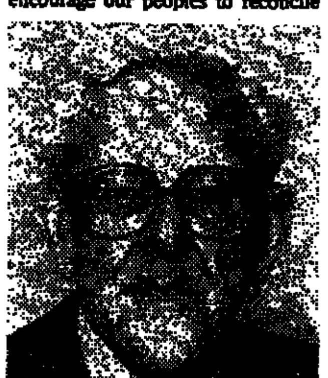
She knew that political liberty was a by-product of economic sufficiency and she fought a lifelong contest against poverty.

He added that they mourned the death of a friend and a fellow democrat. She had fought against nuclear proliferation and racialism. There was a chasm between ideals and the fulfillment of those ideals. Mrs Gandhi had spent years trying to bridge that chasm with determination.

She was at times (he went on) almost superhuman. She brought intellect and imagination to bear on every task.

He said there would be many tributes, but her memory would be best honoured by seeing that her campaigns were fulfilled. The strength of democracy overwhelmed violence and its appeal ignored boundaries on maps or in the minds of the peoples of the world.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party: the terrible murder of Mrs Gandhi illustrates again how violence breeds violence and that the greatest challenge facing leaders in our democratic societies is how to encourage our peoples to reconcile conflicts within them by peaceful means.



Pavitt: She had an inner calm and peace

Mr Mark Carlisle (Warrington South, C) said that as treasurer of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, he wished to express on behalf of all members of parliaments of all creeds, races and political parties throughout the Commonwealth what he believed would be their feelings of shock and horror at this outrage.

Dr David Owen, Leader of the Social Democrats, said that perhaps Mrs Gandhi's greatest legacy was that she handed to her son a united and democratic country. A country that was able to sustain within months of independence the tragic loss of Mahatma Gandhi was strong enough to sustain even this loss.

Mr James Molyneaux (Lagan Valley, OUP) said the people of Northern Ireland, who had themselves experienced violence, shared Mrs Thatcher's determination that violence must not be permitted to gain its objective.

Sir Dudley Smith (Warwick and Leamington, C) said that while many Sikhs disagreed with some of the policies of Mrs Gandhi, he was certain they condemned what had happened.

Mr Laurence Pavitt (Brent South, Lab): Those of us who have had the privilege of meeting and listening to Mrs Gandhi will be aware of what happens so often with the great people in India, that at the same time as they have great responsibility they have an inner calm and peace. It is therefore excessively sad that a person of that kind is then mowed down in violence.

The Speaker, Mr Bernard Weatherill, said a great many MPs with constituencies, such as his own, with Asian communities, would wish to echo the tributes.

A dedicated lady of great courage

Mrs Gandhi's death was a world tragedy, **Lord Elwyn-Jones**, for the Opposition, said in the House of Lords where the Prime Minister's statement was repeated by **Viscount Whitelaw**, Lord President of the Council.

Lord Elwyn-Jones said the Opposition joined Lord Whitelaw in sending their deepest sympathy to Mrs Gandhi's family and the government and people of India on their great and terrible loss.

Those of us who knew her (he went on) will have felt a sense of personal loss. All of us will have felt diminished by her death. She was dedicated, unostintatious and a lady of great courage.

Mrs Gandhi strove to hold the Indian sub-continent together and weld it into a single nation. She sustained it as the world's largest parliamentary democracy.

She was a friend of Britain. Her chairmanship of the Commonwealth conference last year was a measure of her support for the Commonwealth where she was held in the highest esteem. She was also leader of the third force in the world.

We join the Prime Minister (he continued) in wishing Mrs Gandhi's son and her successor well. No country has more historic links with India than our own. We feel a deep sense of sympathy and understanding withits people today. Our resolution to combat terrorism and



Brockway: Services to world harmony and peace

viiolence will be strengthened by this dreadful experience.

Lord Diamond (SDP) said this act of blind violence had come at a time when Britain needed no reminding that this madness was abroad and that no free society could defend itself completely against it. It had happenen in a country of deep and ancient civilization where every man and woman had before them the knowledge that whereas violence never persuaded anybody determined non-violence had succeeded in moving mountains.

We send to the family of this great lady (he said) our deepest sympathy. We send to her son not only our sympathy but our profound wishes that he is successful in the onerous task he is undertaking and that above all the violence which has taken place will not generate further violence.

Lord Whitelaw said the speakers had eloquently expressed the feelings and unity of the House. I agreed with Lord Elwyn-Jones (he went on) when he spoke of the personal loss which many of us who knew Mrs Gandhi feel at this time.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Runcie, said he wished to record his horror and dismay at the assassination of a much-respected Commonwealth prime minister. While leading one of the world's largest nations Mrs Gandhi also campaigned ceaselessly for the security and development of many smaller and less powerful nations. Her place would not easily be filled.

Christians everywhere would join with him in sympathy and prayers offered for the family, all the people of India and all the Indian communities in this country.

Lord Sherfield (Ind) said they could only hope that the shock of this disaster would help to bring the peoples of India closer together

Lord Brockway (Lab) said he had known Mrs Gandhi since she was a university student in this country. He was critical of her during her first period of office for her repression of the opposition, but since then he had had unbounded admiration for the services she had rendered to world harmony and peace.

Lord Home of Hirsel (C) said he wanted to add his own words of revulsion at this horrible crime which had deprived India of a great leader and the Commonwealth of an outstanding personality.

Lady White (Lab) said one of Mrs Gandhi's moments of great pride was when Oxford University conferred upon her an honorary doctorate of civil law.

Embryo experiments attacked: peer fears 'human rats'

WARNOCK REPORT

The legal rights of the unborn should begin from conception, **Lord Denning**, former Master of the Rolls, said during a debate in the House of Lords on the Warnock Report on Human Fertilisation and Embryology. That could be the only logical starting point, he said, and he hoped judges would accept a child was entitled to the protection of the law from that moment.

Lord Glenarthur, Under-Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, in the opening debate, said it concerned the social, ethical and legal implications of developments in human reproduction. There was no doubt that many of the issues in the report would arouse strong and widely differing opinions. Among the public at large they were already doing so.

There would not be a consensus view on all the recommendations. For this reason the Government had set a period for public debate and cousultation with interested organizations which would continue until the end of the year.

We are (he went on) already considering the report very closely. We shall take careful account of all views expressed before reaching decisions.

Lord Ennals (Lab) said perhaps the most controversial issue was that of surrogate motherhood. The first of the many problems it posed was whether it was right for one woman to donate her baby to another.

If a money transaction took place then a sale had effectively taken place and the surrogate womb had been used for gain. He suspected that most people would feel there was something wrong about a process of this kind, particularly if money was involved.

Lord Winstanley (L) said they should proceed rapidly to set up the recommended statutory authority to regulate and watch over all these worrying matters and restrict work in this sphere to those licensed by the authority to undertake such work and to do so through the sensible guidlines laid down in the report.

The Marquess of Reading (C), in a maiden speech, said the whole of British law had been traditionally influenced by the Christian religion. That faith upheld the sanctity of every single human life.

The Bishop of Chelmsford, the Rt Rev Albert Trillo, said many felt the donation of an embryo by a third party not genetically linked to the husband and wife crossed the moral boundary which was unacceptable. It was a matter of judgment, but there were moral difficulties in producing children who had no genetic relationship to the couple and he shared the view of those who could not accept it.

Lord Denning said the only logical point at which the law could start was that the human being started at the moment of conception and fertilization and from that point onwards there was a gradual development in its environment.

I hope (he said) that judges will hold that from that moment a living human being will be entitled to protection just as much as the law protects a child in what they recommend in the law and so give protection to the embryo.

There was need for law to cover research. At present there was no such legislation. He had a horrible picture of fertilised embryos being frozen and thawed out years later when one or even both parents were dead. It was like a man bringing himself alive again. That had horrific implications.

I hope that as a result of these discussions (he said) this danger to society is not loosed upon us. Medical science has outstripped itself because it has not sufficient regard to these great ethical, moral and religious strictures which underlie our society. It must be regulated in the appropriate way, and I hope Parliament will be able to pass the appropriate legislation.

Lord Soper (Lab) said if people were to be assisted in any medical way to bear children then artificial insemination by the husband seemed perfectly acceptable and right.

The Bishop of Norwich, the Rt. Rev. Maurice Wood, said peers should press the government for a moratorium now on embryo experiments.

The speed of research (he said) is going so fast that we are moving into a Pandora's box which when opened will not be shut. The opening of it will not be just for the moral hurt but the family hurt of many in our country.

Lord Rawlinson of Ewell (C), a former Attorney General, said he rejected the report. I am (he said) revolted by its proposals which accept embryos as useful stuff for scientists' experiments.

He described experiment on embryos as a monstrous practice. There was a class of life to be labelled potential human beings, to be produced out of spares – human rats or rabbits; the creation of spare parts like kits for some industrial machine to be bought or sold.

Those who were infertile had a cross to bear which many did not, but was it a good enough reason for others to play God?

He rejected the proposals on embryo experiments because they were an affront to the whole Christian concept of life.

Publicity stunt jibe at Tory MP

Introducing a Bill on the last day of the session, **Mrs Edwina Currie** (Derbyshire South, C) was accused of a "mischievous publicity stunt" by **Mr Jack Straw** (Blackburn, Lab) who pointed out that it had no chance of completing all its stages in the remaining hours before prorogation.

Mrs Currie sought leave under the 10-minute rule procedure to introduce a Students' Charter Bill, making membership of, and subscription to, the National Union of Students voluntary instead of compulsory.

She described the present system as an out-dated and iniquitous closed shop and said it should be replaced by a system requiring a student's written consent.

After the Bill was read the first time and the Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) asked which day the second reading would take place, Mrs Currie replied, as is customary, "Tomorrow". **The Speaker** replied, amid laughter, that that would be difficult.

Mr Straw said Mrs Currie's "stunt", like all her others, had backfired and asked the Speaker to remind the public, who might be misled, that the Bill could not progress any further.

The Speaker replied that Mrs Currie had been correct to ask for a second reading tomorrow in the normal way

New body to protect consumer

ULSTER

A single new statutory body, the General Consumer Council for Northern Ireland, is to be set up to promote and safeguard the interests of consumers.

Dr Rhodes Boyson, Minister of State for Northern Ireland, moved the order setting up the new body, which, he said in the Commons, abolished existing consumer protection bodies and subsumes their powers and duties into the new council.

The wording of the order had been made deliberately wide to enable the council to consider all aspects of consumer affairs.

The order would be brought into operation in two stages to enable the council to be appointed 14 days after the order was made and to put in train practical matters such as appointing staff and acquiring premises so that business could start on April 1 1985 when the order would become fully operative.

While th council would have power to receive and handle individual complaints it was not expected that that should become its main activity.

It would have no more than 16 members and funds to cover an initial salaried staff of nine: a part-time chairman and deputy chairman, a director, deputy director, research officer, administrative officer and ancillary staff.

He had set aside a sum not exceeding £200,000 for financing the new council – a major improvement on £118,000 in the original proposal and rather in excess of proportionate funds for Great Britain consumer bodies.

Mr Clifford Forsythe (South Antrim, OUP) said his party opposed the order for several reasons. In Northern Ireland they wanted to be treated in the same manner as the rest of the United Kingdom. Not only did this order fail to do that; it left Northern Ireland in a weaker position than before.

Mr James Molyneaux (Lagan Valley, OUP) said the Government had clearly acted against its professed doctrine that there should be parity between Ulster and Great Britain. It could not be argued that because Northern Ireland was a small area it should be deprived of the full range of protection devices available in similarly small regions in Great Britain. That would be a contradiction.

The order was carried by 173 votes to 8 – Government majority, 165.

Investment of £500m attracted

SCOTLAND

The Locate in Scotland agency had helped attract £500 million worth of investment into Scotland since April, creating or safeguarding some 6,000 jobs. Announcing this latest evidence of the agency's success, **Mr Allan Stewart**, Under Secretary of State for Scotland, said the aggregate value of planned investment by overseas companies which LIS had helped to secure since it was established in 1981 now exceeded £1,000m.

This investment (he said) is expected to create or safeguard directly some 25,000 jobs and to provide many more opportunities in other enterprises throughout the UK.

Mr Michael Hirst (Strathkelvin and Bearsden, C) said this was a most impressive record on the part of LIS for attracting inward investment to Scotland.

How many of these companies (he asked) have set up nmarketing and research and development functions in Scotland?

Mr Stewart: Ode of Scotland's great advantages for attracting research and marketing functions is the strength of our higher education systems.

Claims that price people out of work

Those in work should think very hard before making excessive wage claims which may price others out of work, **Mr George Younger**, Secretary of State for Scotland, said during Commons questions.

He was replying to **Mr James Hamilton** (Motherwell North, Lab) who urged him to resign and let someone else do his job if he agreed with Mr. Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that there was vey little the Government could do about unemployment.

Mr William Walker (Tayside North, C) asked: Does he agree that when the Scottish TUC makes statements about unemployment they should bear in mind the effect the coal strike is having on places like Ravenscraig? People are best judged by their friends. He should remind them Colonel Gaddafi is not very well received in other parts of the country.

Mr Younger: It has unfortunately and sadly been the case over recent months that certain sections of the trade union movement have deliberately tried to lose people their jobs by some of the actions they are taking.

During further exchanges, **Mr Younger** said there were 15,000 more jobs in Scotland in June 1984 than there were a year previously and the regarded that as very encouraging.

Mr Bruce Millan (Glasgow, Govan, Lab): The Bill completing its stages in Parliament will by itself reduce regional aid to Scotland by about 30 per cent and there is widespread opposition in Scotland, including from the CBI and the Scottish TUC, to any further reduction in regional aid. Any such reduction will get a most hostile reception.

Mr Younger: He went out of his way not to welcome the fact that we have 15,000 more jobs. We also have 35,000 more service jobs than a year ago.

Later **Mr Younger** said that since September 5,087 new jobs in Scotland had been announced. The average number of people being placed in employment at job centres was between 15,000 and 20,000 every month.

Millions for industrial development

Some 92 offers of selective financial assistance worth £14.3m were made under the Industrial Development Act 1982 between June 1 and September 30 this year, **Mr Allan Stewart**, Under Secretary of State, Scottish Office, said during Commons questions.

Total project investment associated with these offers, he said, was £197m. Since June some North Sea oil related contracts had been announced, and over the past year Scotland had been particularly successful in attracting electronics industry investment.

He added that following his recent trip to the United States he was encouraged about prospects for further inward investment. He hoped that as a result of detailed talks he had had with some companies projects involving 1,000 new jobs would be announced in the next two or three months.

Twenty coal faces have been lost

COAL DISPUTE

The National Coal Board was accused of treachery for the way it had produced a document to reduce the labour force in the North East coal field by 12,000 at the same time as it was conducting negotiations with Nacods. The accusation was made by **Lord Stoddart of Swindon** (Lab) during questions on the coal industry in the House of Lords.

Lord Stoddart said: Would the Government bear in mind the document marked "secret" issued by the North East Area today and which projects the run down of the coal industry in the area and the loss of 5,500 jobs by 1988 and 12,000 by the 1990s?

Does that not show that while the Nacods negotiations were going on there were already secret plans going ahead to close down, or virtually close down, the North East Area, and was that not treachery?

Lord Gray of Contin, Minister of State Scottish Office: I am amazed at a Parliamentarian with such experience making a statement of that sort. Mr MacGregor has made the miners the best offer in the history of the industry. If Mr Scargill had the real interest of his miners at heart he would accept the board's remarkably good offer, as other miners have already done, and stop scaremongering.

Lord Gray of Contin: These facts are well known to both sides who are negotiating. The board's up-to-date figures show that 20 producing faces have already been lost and a further 84 faces are causing serious concern at collieries throughout the British coal field.

● In the Commons, **Mr Dennis Skinner** (Boloover, Lab), on a point of order, asked for a statement from energy ministers about the announcement of a pit closure "hit list" for the North East of England and Scotland. He said several ministers, including the Prime Minister, had said in the House that no such list existed but MPs knew there was one. Ministers should explain why they had been telling untruths to the nation.

Dimbleby row a matter for the BBC

The BBC should take firm action against unions that try interfere in the way it conducts its coverage of events, **Lord Chalfont** (Ind) said during question time in the House of Lords. He had asked if the Goverument was concerned at the way the BBC decided to dispense with the services of Mr David Dimbleby as a reporter at this year's party conferences.

Lord Elton, Minister of State, Home Office, said it was not for the Government to comment on the contractural relationship between the BBC and a particular individual.

Lord Chalfont: Is it not ironic that the Government says it cannot intervene in the arrangements between the BBC and an employee, whereas the case of Mr Dimbleby indicates there are other people who can? Would it not have been proper for the Director General of the BBC to have told those who said Mr Dimbelby was unacceptable, that in that case they would not report the conference at all?

Lord Elton: The Employment Acts provide civil remedies in cases like this.

MPs want Ombudsman to look at quango complaints

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

The Ombudsman's powers should be widened to enable him to investigate allegations of bureaucratic bungling levelled at "quangos," a Commons select committee recommended yesterday.

The arts and sports councils, Scottish and Welsh development agencies and the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, which spend millions of pounds of taxpayers' cash every year, are included in a list of 56 non-departmental public bodies, the official name for quangos, which should come within the Ombudsman's juridiction, the MPs say.

Although the all-party committee excludes nationalized industries from the list, it does include the Civil Aviation Authority because of frequent complaints about airport noise.

"There should be no possibility of shelter behind technical 'non-departmental' status," the select committee report says.

Executive non-departmental public bodies which it is suggested should be brought within the jusridiction of the Ombudsman:

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food: Sea Fish Industry Authority; Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales; Agricultural Wages Committees.

Office of Arts and Libraries: Arts Council of Great Britian; British Film Institute; Crafts Council; Museums and Galleries Commmission; Registrar of Public Lending Rights.

Dept of Education and Science: Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges; Agricultural and Food Research Council; British Museum (Natural History); Medical Research Council; Natural Environment Research Council; Science and Engineering Research Council; Economic and Social Research Council.

Dept of Employment: Community Industry; Remply; Wages Councils.

Dept of Environment: British Board of Agrement; Commission for New Towns New Town Development Corporations; Countryside Commission; Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas; Development Commisson; Housing Corporation; London Docklands Development Corporation; Merseyside Development Corporation; National Heritahge Memorial Fund; Nature Conservancy Council; Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission; Sports Council.

Department of Health and Social Security: Attendance Allowance Board; Occupatiional Pensions Board.

Home Office: Criminal Injuries Compensation Board.

Scottish Office: Edinburgh New Town Conservation Committee; Countryside Commission for Scotland; Highlands and Islands Development Board; New Town Development Corporations; Scottish Development Agency; Scottish Special Housing Association; Scottish Sports Council; Scottish Tourist Board; Crofters Commission; Red Deer Commission; Scottish Agricultural Wages Board.

Department of Trade and Industry: British Technology Group; Civil Aviation Authority; English Tourist Board; Post Office Users Consumers Councils; Post Office Users Councils of Scotland and Wales; Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Welsh Office: Cwmbran Development Corporation; Development Board for Rural Wales; Sports Council for Wales; Wales Tourist Board; Welsh Development Agency; Welsh Agricultural Wages Commission.

Fourth report from the Select Committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration: Non-Departmental Public Bodies. (Stationery Office £3.30)

Owen calls for welfare state review

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services Correspondent

Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, yesterday called for a royal commission to examine the future of the welfare state and its links with the voluntary and charitable sector.

Reviews the Government had launched of bits and pieces of welfare provision formed a "short-sighted, piecemeal, political approach" which "lacks vision or inspiration", he told the Charities Aid Foundation annual conference.

There was a "not inaccurate impression", Dr Owen said, that "each and every one of these reviews is primarily motivated not by efficiency or dare one say in some cases even expansion, but by a hard-nosed desire to reduce public expenditure for its own sake and irrespective of the social and financial evidence of the consequences to many of the most vulnerable in our society".

Changes in the old welfare state were vital, he said. But the need for a reliable and accessible health service, a dignified social security system, adaptable education and sensitive social services remained, and the role of the volunteer and of charity needed reapraising.

The role of charity and the state had to be seen in the round and an independent royal commission, representative of all who contribute to welfare provision, was needed to provide a new consensus on which to build, Dr Owen said.

Garages resist proposed MOT test regulations

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

The Motor Agents' Association (MAA) which represents most garages has told the Department of Transport that proposed regulations to improve MOT test centres and tighten their security could put half of the 17,000 centres out of business.

Proposals include a call for better equipped and larger bays to be set aside exclusively for MOT work. They must also be sited next to waiting rooms from which customers can watch work in progress. Blank test certificates will have to be kept under considerable security to reduce the extensive use of forgeries.

A spokesman for the MAA said yesterday: "These proposals could mean that as many as half the existing centres will not be able to meet the additional expenditure, even supposing they have the extra space required and can obtain planning permission to do the alterations."

If the changes come into operation as proposed on January 1 next year, existing stations will have five years to comply. The MAA wants this extended to 10 years.

Spanish trawler arrested by Irish patrol

A Spanish trawler was arrested for illegal fishing in waters off the Irish Republic by an Irish Navy patrol ship yesterday.

The Irish vessel Aisling arrested the Pena Blanca a trawler form San Sebastian, 78 miles off the coast of co Cork, and escorted it to the port of Castletown Bere in co Cork.

The Aisling was involved in a five-hour chase across the Irish Sea just over a week ago in an effort to arrest another Spanish trawler, the Sonia.

During the chase, the Aisling fired 600 rounds at the Sonia and the trawler later sank off the coast of Land's End.

Collision puzzle

The Department of Transport was yesterday trying to find out how the Columbian registered ship, Ciudad de Popayan which should have been heading down the French side of the Channel after leaving Le Havre, veered towards the Devon coast and collided with the 29,982 ton Panamanian freighter, Menina Christina.



Detail of the Corot study that is to be sold in New York.

Record price expected for Corot portrait study

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

An important portrait study by Corot, the distinguished forerunner of Impressionism, seems set to break all records for the artist when it is offered by Sotheby's in New York on November 14. The price is predicted to be more than £1m.

Entitled "La femme à la grande tocque et à la mandoline", it shows a seated woman with an enigmatic smile, an olive tree sprouting to her left.

When she came up for auction in Paris in 1899 admiring connoisseurs hailed her as a reimbodiment of the Renaissance, comparing the portrait study to the "Mona Lisa". Modern art historians point out the influence of Raphael's portraits on Corot at the time.

It is described by Sotheby's as the most important Corot to appear at auction for a generation and is one of six paintings from the collection of Mr and Mrs David Bakalar, of Boston, which are estimated to sell for a total of about £8m.

The Bakalar group includes two paintings by Claude Monet, both of which are expected to sell for more than £1m. Both were painted in Argenteuil in 1875 and are entitled "Au jardin" and "Le Chemin d'Epernay".

Silicon Glen aims high in jobs battle

By Ronald Faux

The impact of the electronics industry on Scotland is second only to that of the North Sea oil. It is also less fortuitous, and has been fought for and developed. Where the life cycle of the oil industry is shortened by each barrel of crude that appears on the surface, electronics have placed Scotland in an important world position in an industry that is, relatively, in its infancy.

"Silicon Glen" now stretches across a broad belt of central Scotland from Ayr in the west to Dundee in the east. It is there that the bulk of the 285 electronics companies employing more than 40,000 people have been based, and there also that the worst of Scotland's unemployment is centred.

Electronics is not a new industry north of the border. It was first established more than thirty years ago but as traditional heavy industry became outdated and crisis-ridden, the emphasis changed towards the new, high technology companies.

In the early days it did not seem possible that the numbers employed there would never match those being lost through redundancy and closures. Now the position looks more hopeful although there are difficulties in transferring shipbuilders, steelworkers and miners to the new industries.

The most recent news, that investment in electronics had increased almost three times as fast within six months as the Scottish Development Agency estimated earlier this year, is highly encouraging.

Scotland is now seen to have two significant areas for growing: the small business sector, where 93 per cent of Scottish companies employ fewer than 100 people; and the mushrooming of electronics industry.

There are several reasons for this growth. Government regional aid has attracted many companies to Scotland although many insist that grants represented no more than the icing on the cake in their decision to move there.

Locate in Scotland, the overseas promotional arm of the SDA, has concentrated on persuading American and Japanese companies to use Scotland as a springboard for the huge European market for their products. The bulk of more than £1bn of overseas investment into Scotland won by LIS since it was formed three years ago has been in the high technology sector.

Of course, questions remain. Will the influx continue after the Goverment's review of regional aid, if that reduces the financial incentive to move to Scotland? Although there are indications that more research and development is being centred by the multinational parent companies in their Scottish offshoots, some observers fear closures if recession, changes in electronic fashion or decisions made for other reasons thousands of miles away should turn against the Scottish interest.

The SDA remains positive in its approach, however, and so far the results support their optimism. The Scottish universities are rallying to the challenge and are part of the attractive package to incoming industry.

The Scottish workforce, according to the latest survey, is held in high regard by its new employers. With National Semi-conductor, IBM, Motorola, Digital, General Instrument, Nippon Electric, Hewlett Packard, Honeywell, and Burroughs heading the cast of well-established and expanding high technology giants, it is easy to see that Scotland has won the biggest concentration of electronic companies outside America or Japan.

Election may be delayed if unrest spreads ● Her son needs time ● Moscow suspects CIA

Divided India must now seek unity to replace 'mother cult'

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The cult of the mother is widely prevalent in India. Autorickshaws are blazoned *"Mata ki jai"* ("Victory is mother's") and the concept of "Mother India" is deeply ingrained. In some real sense Indira Gandhi came to embody that concept for many Indians. "Indira is India: India is Indira," flattering supporters would cry.

The political crisis that now faces India is precisely because of the danger that the slogan is true. Can anyone hold together the infinitely fissiparous parts of the Indian union as well as she did? Can anyone provide the leadership that compares with hers, as the largest democracy in the world move towards the twenty-first century?

Seven years ago it seemed unthinkable that Mrs Gandhi should be removed from power, and then in 1977 the democratic forces exerted themselves and she found herself occupying the Leader of the Opposition's chair and briefly a prison cell. But the combination of Opposition parties which coalesced to form the Government proved to be wholly unstable, and she was returned to power with a majority that was a complete affirmation of faith in her by the voters.

The majority was large enough – two-thirds in the lower house, the Lok Sabha or People's Assembly – to change the constitution, should she have wished it. There were some indications recently that she was thinking of making a constitutional change by first extending her term of office and then by creating a presidential system of government with a directly elected executive President in charge.

One reason for her popularity among the voters is that, despite India's vast problems (of which the continuously growing population is perhaps the greatest), India has done exceptionally well under her rule. Those fissiparous tendencies look a good deal less attractive to Indians when they look over their shoulders to East Bengal and see where separation got Bangladesh.

The former East Pakistan, a Bengali island among Bengali-speaking states or states with substantial Bengali minoritites, is racked by enconomic crisis, is the third poorest country in the world, ruled by an insecure military dictatorship, has 80 political parties, and in the first decade of its existence lost two of its leaders to the assassin's gun.

India, on the other hand, has maintained its democracy so far. It has grown to be an industrial success, exporting its expertise to less fortunate states in Africa. At a time when the developed world has been in crisis, the Indian economy has continued to grow and meet its five-year plan targets. It was able this year to refuse to accept a tranche of a World Bank loan.

The industrial gowth of the country – symbolized perhaps by the towering rockets of India's space programme, and the Indian-built and Indian-designed satellites – was first set on course by Mrs Gandhi's father, Jawaharlal Nehru, who rejected the teachings of his spiritual father, Mahatma Gandhi, and determined that India would become an industrial power.

Mrs Gandhi was able to cease the Indian reliance on Soviet-style nationalized heavy industry and to diversify the economy into a much more mixed environment, with thousands of small firms importing expertise and developing new electronic and scientific businesses.

It is a process her son, the new Prime Minister, would certainly be expected to continue. He as a former airline pilot has shown a marked interest in developing the new technologically-based industries, and he and the young enthusiasts who surround him are known to hold vigorous views about the importance of private enterprise.

The process will continue if he can remain in power. There is a widespread expectation that the elections, which were due to be held by the year's end, will now be postponed. The disturbances which immediately hit Indian cities last night could be the first stage in more widespread unrest which would certainly make it difficult to hold elections in any kind of peaceful atmosphere.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi needs time to establish himself and his supporters in power, and a constitutional amendment allowing a further year of life to the present Parliament would be relatively easy to pass.

The counter-argument to this is that, if he went to the country right away, he could benefit from the immense wave of sympathy which is engulfing the nation. Certainly the Opposition leaders would hope for an early election. Instead of opposing the Mother of India, they would be up against a virtually untried neophyte, with scarcely any experience of politics, let alone of office.

But the Opposition leaders themselves lend an additional aspect to the crisis. The Indian opposition is chronically unable to cohere as a stable or united force. Even yesterday before the assassination of Mrs Gandhi had taken place but with an election on the horizon, one of the principal national parties, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), split yet again, with a group of its leaders going off to join Chowdhury Charan Singh's new grouping the Dalit Mazdoor Kisam Party (DMKP).

It is certain that the central authority if the Indian union cannot be as strong in the future as it has been under Mrs Gandhi. Mr Gandhi lacks the experience, the Opposition lacks the unity. The insurgency in the north-eastern states continues. Punjab will probably become more, not less, disturbed as the Sikh population reacts to attacks on Sikhs in other states. The next few weeks will be vital in determining how far the process of disintegration may go.



Backlash begins: Angry Hindus attack a Sikh, pulling off his turban, outside the hospital in which Mrs Gandhi died.

The successor

Rajiv takes up family mission

By Trevor Fishlock
The Times South Asia Correspondent, 1980-83



Rajiv Gandhi

From the moment of his brother's death in 1980, there was never any doubt that Mr Rajiv Gandhi would be chosen. Although a reluctant prince at first, his position as a son of the astonishing House of Nehru, as his mother's trusted lieutenant at court, made his succession inevitable.

Indira Gandhi herself always had a feeling of mission about her role, a strong instinct for the place of the Nehrus in India's march. Even if, at first, he did not share his mother's passionate sense of destiny, Rajiv was certainly imbued with a historical idea and, above all, with loyalty and feeling of duty.

"The way I look at it", he once remarked, in his diffident way, "is that Mummy has to be helped somehow".

He came to my home in Delhi once, and talked quietly and shyly about the management of India. He emerged as a man who wanted to do well by his mother, who sensed that a great burden lay ahead of him, who hoped that he would be given the time for confidence and expertise to grow before the burden was thrust upon him.

Six months after her dramatic and triumphant return to power in 1980, at the head of her eponymous Indira Congress Party, Mrs Gandhi was mistress of India, a world figure once more. At her side was Sanjay, her second son, ruthless and impatient, holding no formal office, but casting a forbidding and, perhaps, dangerous shadow, with his instinct for rough politics, for power and for the jugular.

Until Sanjay died in a plane crash, not far from where his mother was murdered, hardly anyone was aware of the existence of Rajiv. He was 36 at that time and had lived in agreeable obscurity. He had kept away from politics and had applied himself to a happy and orderly career as a pilot with Indian Airlines. His free time was devoted to his Italian wife, Sonia, and his son and daughter.

After Sanjay's death he moved to the house next door to his mother's. To a woman who found it hard to trust anybody, who believed, intuitively, that she was the embodiment of the popular will; who made her own personality the dominant factor in the ruling of India, Rajiv had the key qualification of being her son, and therefore trustworthy.

And Rajiv is a Nehru, inheritor of the traditions of the world's most remarkable political family, the Kashmiri brahmins who had a central part first in the independence struggle and then in the shaping of the world's largest democracy and its diverse people.

His great grandfather, Motilal, was a lawyer who made a courageous commitment to the independence cause. His grandfather led India from 1947 to 1964, and never doubted the importance of the Nehrus' place in its very heart. He schooled his daughter in government, kept her at his side, and she soon showed her toughness to the politicians who thought her pliable.

Wrath in Moscow

Russia points the finger at CIA

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Soviet Union yesterday "wrathfully condemned the "foul assassination" of Mrs Indira Gandhi and came close to suggesting that the United States had had a hand in it.

A Tass commentary on the assassination of Third World leaders did not mention Mrs Gandhi by name but said that the Central Intelligence Agency had "the closest possible links" with Sikh extremists and was trying to subvert India.

In a message to Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the new Prime Minister, President Chernenko said the Soviet people had learnt of Mrs Gandhi's untimely death with pain and sorrow. The Soviet leader praised her as an outstanding stateswoman and public figure, a fiery fighter for peace and a great friend of the Soviet Union. The death of such a "glorious daughter of the great Indian people" was a grievous loss.

Mr Chernenko reiterated Moscow's "constant striving to strengthen friendship with India", a sign of the Kremlin's concern about instability in India after the murder.

A joint message to President Singh from the Council of Ministers and the Supreme Soviet Praesidium said Russians were shocked by the murder and condemned "the criminals and their patrons, who dared to raise their hand against India's outstanding leader".

It did not say who the "patrons" were. Tass called the assassination "vicious and cowardly" and said Mrs Gandhi had enjoyed enormous authority both in the non-aligned movement and the world.

Although it has strong Western links, India has close ties with the Soviet Union, receiving Soviet weaponry and economic help.

At a briefing on state-sponsored terrorism yesterday, Mr Vladimir Lomeiko, the chief Foreign Ministry spokesman, condemned the United States for supporting acts of terrorism from Nicaragua to Lebanon, but omitted American backing for Sikh extremists from the standard Soviet catalogue of American crimes.

Asked if Moscow saw a connextion between the CIA and Mrs Gandhi's assassins, Mr Lomeiko responded by condemning the "criminals who raised their hand" against the Indian leader, but said it was up to the Indian Government to find those responsible and punish them.

Pravda recently accused the United States of seeking to destabilize India by both supporting separatists inside the country and building up military pressure from the outside by arming Pakistan.

Sorrow in Washington

US aid to Pakistan exposed tensions

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

It is a source of constant bewilderment to Indian diplomats in the United States that the world's second largest democracy is so persistently cold, and occasionally hostile, towards the world's largest democracy.

It is a complex relationship of mutual suspicion and exasperation, blighted principally by India's closeness to the Soviet Union and America's to Pakistan. Mrs Gandhi came in July, 1982, to Washington and the US Vice-President went this year to Delhi, yet still the relationship stumbles.

Since India's independence, US administrations have generally seemed unwilling to seek a relationship of intimacy. In recent times the United States has pursued policies that would result in a sharp cut-back of economic aid to India.

Indian diplomats cite the Reagan Administration's moves to reduce funding for the International Development Agency, which aids the Third World. The United States has opposed increased loans to India from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the Asian Development Bank. The relationship, despite the warm words that flowed out of Washington yesterday, is bad and worsening.

The visit of Vice-President George Bush to India was little more than a polite gesture, for nothing important was expected to come of it, and nothing did. He went also to Pakistan, which has bought American F16 fighters. In the event of serious clashes between Pakistan and India, there is little doubt that US sympathy would incline towards the Pakistani dictatorship.

The State Department said a week ago: "The United States believes that a programme of US military support enhances Pakistan's sense of security." With the Soviet Union entrenched in Afghanistan, the United States regards Pakistan as a vital sphere of influence.

Pakistan's nuclear programme has heightened India's tensions with Washington. The United States has privately warned Pakistan that it risks losing US military aid if it develops nuclear weapons.

The centrepiece of the US-Pakistan relationship – to India's chagrin – is a five-year \$3.2 billion aid programme. India says that American aid has always come grudgingly, while it can be assured of regular assistance from the Soviet Union.

Washington, meanwhile, points to the continuing Russian armament of the Indian armed forces on highly favourable terms, and to Mrs Gandhi's ambivalence towards the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

Tributes from around the world

Three days of mourning for Pakistan

Islamabad (Reuter) – Pakistan yesterday announced three days of mourning for Mrs Gandhi, describing her as an illustrious leader and eminent stateswoman.

The communiqué, drawn up at an emergency Cabinet meeting, praised Gandhi's role in leading her country, chairing the Non-Aligned Movement and contributing to better relations with Pakistan.

The statement ended with special condolences to her son and successor, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and the rest of the family.

"In her death our neighbours, the people of India, have lost a leader of international stature who served her country with distinction and devotion." Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, the Foreign Minister, said as he read out the statement.

"The Government and people of Pakistan are deeply shocked and grieved by the assassination and condemn this dreadful act of violence."

Relations between India and Pakistan have recently deteriorated. Delhi suspected Islamabad of aiding a Sikh separatist campaign in Punjab, and tension rose when Sikhs hijacked two Indian airliners to Pakistan.

Mrs Gandhi spoke on several occasions of war threats from Pakistan. Her son has been more explicit: last February he said he expected Pakistan to invade India through Kashmir within the year.

Yesterday's statement from Pakistan showed none of the strains: "Her valuable and crucial contribution to the process of normalization and the establishment of good neighbourly relations will be long remembered by the peoples of the two countries, who continue to hold high hopes and expectations for peace and stability in the region."

It praised Mrs Gandhi for making India a leader in the struggle for a new international economic order

Paris: President Mitterrand paid tribute to Mrs Gandi as "an uncompromising patriot, an illustrious Prime Minister, and a champion of the rights and dignity of the Third World."



A photograph of Mrs Gandhi beside the open condolence book at India House in London. On the wall is a photograph of her father Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister

Bonn: Chancellor Kohl expressed sorrow and consternation of the assassination. He said India and the world had lost a great leader of historical stature.

Washington: President Reagan expressed his deep personal sorrow, and his Administration said Americans were shocked and outraged.

London: Dr David Owen, SDP leader and former Labour Foreign Secretary, said: "After agonizing over whether to storm the Golden Temple in Amritsar, she chose rightly to put the unity of India before all else. She has probably paid with her life for that decision."

The Liberal Party leader, Mr David Steel, described Mrs Gandhi as "one of the most dominant personalities on the world stage for the last 20 years".

The former Conservative Prime Minister, Lord Home, said: "Mrs Gandhi was a very able and controversial politician, but she had a very powerful character and personality."

Mr Francis Pym, the former Conservative Foreign Secretary, said: "She had a unique contribution to make to solving some of the world's problems and she is an irreplaccable loss, especially to the Third World."

The former Labour Leader, Mr Michael Foot, said: "Indira Gandhi was a great and devoted servant of Indian democracy. She lived for it and now she has died for it."

Sikhs take revenge for the Golden Temple ● Confidence unity of India can survive

How religion of pacifists became cult of warriors

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

After Mrs Gandhi died, an anonymous caller telephoned the office of the American news agency, Associated Press, in the commercial heart of Delhi. "We have taken our revenge", he said. "Long live the Sikh religion."

The Sikh religion was founded at the end of the fifteenth century AD in pacifism, toleration and ecumenism by the first of the 10 Sikh gurus, Guru Nanak. "*There is no Hindu*, there is no Muslim", he said in an oracular remark which has long been taken to mean that all men are the same and religions should not divide them.

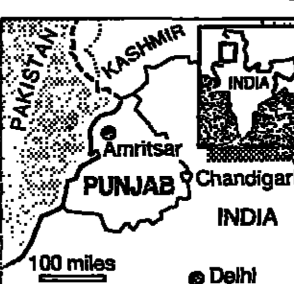
But the new religion sprouting in the rich Punjab was seen as a threat to the Muslim rulers of northern India, and its followers were treated accordingly. The sixth guru, Hargobind (1595-1644), whose predecessor died after hideous torture, resolved that his followers should defend themselves and created the first image of the Sikhs as soldier-saints.

He first built the Akal Takht, the seat of immortal power of the Sikh religion, where earlier this year the extremist leaders of the terrorist bands racking Punjab made their last stand.

But the tenth and last guru, Gobind Singh (1666-1708), gave the religion its distinctive external appearance, ruling that the men should not shave or cut their hair, that they should wear an iron bangle on their sword arm, a wooden comb and running shorts.

He insisted that Sikhs should be armed at all times, and that they should wear the turban of the knight or *sardar*. They should abandon caste names and all take the surname of Singh (lion), their wives being known as Kaur (lioness).

He also coined the slogan *Raj Karega Khalsa*, only the pure shall rule, which has echoed down the centuries to the Punjab of today. The *sardar-jis* nowadays regard this as a prime reason for the establishment of their own state, Khalistan. If only the pure may rule, then that is a further reason for ending the Hindu domination which they feel they have been subjected to since independence.



The *Khalsa*, those Sikhs baptized after the fashion of Guru Gobind Singh, have tended to be the taller and more vigorous of the Punjabis, farmers of the Jat caste. They came to their finest flowering under the Maharajah of Lahore, Ranjit Singh (1780-1839), the last truly independent Indian ruler whose state was the epitome of the *Khalsar Raj*.

After the Maharajah's death the British took over his kingdom (1849) and pensioned off his son. They created the last and most equitable of the land settlements in India, which allowed Punjab to flourish as never before and did much to secure the loyalty of Sikh troops in the Sepoy Mutiny which followed in 1857.

Sikh troops, tall vigorous and martial, have been favoured in the armed forces ever since. Punjab, the land of the five rivers with its fertile *doabs*, the land between two rivers, has become the agricultural success story of independent India. But still the Sikhs have felt persecuted.

The feeling of dissatisfaction and of desiring to control their own affairs first took expression in the 1920s, when the Sikh political party, the Akali Dal, agitated for religous reforms. These were granted by the British after a brief struggle.

After independence the Akalis, feeling that the Sikhs were drowning in a sea of Hindus in Punjab, agitated for a smaller state which they could dominate. They got it, but wanted more, for they were still denied power. The population of even the diminished state was still only just over 50 per cent Sikh.

The agitation snowballed. The leaders, both religious and political at the same time, conducted the agitation like a Holy War. They even called it a *Dharam Yudh*, a religious war. They were installed in the holiest shrine of the Sikh religion, the Golden Temple of Amritsar, where the terrorist leaders also sheltered.

When finally the time came to clean the terrorists out of the temple, however, all Sikhs, not simply the Akalis, felt that their religion had somehow been violated.

Even today, five months after the temple seizure, Punjab is held quiet only by a massive army presence. Despite Mrs Gandhi's desire to apply what she often called "the healing touch", the militants had by no means forgiven her.



Defenders of the faith: Sikhs guarding the Golden Temple in Amritsar.



Historic visit: Mrs Gandhi during her visit to the Golden Temple

Fears of break-up dismissed

Army able to cope with any unrest

By Henry Stanhope Diplomatic Correspondent

There was concern last night that the assassination of Mrs Indira Gandhi could lead to the fragmentation of the country in whose politics she was the dominant figure for 18 years.

A weak and *divided* India could then fall prey to the competing influences of East and West, as each strove to exercise control over the world's largest democracy and second most populous country.

But the general feeling was that the 960,000-strong, all-professional Army was more than capable of coping with armed extremists who might seek to exploit the uncertainty, as well as any backlash against the Sikhs.

Most Indian-watchers, despite their concern, seemed to share the confidence of Mr Sonny Ramphal, Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, who predicted that, while the country was entering a "period of darkness", it would in the end emerge intact.

Mrs Gandhi will be partly remembered for a recent history of internal strife in regions like Assam, Andhra Pradesh and notably Punjab, while the suspicion that Tamil terrorists were being trained in the southern state of Tamil Nadu involved her Government in a war of words with Sri Lanka.

But observers pointed out the demands of discontented minorities stopped short of any concerted attempt to break away from the central authority of Delhi, while *Sikhs*, *militant* or not, constituted only a bare majority, if that, in Punjab.

Mr David Lange, Prime Minister of New Zealand, after expressing shock and sorrow in a radio *interview*, argued that the loss of Mrs *Gandhi* could even make India more stable by encouraging the growth of a stronger political opposition in Delhi.

Moreover, she bequeathes to her son, Rajivm and her other political heirs, a country which can now feed itself and produce two-thirds of its oil.

There is no expectation of a sudden change in India's foreign policy. It was pointed out in London that the preservation of good relations with Moscow and Washington remained an objective of the Janata government too, during Mrs Gandhi's period in opposition from 1977 to 1979

Relations with Britain are also expected to remain unchanged. India is Britain's seventeenth biggest export market and the most important in the Third World after Saudi Arabia. More than 700,000 Indians now live here, strengthening the link.

They died in power

The assassins' toll of world leaders

By Our Foreign Staff

The killing of Mrs Gandhi is the latest in a series of assassinations of heads of state and government leaders, coming only two weeks after the attempt to murder Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the British Cabinet.

August, 1949: Hosni Zaim, President of Syria, shot by Army.

July, 1951: King Abdullah of Jordan, assassinated in Jerusalem.

July, 1958: King Faisal of Iraq, killed in military coup.

September, 1961: Rafael Trujillo, dictator of the Dominican Republic, assassinated.

November, 1963: President John Kennedy, assassinated in Dallas, Texas.

January, 1965: The Prime Minister of Iran, Hassan Ali Mansour, shot dead.

January, 1966: Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Federal Prime Minister of Nigeria, died in coup.

September, 1966: The South African Prime Minister, Hendrik Verwoerd, was stabbed to death

March, 1975: King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, shot dead in the Palace in Riyadh by his nephew.

April, 1975: President Ngarta Tombalbaye, died from wounds received when the Army overthrew his government in Chad.

August, 1975: Shaikh Mujibur Rahman, President of Bangladesh, died in shooting in his Dacca home in an army coup.

February, 1976: General Murtala Muhammad, Nigerian head of state, shot dead in an unsuccessful coup.

April, 1978: President Muhammad Daoud of Afghanistan, killed in coup.

June, 1978: Lieutenant-Colonel *Ahmed Husain al-Ghashmi*, the Yemen Arab Republic President, killed by parcel bomb.

October, 1979: President Park Chung Hee of South Korea, shot and killed

April, 1980: President William Tolbert of Liberia, shot dead in a military coup.

May, 1981: Zia ur-Rahman, President of Bangladesh, shot by group of rebel army officers

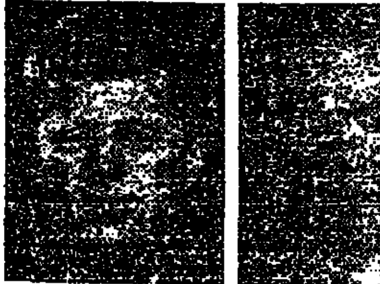
August, 1981: Iranian President Muhammad Ali Rajai and the Prime Minister Muhammad Javad Bahonar, killed in a bomb blast in Tehran.

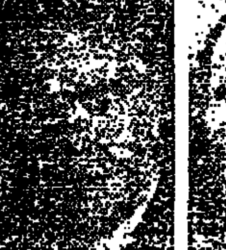
October, 1981: President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, assassinated by soldiers

September: 1982: Bashir Gemayel, President-elect of Lebanon, killed in bomb blast



Mrs Gandhi with the Pope in Rome in 1981.





Slain: John Kennedy, Hendrick Verwoerd and Anwar Sadat.

OBITUARY

MRS INDIRA GANDHI: strong-willed ruler of India

Mrs Indira Gandhi, who was Prime Minister of India for most of the last 18 years, and who came to dominate the country's affairs through her combination of personal aura and sheer political toughness, was assassinated yesterday in Delhi at the age of 66.

Much of her appeal derived from the fact that she was the only daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India and widely revered as a father figure. This gave the impression of a Nehru dynasty ruling India, and she herself lent strength to this by the way in which she closely associated first her younger son, Sanjay, and after his death his elder brother, Rajiv, with her political activities. It was clear that she was preparing the way for a possible succession.

But she herself could not have achieved the preeminence she did without considerable gifts of her own: she showed a talent for political manoeuvre and, frequently, ruthlessness. It was this latter quality which led her to declare a state of emergency in June, 1975, which in turn led to severe restrictions on democratic liberties, and fears of the installation of a dictatorship.

To her credit, however, she decided to call a general election in March, 1977; this revealed a decisive repudiation of her and her associates' policies, and the attachment of the Indian electorate to democratic principles. She accepted the verdict, and in a remarkable recovery, admittedly helped by the incompetence of her successors, fought her way back to the Prime Minister's office.

India, a vast country of disparate peoples, widespread poverty and turbulent climate, is a hard country to rule, let alone lead to greater achievement. The difficulties with outlying regions are demonstrated by the fact that Mrs Gandhi met her death at the hands of Sikhs, only months after she had ordered the Indian Army to storm the Golden Temple at Amritsar, where Sikh extremists had holed up. Another problem area, among many, was Assam, where some 3,000 people are estimated to have died in ethnic clashes in the past two years.

Mrs Gandhi's response to such situations was to try to impose control, if not rule, from Delhi – often by less than scrupulous means. It can be argued that just as the Indian economy has shown a modest improvement over the years, so she, by her own personal presence and determined style, did much to hold the country together.

In international relations she aimed, by her own account, to steer a middle course between the two superpowers – though to Western eyes this appeared to involve a particularly close relationship with the Soviet Union, and an attitude of suspicion towards the United States. Certainly there was no doubt of her pursuance of Indian national objectives, seen in her intervention in the war between East and West Pakistan in 1971, and the explosion of a nuclear device in 1974, putting India among the nuclear powers.

Intolerance of fanaticism

Mrs Gandhi was not a political thinker, or a skilled administrator. But she inherited from her father an intolerance of linguistic or religious fanaticism, which stood her in good stead, as well as a belief in state intervention in the economy. Perhaps most important of all, she understood power and, under a deceptively mild exterior, was determined to do what appeared necessary to attain and retain it.

Indira was born in Allahabad on November 19, 1917, into a wealthy Kashmiri Brahmin family. Her father, educated at Harrow, Cambridge and the Inner Temple, had married Kamala Kaul the daughter of a Delhi Kashmiri businessman. She was beautiful, but compared with the Nehru family, unsophisticated and she was not made welcome by some of the women the family. This brushed off on Indira, only child of the marriage, and the residual effect later marred relations between her and her father's distinguished sister, Mrs Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, and other members of the family.

The rich Allahabad household provided a fascinating, but sometimes uncomfortable' back-ground for Indira's childhood. Although highly westernized and Anglophile in style, it became a centre for India's growing nationalist movement and she grew up in an intensely political atmosphere among the Congressman of the day.

It was a very lonely life for the child as her father and mother were often in jail and her grandfather, Motilal Nehru joined the movement led by Mohandas Gandhi for independence, abandoned his lavish life style and spent an obligatory spell in prison.

It was during these years that she decided that she would model her life on that of Joan of Arc and could be observed practising poses suitable to that famous and feminine opponent of the British.

Her education was spasmodic and varied; she spent some time at the International School in Geneva, at various schools in India, happy days at Shantiniketan, the university established in Bengal by Rabindranath Tagore, and finally at Oxford. She went up to Somerville in 1937, a year after her mother had died of tuberculosis in Switzerland. She enjoyed her stay at Oxford, but was longing to return to India and to her father, and she finally arrived in Bombay in 1941, without a degree but escorted by the man she was later to marry. He was Feroze Gandhi, a Parsi student who had courted her assiduously but with great discretion since she was 16.

Indira visited her father in prison and told him that she had made up her mind to marry Feroze. He was not at all pleased and there was also something of a public outcry because marriage between members of different communities was not as common then in India as it is now. Mahatma Gandhi, however, spoke up for the young couple whose love was breaking through traditional barriers, and in early 1942 they were married.

They had two children – both boys, Rajiv and Sanjay – but it was an unusual marriage, particularly for the conservative society in which they lived. With the coming of independence, Nehru became India's first Prime Minister, and Indira felt it her duty to act as his hostess and to look after him. Relations between father-in-law and son-in-law were uneasy and as his own political career as an MP developed, Feroze lived apart from his family although they frequently met.

He died in 1960, and although Indira was aware of the vicious gossip among Delhi socialites about her married life, she would never accept that it had been less than successful. She and her husband had both been jailed by the British on their return from their honeymoon in Kashmir, and each of them in their own fashion was absorbed in politics for the rest of their lives.

As hostess to her father from 1947 until his death in 1964, Indira not only travelled with him on his many journeys abroad and helped to entertain the world's leaders who visited Delhi, but gained a unique insight into the Indian political scene. She lived right in the eye of the many storms that shook the country, and had a privileged position from which to observe the motivation and methods of many of her father's colleagues. She was observing them while they largely ignored her and when the time came for her to deal with them as Prime Minister, she demonstrated a penetrating understanding of their weaknesses.

She also had seen her father often seeking agreement through conciliation and losing ground by vacillation, and seems to have made up her mind that her style would be different, without undue concern for constitutional niceties, the claims of personal loyalty or the opinions of critics.

The first indications she gave of her own style came in 1959 when she accepted the post of Congress President. She showed dynamism and a certain lack of principle in fostering the agitation which led to the unseating of the Communist Government of Kerala State and the return to power of a Congress Ministry in somewhat dubious alliance with Socialists and the Muslim League.

Mrs Gandhi was elected leader of the Congress party, and thus Prime Minister, in February 1966, after the sudden death of Lal Bahadur Shastri in Tashkent. She was then Minister of Information, having been brought into the cabinet by Shastri when he succeeded her father less than two years before.

Her term in the Congress presidency had been brief, but those who had called on her ailing father for discussions on party or even policy matters had become accustomed to being told to "talk it over with Indira", and the idea of her becoming prime minister had even been in the air on Nehru's death in 1964, though Shastri was then more acceptable.

Even in 1966 it was primarily for negative reasons that Mrs Gandhi was advanced to the prime ministership. From the point of view of the Congress party's organization men, the man to stop was Morarji Desai (the former Finance Minister, who had been dropped from the Cabinet by Nehru and passed over in favour of Shastri after Nehru's death). Mrs Gandhi, hailing from Uttar Pradesh, the heart-land of Congress politics and, even more significantly from the Nehru family, had wide acceptability in the party.

Setbacks to Congress

There were, however, setbacks to Congress in the polls in the early days of her prime ministership, and dissatisfaction with her leadership – or, as her critics had it, the absence of leadership – was openly expressed. The "queen-makers" who backed her original election as leader of the party and therefore prime minister began to consider alternatives.

The opportunity to assert their dominance came with the death in the summer of 1969 of Dr Zakir Husain, the president of India. The party leadership moved to fill the office with one of their own men, Sanjiva Reddy, who was known to be personally ill-disposed to Mrs Gandhi. The party leadership appeared united behind Reddy's candidacy, and at first Mrs Gandhi seemed to bow to the inevitable – going so far as to nominate Reddy herself.

But in fact – and naturally – she was strongly resistant to the nomination; she had her own candidate, and she meant to fight for him. She came into the open, opposing Reddy, putting her weight behind the then vice-president, V. V. Giri.

In this struggle Mrs Gandhi showed her true metal. She used every weapon at her command, challenging normal party conventions and in consequence splitting Congress. By using the powers of her office to legislate by ordinance she outmanoeuvered her opponents (and that her manoeuvres were later ruled unconstitutional by the supreme court did not make them any less effective); she succeeded in presenting a pure struggle for office as if it were an ideological contest, a battle for the socialist soul of Congress – and she won hands down.

The extent of her victory was not at first apparent. Two parties, each claiming to be the true Congress, emerged from the struggle. But Mrs Gandhi was Prime Minister, her candidate had won the presidency, and the rival (or "organization") Congress was left in very poor shape.

At this time, however, the decisiveness and effectiveness she had shown in the party's internal struggles were not complemented by equivalent achievements in the field of government. Measures such as the cutting off of the princes' privy purses and the nationalization of the major banks were not in themselves of great significance, when judged against the problems Mrs Gandhi's government faced. The late 1960s were years of great difficulty; bad food years combined with the consequences of the short 1965 war with Pakistan had left the economy in worse straits than usual.

Elections for the central parliament were due again in 1972, but Mrs Gandhi seized the initiative, obtained a dissolution a year in advance, and won an astounding victory. Far from seeing her majority reduced, she saw it increased beyond anything conceived as possible. Her Congress Party was returned to a more than two-thirds majority in the Indian parliament – a strength nearly as great as the most, it had achieved in the first, heady years after independence.

If 1971 began with Mrs Gandhi's triumph at the polls, it was to end with an even greater triumph, and one that, like the election was taken to be very largely a personal one. At the end of March, 1971, as a result of demands for autonomy in what was then East Pakistan, the Pakistani army acted to put down the autonomy movement, and return the province to the centre's authority. The army acted with great ferocity, and killing and counter-killing spread and intensified.

Refugees by the scores of thousands, and then by the million, poured into India, presenting the government there with a huge and explosive problem. Even before the refugee problem reached such magnitude, the Delhi government was seized of course with the question of what India's role should be: to stand back, and watch the Pakistani army crush the Bengalis? Or to intercede and bring the dissolution of Pakistan, the emergence of the new state of Bangladesh? The multitude of refugees made an answer to the question imperative, and the record of events suggests that towards the end of April the Indian government decided on support for the Bengalis, including military intervention if need be.

The eventual Indian intervention on behalf of Bangladesh (as East Pakistan now became) was brilliantly successful on both the military and the diplomatic level. Except for Washington and Peking – where the Indian action was strongly criticized – most world capitals were at least silent, while some praised India.

Understandably, this triumph too redounded solidly to the credit of Mrs Gandhi in her own country.

Every Indian felt, it seems more confident of his identity and future, more alive to his role as an Indian, than he had been able to do in the preceding years of doubt and failure in India; and for this they all thanked Mrs Gandhi. In response she arranged for state elections, which she had originally wanted to postpone, to be held in early 1972, and her Congress Party was returned to power in every state where an election was held.

It was, perhaps, inevitable that the high hopes of 1971 and 1972 could not be sustained. Externally, the groundswell of international support for India's intervention on the side of the Bengalis against Pakistan ebbed steadily away. It must in fairness be said that Mrs Gandhi showed both the authority and the magnanimity to resist the jingoistic demands from some political quarters in India which would have seen the country taking a wholly unyielding approach to the defeated rump of Pakistan. The 1971 military victory encouraged nevertheless in Indian foreign policy a disregard for the opinions of the outside world which sprang from the renewal of national confidence. This was shown in the explosion of India's nuclear device in the Rajasthan desert in May, 1974, and the incorporation of Sikkim later that year.

If the events of 1971 seemed to have left India and Mrs Gandhi, in a position of unchallenged hegemony in South Asia, the social and economic problems facing the country internally were not thereby eased. At the beginning of the decade there had been hopeful signs that India might at last be on the threshold of self-sufficiency in food production. This optimism, and in particular premature claims made on behalf of the "green revolution" were rudely shattered by droughts in 1972 and 1974.

With industrial production stagnant, and labour unrest widespread, the economic future was not bright. Admittedly, many of the causes for this state of affairs were beyond Mrs Gandhi's control; among them, worldwide inflation, a precipitate deterioration of India's terms of trade, and, most savage of all, the fourfold increase in the price of oil at the end of 1973.

Politically, Mrs Gandhi soon found that the huge majorities she enjoyed in the central parliament and in most state legislatures cold not insulate her from the popular unrest born of economic dissatisfaction.

In the states of Bihar and Gujarat, in particular, this opposition assumed formidable proportions and parties of the right, left and centre began to coalesce under the leadership of the veteran Gandhian socialist, Mr J. P. Narayan. It was in this movement that Mrs Gandhi saw the threat to national security which provoked her to proclaim the Emergency in June, 1975; her critics, on the other hand, believed it was a threat to her position from within her own party which led her to impose such draconian discipline upon the entire country.

There was certainly some basis for the critics' doubts. The Allahabad High Court had found her guilty of certain technical offences in connexion with her own election to Parliament which while trivial in themselves were an embarrassment involving automatic disbarment from office unless the Supreme Court ruled the conviction out of order. Mrs Gandhi had staked her personal reputation on victory in an election in Gujarat state forced on an unwilling Congress Party by a threatened fast to death by her old rival Morarji Desai; she had lost.

Opposition newspapers were making much scandal about corruption alleged to involve some of her closest associates, even her family, and in Parliament there were almost daily accusations of dishonesty against her Government. The tension in Delhi in June built up with the oppressive heat to breaking point and a vast opposition rally called for Mrs Gandhi's resignation and threatened the kind of civil disobedience in the capital which even neutral observers feared could lead to grave disorders.

Opposition leaders arrested

Mrs Gandhi struck on the night of June 25-26. Opposition leaders and cadres all over the country were arrested. So were some Congressmen. The press was subjected to total censorship and decree after decree followed restricting civil liberties and stifling protest. It was known that the Cabinet only learnt what had happened some hours afterwards but if there was any disapproval voiced, nobody knew about that and when Parliament met, it was without most of the Opposition leaders. It endorsed all the constitutional changes Mrs Gandhi wanted, some plainly designed to secure her own position.

There were many Indians who believed that Mrs Gandhi had acted for the safety and security of the state, and that the discipline which followed the emergency was beneficial and necessary to end a period when liberty had degenerated into licence. Businessmen welcomed the sudden end to strikes and constant agitation in factories and offices, and the public were happy to find India's vast army of civil servants politer and more punctual about their duties.

Alongside the benefits of the emergency, however, some very disturbing factors were developing which, because of the effectiveness of internal censorship and the control over the foreign press, were not widely known outside the areas affected. Measures taken to control the growth of the population, however well-intended, led to great resentment.

Sterilization was the favoured method and stories of compulsory operations spread like wildfire over northern India. Many dwellings were bulldozed in Delhi's old city as part of a slum clearance campaign without consideration for the residents. Police and officials behaved in a very high-handed fashion, and more and more public attention was focused on Sanjay Gandhi.

He took over the leadership of the youth wing of the Congress Party and his influence on the development of the emergency was watched with growing apprehension by Congress politicians and public alike. Arrests were widespread and the suspension of the normal processes of the law whereby prisoners could appeal against continuing detention was seen as a further step towards the establishment of a dictatorship.

If there were still plenty of sycophants ready to reassure Mrs Gandhi that the people were enthusiastically supporting her measures she must have also heard other voices indicating that all was not in fact well. In any case, within weeks of announcing the postponement of the general election, she decided after all to go to the country and chose March, 1977, for polling. Political prisoners were released and emergency restrictions began to be eased. Nevertheless, in a remarkably peaceful election, right across northern India, where the emergency measures had pressed the hardest, the Congress Party was defeated.

Mrs Gandhi lost her seat to an old enemy, Mr Raj Narain; Sanjay was humiliatingly beaten in a neighbouring constituency and many of the ministers who had been Mrs Gandhi's closest allies were also rejected by the electorate. The Janata Party, composed of four somewhat disparate political parties with their latest ally, the Congress for Democracy, formed a Government. For Mrs Gandhi, her cup of bitterness was filled when her old rival, Mr Morarji Desai, whom she had imprisoned throughout the emergency, was chosen as Prime Minister and Mr Jagjivan Ram, the man she regarded as an arch-traitor, became Defence Minister.

It was nevertheless a public sensation when Mrs Gandhi was arrested early in October 1977 on charges of alleged misuse of her official position. The magistrate before whom she was produced ordered her unconditional release and there was widespread disquiet over what was seen as Government bungling of a vital matter. Mrs Gandhi, however, lost no time in making much political capital out of the affair.

In May 1978, interim reports from Mr Justice J. C. Shah's commission appointed to investigate allegations of misuse of power and other excesses during the emergency were laid before Parliament. Mrs Gandhi and Sanjay came under heavy criticism; she, it was said, had imposed the emergency in a desperate effort to continue in power despite a judicial verdict against her and she was also held responsible for the illegal arrest and detention of a number of persons.

The Government accepted the findings in full and they were widely publicized; many voices were raised demanding that Mrs Gandhi and her associates should be brought to trial. There was, however, some conflict within the Janata leadership about the procedure for punishing the Gandhi caucus, with Mr Desai firm in his belief that whatever was done, should be strictly in accordance with the country's legal system. As the result of this and the Indian courts' suscepibility to procrastination progress was slow and by the time Mrs Gandhi became Prime Minister again in January 1980, any action against her was at an early stage.

Mrs Gandhi, 20 months after her party's crushing defeat in the post-emergency general election, served notice that she was determined to stay in public life by winning a remarkable victory in a by-election in Chikmagalur in the southern state of Karnataka where her faction of the Congress party was in power. Her decision to seek reelection to Parliament from the south was an interesting one. A defeat in her home state would have been disastrous so, with characteristic political acumen she chose to return to the political limelight by an easier, if unorthodox, route. She won by over 77,000 votes after a bitter campaign.

Mrs Gandhi took her seat in Parliament on November 20, 1978. A month later, she was found guilty of contempt of the House and breach of privilege. The charges related to the period when she was Prime Minister just before the Emergency; they alleged that she had harassed four minor officials who had been instructed to collect facts for a parliamentary inquiry into her son's people's car project. She would almost certainly have been given a nominal sentence had she not chosen to deny the charges in a defiant and unrepentant speech which angered even MPs anxious to exercise clemency and avoid obliging her the accolade of temporary martyrdom. In the event, she was expelled from Parliament and sent to jail for the rest of the session, which turned out to be one week.

Before she left for Delhi's Tihar jail where so many of her political opponents had found themselves, this astonishing woman sang a verse of a popular English wartime song: "Wish me luck as you wave me goodbye".

New election called

The suicidal activities of the Janata leadership continued, however, and as its political standing collapsed a new election was called for the first week of 1980. Mrs Gandhi had ample ammunition for criticism of the lack of firmness and direction in its rule and, after a further split in her own Congress (I) Party, she entered the fray with no rivals in her own party and a divided opposition.

The voters turned back to the woman they knew. Her party won 351 seats out of 542 in the Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Indian Parliament. It was a party with only one star; Mrs Gandhi signified her supremacy by standing in two constituencies, one in the south and also in Rae Bareli where she had been humiliatingly defeated in 1977. She won both seats handsomely and, more surprisingly, Sanjay Gandhi won in Amethi, the Uttar Pradesh constituency which had rejected him in 1977, by more than 120,000 votes over his Janata opponent. Mrs Gandhi's new cabinet was notable chiefly for names omitted rather than those included. None of the men regarded as responsible for the worst excesses of the Emergency were included but observers were quick to detect friends of Sanjay in the list.

India's difficulties were no less than before when Mrs Gandhi moved back into the Prime Minister's office. In Assam an agitation began against the growing presence of what were described as foreigners – people from West Bengal, Bangladesh and Nepal. There were also economic difficulties, and one of Mrs Gandhi's first acts was to nationalize six large Indian banks in addition to the 14 taken over by the State in 1969 – an action regarded as populist rather than economically necessary.

Abroad, Afghanistan presented a particularly tricky problem. The world wanted to know where the Indian government stood in relation to the Soviet invasion of a non-aligned Muslim country, with which India had traditionally close ties. It soon became clear that Mrs Gandhi's suspicions of the United States had not abated. She coupled regret at the Soviet intervention with the charge that the Western nations were also guilty of meddling in the area.

What seemed to worry her most was the possibility that the United States might re-arm Pakistan, and that those arms might eventually be used against India.

Then, in June, 1980, she suffered a totally unexpected blow when Sanjay Gandhi, on whom she had come to rely as a close adviser, was killed when the aircraft in which he was stunt-flying over Delhi crashed. Her response was to call on his elder brother, Rajiv, who until then had led an entirely non-political life as an airline pilot; he became a general secretary of the Congress (I) Party and an adviser in Sanjay's place.

Her most serious crisis, however, came with the growth of agitation by the Sikhs of Punjab. There was widespread resentment in the Sikh community arising from a feeling that they did not have proper control of their own resources, and a demand by some for new boundaries and a new, Sikh, capital. The extremists wanted virtual autonomy, and terrorism flared up. At the centre of the extremists was Sant Jarnail Bhindranwale, who based himself with his close supporters in the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

Mrs Gandhi's attempts to resolve the crisis through political means – including some ill-advised moves by local representatives of her party – came to nothing, and on June 6 of this year she ordered the Army into the temple. The operation was successful, but at least 300 people were killed, and she provoked a wave of revulsion among Sikhs across India.







Indira Nehru, aged six, with Mahatma Gandhi in 1918; with her father, Pandit Nehru, shortly before she left for Oxford University in 1937; and with the Queen during the 1983 Royal Tour.

Poland mourns priest

Groups to monitor police set up in major cities

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the priest who championed Solidarity, has prompted dissident intellectuals and workers to start up special police and human rights monitoring groups in major Polish cities. This is the most significant movement in the political opposition to General Jaruzelski's Government since more than 600 political prisoners were freed under amnesty last July.

Three secret policemen confessed to kidnapping and, though the testimony is ambiguous, to murdering him. The body of the priest was found by police frogmen in Wloclawek reservoir on Tuesday afternoon, and the announcement of his death has provoked great grief not only in Father Popieluszko's Warsaw parish but in communities throughout Poland.

Speaking outside the priest's church of St Stanislaw Kostka, the Solidarity spokesman, Mr Janusz Onyskiewicz, said that reports showed the mood to be "tense and very bitter. I don't think it could be described as volatile . . . but if the Government makes one false step the mood could change".

The first real political reaction to the priest's death came in Wroclaw, where 21 intellectuals – former Solidarity activists, a priest, workers, professors and doctors – decided to establish a committee to monitor the abuse of human rights and above all to check that the police did not exceed its powers.

A statement issued by the group, which will elect its committee next Tuesday, declares: "The police forces have slipped out of any social control and at the moment even out of the control of the political authorities."

The Wroclaw group said that counterparts were being established in Warsaw, Cracow, Gdansk and Katowice and that they could operate in a similar way to the Committee for the Defence of Workers (Kor) which eventually became an advisory board for Solidarity.

Mr Onyskiewicz confirmed that there was a need for such groups: "The case of Jerzy Popieluszko is only the tip of the iceberg. People are being abused by the police and are afraid to report it. The groups would have to operate legally and openly and would present evidence gathered by sympathetic experts and witnesses to the prosecutor's office.

But the main fear of the dissiddent community – many of whom visited St Stanislaw Kostka yesterday to pay tribute to the dead priest – is that there is no cover-up of the links between the kidnappers and their protectors deep in the security establishment. To this end a lawyer and a doctor nominated by the Church have been allowed to attend the autopsy on the priest



Faces of grief: Father Popieluszko's parishioners at St Stanislaw Kostka church receiving the news that his body had been found.

'Heinous crime' condemned

The Reagan administration said that the priest's death "is a blow to the Polish people and proponents of human rights around the world." The State Department said: "The perpetrators of this heinous crime must be brought to justice."

Cardinal Basil Hume said in a message to Cardinal Glemp that Father Popieluszko stood, without compromise, for the cause of peace through truth. "The sacrifice of his life will not diminish but emphasize the importance of that cause." The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, expressed his distress at the "callous murder".

Face to face with famine on the road to Korem

From Carol Berger, Addis Ababa

Starving Ethiopians from the famine-stricken areas are moving into Addis Ababa in waves, and despite tight security to the north, hundreds have reached the capital on foot, after journeys as long as 18 days.

In mid-October, more than 300 wailing and demonstrating people from north western Wollo province reached Addis. City residents were shocked and embarrassed by their arrival. Within days the Government had moved them several hundred miles away, into neighbouring Wollega province.

To the north people on the move have turned small towns into virtual famine camps, their streets filled with the starving. Late last week I made the two-day journey by road to Korem, more than 400 miles along the winding road connecting the city with the mountainous terrain of the drought-stricken north.

No more than 120 miles north, farmers are feeling the effects of food shortages. But it is in the town of Weldiya, 130 miles further north, that recurrent drought and desertification have ravaged the countryside.

The roadsides are full of the destitute. Many have turned to begging, others are selling their last possessions. Children no more than 10 years old throw themselves down on hands an knees in the centre of the road as vehicles approach.

Occasionally, truckers throw small bags of grain to them. Suddenly there are scores of children running from the road's edge to grapple for the few grains. In one town we saw small boys climbing into the trailers of empty relief trucks for the last remaining grains.

For as far as the eye can see the land is empty. River beds lie baked dry, and terraced fields which have supported generations of people are deserted. The horizon is dotted with whirlwinds sending clouds of dust thousands of feet into the air.

In the town along the single main road, starving children from outside areas lie at the roadside, moaning and weeping beneath soiled blankets. For most there is no relief, no food and no medical treatment.

The main shelter for famine victims is in the town of Korem. Each day 150 more people arrive, adding to the 30,000 who have come in recent months. There is a constant din rising from the town, and in the relief shelter the sounds of children crying, the dry coughs of bronchial infections and pleadings for help fill the air.

More than 9,000 children are receiving supplementary feeding through the Save the Children Fund. Some have walked as far as 90 miles in three to four days. They arrive exhausted and weakened further.

Often it is too late. Small children near death,too weak to move so much as to scatter the flies which cling to their faces, are seen throughout the huge shelter area.

One such child was called Segha. They told me she was three years old, yet she was no larger than a normal six-month-old, baby. The people around her told me she had only her grandmother – her parents were dead.

The child sat as if frozen amid the crowd, with whom she shared a small, louse-infested area beneath a sheet of green plastic.

Hundreds of people lie uncovered at night in the mountain chill. Severely weakened by starvation and vulnerable to disease, many die

In the early morning we saw several groups of mourners pass through the town bearing their dead on canvas stretchers, as many as die in Korem alone each day.

Commons inquiry on relief policies

RAF Hercules fly off to Ethiopia

By Tony Samstag

As the first British relief flights to Ethopia prepared for take-off yesterday, the House of Commons All Party Select Committee on Foreign Affairs announced an urgent inquiry into government policies on famine relief.

Mr Timothy Raison, the Minister for Overseas Development, will give evidence in public on November 28, the committee said. Written evidence is also invited from interested organizations and individuals.

Three Hercules aircraft were to leave the RAF base at Lyneham, Wiltshire, carrying personnel and heavy equipment for an operations base. Four more aircraft are to follow in the next 24 hours, one carrying 20 tons of medical supplies.

Aircrews have been practising "rough" landings on grass at nearby RAF Keevil in anticipation of primitive airstrips in Ethiopia. At least seven have been chosen, forming a ring round the capital, Addis Ababa, where the Ethiopian Government will decide on the distribution of the grain.

Two Hercules will remain for three months after the initial arrival of the support supplies for the 98 RAF and Army personnel involved in the operation. The aircraft, with large red crosses painted on their noses, will be based at Aassad, 200 miles away.

Grain brought by sea to the port of Assad would be delivered by the Hercules. Some supplies might have to be dropped.

The first three aircraft are scheduled to reach the capital at dawn tomorrow, via RAF Akrotiri in Cyprus.

Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, joined the Labour attack on the Government's decision to divert the £5m aid funds for Ethiopia from contingencies in the overseas development aid budget. He told the annual meeting of the Charities Aid Foundation in London that the Government was "robbing Peter to pay Paul" in refusing to use new funds for the relief project.

"The country has responded by digging into its pockets and expects the Government to do the same", he said. "I expect there will be absolute outrage."

Oxfam said that its appeal had raised more than £1m for Ethiopian relief in less than a week. A ship chartered by Oxfam was already unloading in Ethiopia, and a Boeing 707 lent by Anglo Airlines was to take off today with a cargo of blankets.



Baby Fae: The two-week-old girl who received the heart of a baboon, making good progress in the Loma Linda university hospital in California. She is off the critical list, breathing unaided and drinking from a bottle.

Moscow draw puzzles the chess analysts

Moscow (AP) – The world chess champion, Anatoly Karpov, and the challenger, Gary Kasparov, ended the twentieth game of their championship contest on the fifteenth move yesterday after Kasparov, playing white, offered a draw. The swift ending to the game left Karpov's 4–0 lead in the series untouched and means the two players have now drawn a record 11 games in a row.

Analysts were puzzled by the game's ending. The first indications were that Karpov had resigned, but official handouts giving the match result said it ended after Kasparov offered a draw accepted by the champion.

Play will resume tomorrow.

Twentieth game
White Kasparov, black Karpov

1	Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
2	P-B4	P-QKt3
3	P-KKt3	P-B4
4	B-Kt2	B-Kt2
5	O-O	P-Kt3
6	Kt-B3	B-Kt2
7	P-Q4	PxP
8	KtxP	BxB
9	KxB	O-O
10	P-K4	Q-B2
11	P-Kt3	KtxP
12	KtxKt	Q-K4
13	Q-B3	QxKt(Q5)
14	R-QKt1	Q-K4
15	B-B4	Draw agreed

Argentine junta member jailed by civilian court

Buenos Aires (AFP) – Admiral Armando Lambruschini, a member of a former Argentine military junta, was jailed here by order of a civilian court.

Civil courts have been assigned to try the nine members of the 1976-83 juntas on charges of violating human rights during repression of subversive activity. Eight of the nine junta members are now in jail, and the ninth, General Omar Graffigna, is due to appear before the court.

Belgian protest

Brussels (Reuter) – Belgian coalminers staged a 24-hour strike and blocked roads and railways in the north-eastern province of Limburg in protest against a planned pit closure and layoffs.

Princess attack

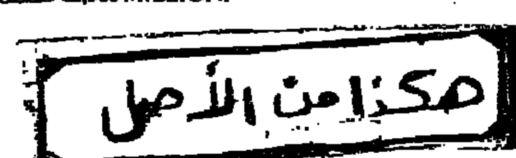
Paris – Princess Stephanie, younger daughter of Prince Rainier of Monaco, was attacked by an armed man and a masked woman outside her apartment. She screamed and her attackers fled.

Bonn honours Mubarak

Bonn – President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt was welcomed to Bonn with full military honours yesterday the official start of a three-day visit to West Germany (Michael Binyon writes).

He then had talks with the federal president, Herr Richard von Weizsäcker before a three-hour meeting with Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

President Mubarak, who flew to Bonn on Tuesday evening, had immediate talks with the Foreign Minister, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, which spokesmen said were centred upon possibilities of reviving peace efforts in the Middle East.



مكرر من الأصل

Marchais under fire as Communist dissidents refuse to toe party line

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The refusal by six so-called "renovators" to toe the line at this week's meeting of the Communist Party's Central Committee has highlighted the crisis afflicting the party as it struggles for survival.

The six, who included M Pierre Juquin, a member of the powerful Politburo and official party spokesman, and M Marcel Rigout, one of the four former Communist ministers, both abstained in the final vote on Tuesday on the draft resolution analysing the reasons for the party's decline and outlining its future strategy.

The resolution, which was based on an earlier report by M Georges Marchais, the party leader, will form the basis for discussions at local level before being submitted to the party's twenty-fifth triennial congress next February as the main item on the agenda. Not since 1970 has a member of the Politburo refused to vote for the principal resolution to a party congress.

At the last meeting of the 146-member Central Committee in September, M Marchais's report was adopted unanimously, save for one abstention. The virtual silence of the "renovators" on that occasion led many observers to believe that the hardliners, backed by M Marchais, had succeeded in stifling the fledgling dissident movement which had sprung up after the party's disastrous performance in the European elections, when the Communist vote dropped to 11 per cent, half its level of five years earlier. Recent opinion polls indicate that it has remained at about that level.

But the groundswell of criticism by anxious militants at grassroots level was not to be stopped so easily. Many believe that the future of the party is now at stake. Although still in a minority, they are beginning to question openly the authority of the leadership.

M Marchais's popularity, in particular, has plummeted. The latest polls show that only 44 per cent of Communist supporters hope he will remain as party leader, compared with 71 per cent immediately before the European elections in June. A third hope that he will be replaced within the next few months. Few believe that he should lead the party into the 1986 parliamentary elections.

M Charles Fiterman, former Minister of Transport, former Marchais protégé and member of the elite seven-man party secretariat, is still seen as his most likely successor. But M André Lajoinie, president of the Communist group in the National Assembly, is also waiting in the wings, and M Roland Leroy, editor of the party newspaper, L'Humanité, has unexpectedly emerged over the past few weeks as another possible, though still unlikely, contender.

A former ardent supporter of Communist Party participation in government and a proponent of the need to modernize the party, M Fiterman might have been expected to be found in the reformist camp. But he has evidently decided that his future interests lie in keeping a low profile, and in giving the maximum support to M Marchais.

In contrast to M Fiterman, M Lajoinie and M Leroy are both seen as hardliners, only M Leroy is a hardliner with a difference in that he opposes close links with Moscow.

His recent return to preeminence within the party, after being thrown out of the secretariat in 1979, is seen to be largely as a result of his former firm stand against the party's participation in government and, indeed, against the union of the left altogether.

His prophecy of a resulting decline in the Communist Party appears to have been proved correct.


Honourable members: Mr Nakasone bowing to his predecessors, Mr Suzuki (left), Mr Fukuda and Mr Miki.

Nakasone appoints woman to Cabinet

From David Watts
Tokyo

Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone has named a new Cabinet for his second term, with few changes at the top but many new faces in the lower ranks, including the first woman minister in 22 years, Mrs Shigeru Ishimoto.

Both the Finance Minister, Mr Noboru Takeshita, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Shintaro Abe, retain their posts, but a new Justice Minister has been named, Mr Hitoshi Shimazaki. Mr Nakasone's appointment of Mr Shimazaki is likely to be a sensitive one, since the new minister is a member of the faction of the former Prime Minister, Mr Kakuei Tanaka.

Mr Tanaka's appeal against conviction in the Lockheed bribery case is expected to come up within the next year.

The complete lineup is as follows:

Prime Minister: Yasuhiro Nakasone; **Justice:** Hitoshi Shimazaki; **Foreign:** Shintaro Abe; **Finance:** Noboru Takeshita; **Education:** Hikaru Matsunaga; **Health and Welfare:** Hiroyuki Masuoka; **Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries:** Moriyoshi Sato; **International Trade and Industry:** Keijiro Murata; **Transport:** Tokuo Yamashita; **Posts and Telecommunications:** Megumu Sato; **Labour:** Toshio Yamaguchi; **Construction:** Yoshiaki Kibe; **Home Affairs:** Toru Furuya.

Ministers of State: Chief Cabinet Secretary: Takao Fujinami; **Director-General of the Defence Agency:** Koichi Kato; **Director-General of the Economic Planning Agency:** Ippei Kaneko; **Director-General of the Science and Technology Agency:** Reiichi Takeuchi; **Director-General of the National Land Agency and the Hokkaido Development Agency:** Kakuzo Kawamoto; **Director-General of the Okinawa Development Agency (who acts as Prime Minister in Mr Nakasone's absence):** Toshio Komoto.

Left claims a victory in shattered Santiago

Santiago (Reuter) – Buses returned yesterday to Santiago streets littered with the debris of Tuesday's violent protests against Chile's military Government in which seven people died, 39 injured and 185 arrested.

Burnt-out tyres and stones were still strewn across main roads and side-streets of the city's poorest neighbourhoods, where police clashed with demonstrators manning blazing barricades in defiance of a seven-hour curfew on Tuesday night.

Opposition trade unions and left wing political groups maintained that their call for a general strike had been a success, but the Government insisted that only intimidation had kept buses off the road and hampered normal activity.

Diplomats said the extent of disruption appeared to have taken everyone by surprise, and was in that sense a victory for the opponents of President Augusto Pinochet who are pressing for a quick return to democracy after 11 years of military rule.

"They succeeded in making it clear that it was not a normal working day, and that has to be a success," one diplomat said. "It's a definite plus for the opposition and for the left."

Police said an eight-year-old boy was killed by a live electricity cable brought down during the protests. So was a 49-year-old man who went to help him.

Five other men were shot dead during demonstrations, four of them in the capital and one in the northern city of Arica. More than 90 peope have died since anti-government protests began in earnest 18 months ago.

Disturbances were reported in many provincial cities, especially at universities, also the scene of some of the worst incidents in Santiago. At least a dozen explosions were reported in the capital during the night.

Sixteen policemen, two with minor bullet wounds, were among the 39 injured and 38 police vehicles were damaged. Police said that eight of the 23 injured civilians were seriously hurt.

Among 185 people arrested in the capital during the protests were four Chilean journalists, accused of attacking police during a demonstration to protest against press restrictions introduced by the Government during the protest.

Looting was reported in some parts of the city, though the Government sent more than 180 "common criminals" into internal exile in an effort to avoid vandalism seen in previous protests.

Kremlin revives French wrath at Abouchar affair

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Hopes that the row between Moscow and Paris over the imprisonment of a French journalist in Afghanistan had died down have been jolted by Soviet comments on the case suggesting it is creating the worst strains in relations since Paris expelled 47 Soviet diplomats in 1983.

Jacques Abouchar, a television correspondent captured by Soviet troops and sentenced to 18 years in jail in Kabul, is now safely home following intense diplomatic pressure on Moscow and an outcry in France.

Diplomats said the Kremlin had evidently ordered M Abouchar's release, but was puzzled and angered by the French and Western reaction.

Tass said an "anti-Soviet campaign" was being waged in France which could damage Franco-Soviet relations. Diplomats said this partly reflected a genuine inability on the part of the Kremlin to understand Western news values.

Unlike the Vietnam war, which entered the living rooms through television coverage, the war in Afghanistan is only mentioned in the Soviet media when the authorities wish to stress the heroism of Soviet troops or Russia's selfless aid to the Afghan people. The Kremlin has sought to impose a similar blanket of silence on the outside world by refusing to allow foreign journalists into Afghanistan.

Franco-Soviet relations had appeared to grow warmer following President Mitterrand's visit to Moscow last June. Moscow marked the sixtieth anniversary of diplomatic relations this week by emphasizing agreement and cooperation between Moscow and Paris "at a time of international tension".

The Abouchar affair has overshadowed such goodwill, however, with the Kremlin accusing Paris of "whipping up an anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet fuss".

"How would the French authorities react if, under the pretext of fulfilling his duty to collect information some foreign citizen tried to cross into French territory illegally or even with the help of terrorists?" Tass asked.

Iceland strike deal dents anti-inflation campaign

By Richard Ford

The ending of the second and longest strike by public servants in Iceland is undoubtedly a setback for the centre-right governing coalition, whose main objective was to cut inflation, which at one stage had reached a record high point of 132 per cent.

The Government had rejected an arbitrator's recommendation that it offer a pay increase of 6 per cent, but as fuel supplies began to decrease and Iceland's manufacturing industry experienced difficulties because of the lack of imports, the Government came under increasing pressure to reach a settlement with striking public servants.

The dispute was, by Iceland's standards, the most bitter it has known and though the Government had conceded pay increases of a much larger scale than it wanted, it is unlikely to fall over the issue.

It will hail as a success an agreement which is to run for 14 months and which has not conceded the automatic indexation of wages which used to occur every three months.

The basic increase for public servants is of 15 per cent, but with bonuses and increases for the lower-paid, the increase rises to more than 20 per cent.

Although the Finance Minister has said he has no idea where the money to pay for the deal will come from, most experts expect a further devaluation of the kroner

● REYKJAVIK: The Mayor, Mr David Oddsson, said government offices in the capital would remain closed, with public schools, because janitors are members of the union, and the city would continue to be without bus services (AP Reports).

The Australian election

Hawke on defensive as tax takes centre stage

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

With an income tax rate for the so-called middle-income earners of between 31.67 per cent and 46 per cent, it is almost inevitable that taxation comes up during every Australian election campaign, and the present one is no exception

The issue has already taken the centre of the stage, with the Opposition seizing on it as showing the Hawke Labour Government at its weakest. For its part, the Government has opted to tough out the issue with the Liberal-National Party Opposion, and is understood to have decided not to be panicked into giving election promises on tax.

The initiative so far has all been with the Opposition, which has announced a firm tax policy that would allow couples with only one working partner to split their income and be taxed as two individuals. It would introduce a rebate for child care costs and an unspecified broadly based consumption tax.

The package has been aimed at the lower to middle-income families, the sort of people who have drifted away from the Liberals to Labour over the past few years.

At the same time the Opposition raised the spectre of a capital gains tax under Labour, and accused the Government of not having a tax policy but offering only a promise to review the whole taxation system if reelected.

The question of capital gains tax has struck a very raw nerve in Australia, which already has one that is largely ineffectual: tax is liable only if a person sells an asset less than 12 months after buying it.

The Government's sensitivity on the issue was seen when Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, said that any capital gains tax introduced under Labour would exempt the family home, but he insisted that at this stage Labour had no plans for such a tax. Mr Hawke also claimed that the Opposition would introduce the tax despite its promises.

In New South Wales, where the Labour Party is already feeling the effects of allegations of crime and corruption at the highest levels of the state Government, party officials fear an electoral backlash unless the issue is damped down.

For his part, Mr Hawke announced yesterday that he would call a national taxation summit in the third quarter of next year. The summit would be similar to the national economic summit that Labour called shortly after it won office last year, and would bring together community groups.

If consensus was reached, the Government would announce a tax reform package by the end of the year, Mr Hawke said.

He had pointed out earlier that income tax cuts in the last budget had just come into effect.

Defiant Mondale whistling against the wind

From Nicholas Ashford, Chicago

More than 100,000 people took part in an exuberant old-fashioned torch-light procession through the streets of Chicago on Tuesday night to welcome Mr Walter Mondale, the Democratic presidential candidate, to the nation's third largest city.

It was a spectacular affair, probably the biggest political extravaganza of its kind since Mr John Kennedy came to the Windy City shortly before his election in 1960.

As bands played and fireworks exploded among the lakefront skyscrapers, spectators stood six deep along Michigan Avenue, Chicago's main thoroughfare, to cheer the man they hope – however vainly – will become the next President of the United States.

This was not a bad turnout for a candidate who is widely expected to suffer the most humiliating defeat in a presidential election since the Second World War.

Mr Mondale rewarded the crowds by bringing together the city's black mayor, Mr Harold Washington, and its white political power-broker, Mr Edward Vrdolyak, normally bitter rivals, in a rare public display of unity. It is not just Chicago, which has turned out to applaud Mr Mondale. On Monday night he addressed the biggest political gathering ever seen in Seattle. Across the country, from San Diego to Cleveland, people have been turning out in their tens of thousands to hear and cheer him.

Yet despite this outpouring of enthusiasm, the polls show him sinking farther and farther behind President Reagan.

"Polls don't vote, people vote," Mr Mondale gamely told a rally of several thousand people at the end of the torch-light procession.

"The tides beginning to turn. It's beginning to move, everything is moving. People are starting to see the issues," he added to loud applause and chants of "we want Fritz".

In Chicago, as he had done elsewhere, Mr Mondale invoked the memory of President Truman's upset victory over Mr Thomas Dewey in 1948 to suggest that another political bombshell may be about to explode next week. So sure were the pollsters and pundits then of a Dewey victory that the *Chicago Tribune* even carried a headline saying "Dewey Defeats Truman".

Mr Mondale brandished a copy of that paper during Tuesday night's rally, and, noting that the *Tribune* had just endorsed President Reagan, declared: "They were wrong in 1948 and they've got it wrong again this time."

Despite his brave words and the upbeat tone of his speeches, he has failed to dispel the aura of defeat which now hangs over his campaign. Indeed his speeches are essentially a statement of his personal political convictions, intended more to gain respect than win votes.

He talks about justice and human rights, social security, Medicare and the environment. "I believe in a just, hopeful and compassionate future," he told students at the University of Minnesota in Duluth, a decaying port on the shores of Lake Superior. "That's why I am in politics."

His visit to Duluth, shivering under the first winter's snow, epitomized the sombre mood of his campaign. It should have been a joyous homecoming to the state where he began his journey to the White House. But although he was loudly cheered, he sounded sad as he plodded through his now familiar criticisms of the Reagan Administration.

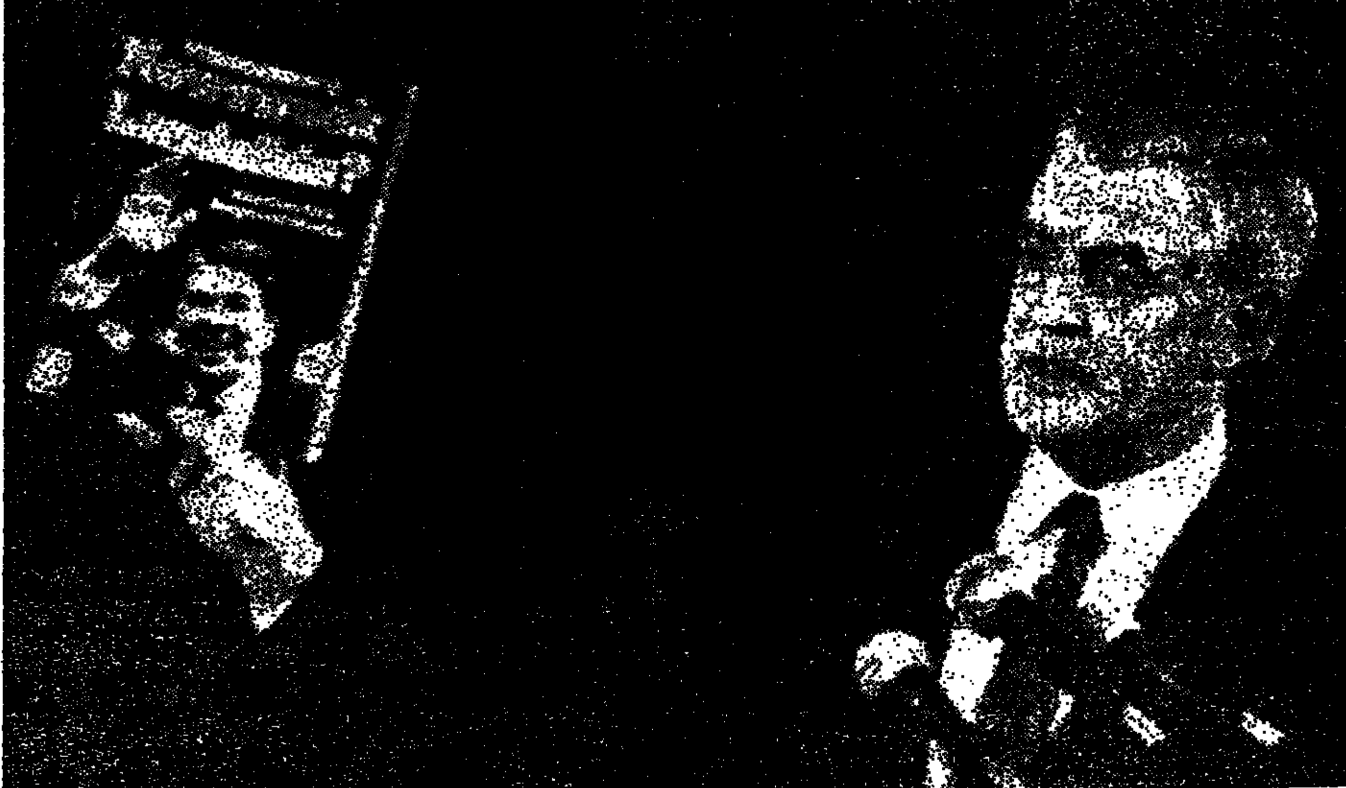
The rigours of a long campaign and his failure, despite herculean efforts, to cut into Mr Reagan's lead, is also beginning to fray his temper. At one stage he snapped at some hecklers, shouting at them to "Shut up, will ya".

Despite his flagging spirits, he still manages to deliver an impressive speech, containing far more substance than the one the President has been delivering over the past few days.

He attacks the President's record on defence, on the economy, on the environment.

"Reagan has ruined the dream of America. I want to be the President to bring it back."

The applause is always thunderous – but it is the dutiful applause which is accorded to a man on the eve of his retirement after a worthy career. It is not a standing ovation for impending success.



Brave gesture: Mr Mondale showing Duluth crowds a magazine predicting a landslide for Mr Reagan.

Battle for Texas

No holds barred as homelover grapples with killer shark

From Christopher Thomas, Austin, Texas

Texas is locked into a battle for the United States Senate that is fundamental, critical and rough as a rodeo. If the Democrats lose Texas, they hardly have a hope of regaining control of the Senate. On the left is Mr Lloyd Doggett, a liberal Democrat who appears on homely television commercials showing the family giving thanks for the meal upon the table.

On the right – the far right – is Mr Phil Gramm, a balding, fresh-faced man who seems to have all the compassion of a killer shark. Of social security he said: "We are the only nation in the world where all our poor people are fat." And of the handicapped he said: "We are encouraging people to be handicapped."

Both men have long since used up the standard armoury of dirty tricks. It is now a street brawl so personal and venomous that they tried to reach an agreement to keep to the issues. The deal splintered in two days.

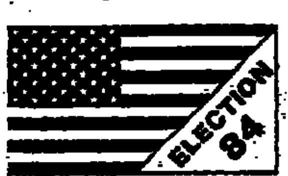
Texas Republicans were stunned 14 months ago when the incumbent Senator John Tower announced that he would not run again after 22 years in the US Senate. His purpose may be to create time to prepare for a presidential attempt. His immediate ambition is to be President Reagan's second-term Secretary of Defence. He is a military hawk on the Reagan model.

His would-be Senate successor was a Democratic member of the US House of Representatives until last year when he resigned the seat and fought a special election as a Republican.

He is focussing on where the Republicans are weakest – in the countryside. Houston and Dallas are already in the Republican bag but the conservative Democratic tradition refuses to die in rural Texas. Though the Southern character of Texas politics is fading, the Civil War legacy retains a strong grip. Texas may be traditionally a Democratic state – it is also one of the most conservative.

Which is why any candidate who supports homosexuals will lose a lot of rural support. Mr Gramm's campaign could hardly believe its luck when it discovered that Mr Doggett had received a trifling sum of $604 (£495) from a homosexual group. Half that amount, to Mr Gramm's glee, had been collected at an all-male function, the highlight of which was a performance by a male stripper whose prurient stage name reinforced the blow to conservative sensibilities.

The Gramm campaign launched an immediate radio blitz, proclaiming that the Doggett campaign favoured "special status before the law" for homosexuals. It was devastatingly effective. The latest opinion polls give Mr Gramm a comfortable lead, and the affair of the male stripper is probably a sizeable part of the reason.



Mr Doggett has not been playing nicely, either. He secretly taped a telephone conversation with his rival – in which they were discussing a truce in personal warfare – and released the text to reporters. The conversation was in fact rather uninteresting.

Both rivals are unorthodox in Texas terms, unlike the state's other Senator, Mr Lloyd Bentsen, who is a model of the special interest big business breed of establishment Texas politician. Be that as it may, his possible new Republican colleague in the Senate makes him look like a positive liberal.

Craxi coalition weathers storm over Andreotti

From Peter Nichols, Rome

Signor Bettino Craxi's coalition has survived the worst moments so far in its 14-month life, with the failure of three opposition motions calling for the resignation of Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Foreign Minister. But the immediate future is far from plain sailing.

Communists, the extreme right and a group of left-wing independents all insisted in the Senate on Tuesday that the Foreign Minister should go, since he had allegedly been involved in the past, as Prime Minister, in efforts to save Signor Michele Sindona, the bankrupt financier now awaiting trial in Milan on charges of criminal bankruptcy and responsibility in the murder of the liquidator of one of his banks.

Signor Andreotti has always denied improper dealings with Signor Sindona, and was cleared of such charges by the parliamentary commission which inquired into the Sindona affair. Signor Craxi, who spoke in the Senate debate, made this his principal defence of the Foreign Minister.

A final motion drafted by the coalition parties was carried by a show of hands, but the affair is far from closed. The coalition notion promises another look at the Sindona affair in the light of the debate, which an undertaking to report by the summer.

Senator Giovanni Fierrara, one of the spokesmen for the Republicans, who habitually make more of moral issues in general than any of the other coalition parties, came near in his speech to accepting the Communist demand for Signor Andreotti's resignation. In private, moreover, he told journalists that he thought Signor Andreotti should go – and then stated in public that he had never said any such thing.

Spanish general mars Rabat visit by minister

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

Señor Narcis Serra, Spain's Defence Minister, left yesterday for an official visit to Morocco, burdened by a top Spanish general's remark that the North African enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla "cannot be defended from an occupation by Morocco".

The highly inopportune, though to many only realistic, remarks by Lieutenant-General Manuel Alvarez Zalba, Captain-General of the Saragossa region, were yesterday examined by the Cabinet, which was reportedly considering dismissing him, even though the general is due to retire, for age reasons, on Sunday.

Señor Serra's mission is to try to learn from King Hassan the implications for Spain and the two enclaves of the "union" agreement he signed with Libya's Colonel Gaddafi in August. Since then, the Government has striven desperately to play down the risk of a Gaddafi-inspired march on Ceuta or Melilla.

British losses follow wins in world bridge

Seattle – In the seventh round, yesterday, the first of the day's matches, both British teams climbed into fourth place (a bridge correspondent writes).

The men were disappointed to do no better than 19-11 against Chile, but teams above them lost ground. Not Poland and Austria, however, who at this early stage are detached from the rest of the field, Austria with 160 and Poland with 158. The defending champions, France, followed with 135, one point ahead of Great Britain.

The British women beat Switzerland 24-6, giving them a total of 130, behind The Netherlands on 151, the United States, the defending champions, on 143, and Germany on 131.

British women, who were widly expected to reach the final, were in poor form against Canada, and a 20-10 defeat cost them several places in the table.

The British men, still unable to achieve any measure of consistency, lost 19-11 against India, and both teams must start again the climb to a place in the top four.

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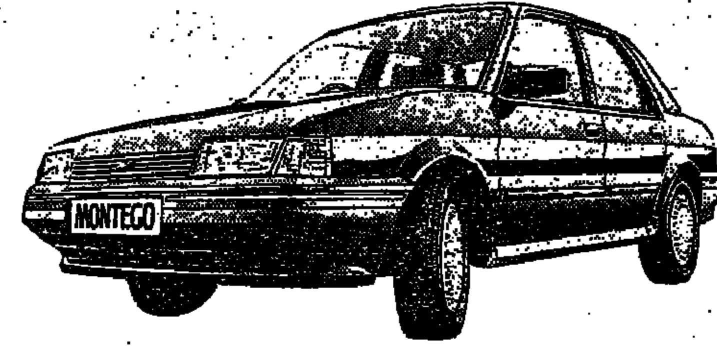
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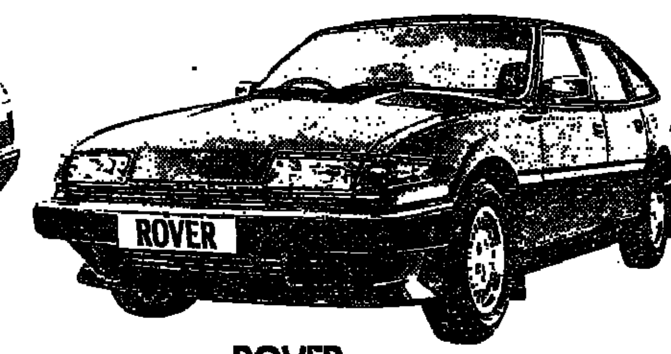
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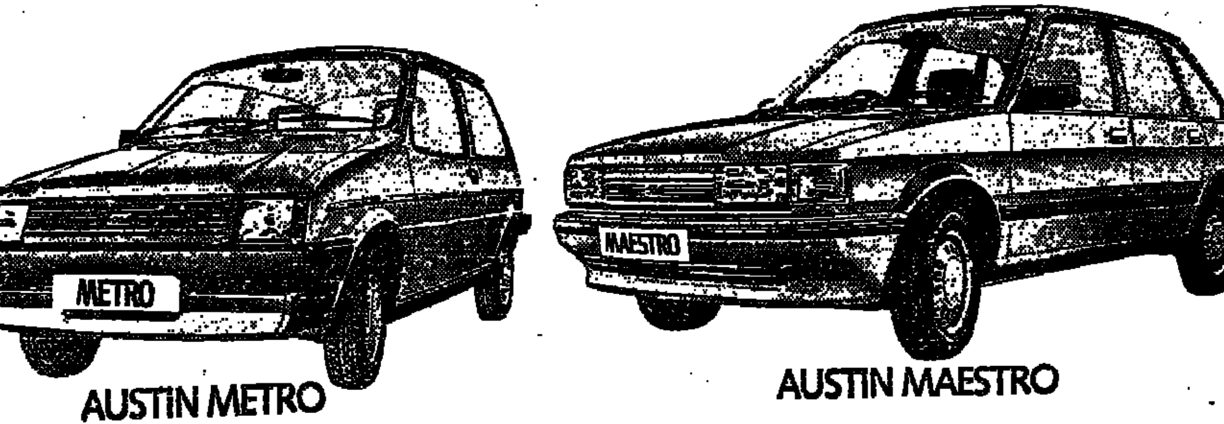




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THE ARTS

Vienna remembers Auden




Auden looking somewhat sad as he receives the Austrian State Prize for Literature

Fifteen years before W. H. Auden died after a poetry reading in Vienna's Palais Palffy, he had made his summer home in Kirchstetten, a small village half-an-hour's drive from Vienna, at the edge of the Wienerwald. According to his life-long friend Stephen Spender, Auden would literally weep with gratitude during afternoons spent in what he felt was his only proper home, so it is perhaps appropriate that Vienna – a city not usually associated with setting the pace in appreciating postwar artistic genius – is hosting the first major exhibition to be devoted to the poet's life.

Auden 1907–1973, on show at the Lower Austrian Gallery of the Vienna Kunstlerhaus until Sunday, was conceived and almost single-handedly constructed by Michael O'Sullivan, a research student at Trinity College, Dublin. Aided by the Lower Austrian Society for Arts and Letters, the international Wystan Auden Society and the British Council, he has created an exhibition which highlights the contrasts between the glamour of Auden's earlier years and the solitude of his later life divided between New York, Oxford and Austria.

Much has been written and seen about the life of Auden in the Thirties. The photographs on display here are all tinged with the atmosphere of a world seemingly the exclusive preserve of Oxbridge literary exiles: Auden amusing MacNeice at Florian's in Venice; Auden impressed by Spender in Berlin; and, most poignantly, given the deterioration in their friendship in later years, Auden stealing the limelight from Britten (10 years his junior at Gresham's School, Holt) in America.

From this golden era, when everything seemed and was possible, the later years at Kirchstetten, where Auden's companion was the altogether far less illustrious Chester Kalman, seem at first something of an anti-climax. But the Auden seen here, if not the dapper bow-tied graduate setting off with Isherwood to China, is no less compelling even if the familiar sand-blasted face expresses more avuncular kindness than severity.

With this wealth of photographic material, the exhibition also shows a painstakingly assembled selection of many of Auden's first editions from his early schooldays to his posthumously published *Thank You, Fog*. Included among these is a copy of the 1928 limited edition of Auden's poems printed by Stephen Spender at Frognal, Hampstead.

In another room, there is a collection of art associated with the poet. Among this is a series of lithographs by Henry Moore, a pencil portrait of Auden by Mervyn Peake and sketches made during the final night of the poet's life while he was reading in the Palais Palffy. Part of the exhibition devoted to Auden's librettist collaborations with Britten, Henze and Stravinsky also includes a video of the two-hour documentary of his life made by the BBC.

Missing, however, are any private letters or manuscripts. In accordance with the poet's wishes, all such material has been deliberately excluded by Michael O'Sullivan who, quoting Auden, recalls that he himself insisted that the "raw ingredients" of a writer's craft did little to explain "the peculiar flavour of the dishes the public is invited to taste".

But with regular showings of *Night Mail*, the documentary film Auden worked on with Britten, at the Kunstlerhaus Cinema, articles from his house like his typewriter, lovingly preserved in a glass case, the Karlsplatz where the Kunstlerhaus is situated has become a temporary shrine for Auden enthusiasts.

Anyone visiting the exhibition should not fail also to visit Auden's beloved Kirchstetten, where his house still contains two rooms open to the public which have remained virtually untouched since Auden's death. A living room contains his worn-out carpet-slippers, photograph albums and much official correspondence. One magnificent three-page letter good humouredly but scathingly attacks the Austrian inland revenue for attempting to tax his earnings on the grounds that they might have been inspired by Vienna: "Gentlemen – I receive not a penny from Austria, on the contrary I spend a fortune here."

Outside, a staircase leads to his wooden study still crowded with books including *About the House*, the collection of poems celebrating his Kirchstetten home. For those interested in frissons, there are even empty Martini bottles from which Auden's legendary 90-per-cent-vodka-Martinis were made promptly at 6 pm.

For the people of Kirchstetten, many of whom remember with affection "Herr Professor Auden", this wooden house in the "Audenstrasse", as Hinterholzweg was renamed, has become a national monument, although few know of its existence outside Austria.

As Auden's stature grows and his poetry as well as the eccentricities of his life become more widely known, exhibitions devoted to him may well become commonplace, but few are likely to rival the present display at the Kunstlerhaus. Even without the advantage of being situated a few miles from Auden's home, it is to be hoped that it will find its way to Britain before too long.

Richard Bassett

Claudia Muzio, "la divina Claudia", was one of the finest sopranos of the inter-war years. She was born, illegitimate, in Pavia in 1889 and died in a Rome hotel room in 1936. In an extract from *Prima Donna*, published today (Bodley Head, £15), **Rupert Christiansen** describes her art, and her life as a recluse

The voice that echoed tears and sighs

Probably the best and certainly the most celebrated of the *verismo* prima donnas was the enigmatic Claudia Muzio. Like so many others of her generation, she cultivated the brown and purple colouring of her voice to excess, and her technique shows many real shortcomings when compared with that of a Melba or Calvé; but Muzio always *sang*, and never resorted to mere noise-making. In Lanfranco Rasponi's book of interviews with prima donnas, it is Muzio who wins the most extravagant tributes. Mafalda Favero went backstage after a performance and spontaneously dropped to her knees in front of her; on Eva Turner she made "the most unforgettable impression of all". Others spoke of "the divine Muzio", "Muzio, my idol", "a case apart, you cannot classify her", or "the only word to describe Muzio is sublime". The ability she had to move her audiences seems to have been unique, and it is Muzio on whom the "Duse of Song" label has most fairly stuck.

Her life seems to have been almost entirely unhappy – a fact which her voice, "made of tears and sighs and restrained inner fire", as the tenor Giacomo Lauri-Volpi described it, does not allow one to forget. She was born illegitimate in 1889 as Claudina Versati, although her parents later married. Her mother was chorus singer, her father a stage director at the Met and Covent Garden. An education at convents in Tottenham and Hammersmith bequeathed her the beautiful unaccented English audible on some of her song recordings, and Eva Turner remembers having a very English tea with her in Chicago years later at which she was plied with questions about those areas of London.

In 1906 she went back to Italy to study voice and made her début as Gilda in *Rigoletto* in Messina in 1910. After some success in Turin and La Scala, she returned to Covent Garden in 1914, singing among other roles Tosca and Mimi, opposite Caruso. Then in 1916 she was engaged by the Met to replace the indisposed Bori and the incarcerated Destinn. She stayed there until 1922 and created the role of the bargee's wife Giorgetta in Puccini's *Il tabarro*, as well as introducing Tatyana in *Eugene Onegin* and Maddalena in *Andrea Chènier* to the house. Like Farrar, she was pushed out of New York by the arrival of the all-vanquishing Jeritza, and her career was thereafter concentrated in Chicago, Buenos Aires, and Rome. Her repertory was mostly later Verdi, Puccini, and *verismo*, but in South America she also sang the Marschallin in *Rosenkavalier*, Elsa in *Lohengrin*, and even Norma. In 1932 she opened the War Memorial Opera House in San Francisco as Tosca; in 1934 she created the title-role in Refice's briefly sensational "mystical" opera *Cecilia* and returned to the Met. In 1936 she died in a hotel in Rome.



Claudia Muzio as Violetta in *La traviata*. EMI has just reissued the recordings Muzio made for Columbia in 1934-1935, which include "Teneste la promessa" from *La traviata*, a version which many believe has never been surpassed, and extracts from Refice's now forgotten *Cecilia* (EX29 0163 3, two records)

This is an impressive catalogue of achievement. There were no crises, vocal or otherwise, no lapses of taste or disastrous errors of judgment, no publicity stunts. The critics were almost invariably favourable, the public appreciative: Muzio's problems began outside the opera house. She was known to be acutely self-concious about her height (five foot nine or ten inches), despite a face of great beauty and a dress sense and deportment to match. Perhaps her apparently pathological shyness was exacerbated by her illegitimacy; perhaps it was just the hauteur which prima donnas commonly use as a self-protective wall. Whatever its cause, Muzio was not bubbling with fun. The jokiness and camaraderie around Caruso infuriated her: "She came to the theatre, rehearsed, sang and left, exchanging barely a few sentences with fellow-singers, who remember her as a soprano 'who never said anything', 'who acted as if we were all devils'." Frida Leider shared a dressing-room with her in Chicago:

> Her Italian maid used to spend entire mornings arranging her costumes. When Claudia appeared for rehearsal, her maid would help her to change, for she had a kind of rehearsal uniform which consisted of a heavy black silk dress, a black jacket trimmed with ermine, and a little hat to match. Always the *grande dame*, she would stride majestically across the stage to the prompter's box, clasp her gloved hands, and simply mark her way through her entire role without moving an inch.

She shared her heyday in Chicago with Mary Garden, but more of a contrast cannot be imagined. Garden was a hard-boiled exotic who courted and flirted with publicity; no one could make anything of Muzio. In his memoir of the city in the 1920s Arthur Meeker claims that "people who knew her painted a gruesome picture of rooms from which all daylight was excluded, full of jabbering relatives and cooking spaghetti, in the midst of which Claudia, wearing a gorgeous robe de chambre, with her hair down her back, lay prone and weeping over the machinations of her rivals, sentimental or professional."

The key to it all seems to lie in her relationship with her mother. After her adored father had died, wrote Mary Jane Matz, "her strange silent mother became her exclusive companion ... fanatically religious, suspicious, possessive, she kept Muzio apart from those of her father's cronies whom the singer had known. The two women gradually became virtual recluses." On tour in South America, Muzio and her mother "sat in the corner of the hotel dining-room farthest from the rest of the company never speaking, never even nodding to the rest of us." She lived "almost as the older woman's slave", without any other friend or confidante. Throughout all this, she was deceiving her mother with a series of lovers, and here the story becomes depressingly familiar. One of them, according to Leider, was an impresario who absconded with a lot of her money; then in 1929, after her mother's death, she married a man 17 years younger than herself, with the predictable result. The cause of her death at the age of 47 has been variously reported as suicide, nephritis, cancer, tuberculosis, Bright's disease, or a heart condition.

Shortly before, she had embarked on her last recordings, an event also surrounded with various pathetic tales. Out of the sessions came a record of "Addio del passato" from the last act of *Traviata* which immediately became a classic. Like all classics, it has suffered some knocks from latter-day critics, but it stands up to them. Everything about it illustrates the best of the *verismo* style. Muzio sang the role frequently (including in a modern-dress production in Rome in 1928), but the overwhelming impression the record gives is of emotional immediacy. There is a superb command of *parlando* effects: this Violetta reads the letter from Germont like a sick woman who has been turning the words over in her mind obsessively for days. Her cry of "E tardi!" ("It is too late") is heavy with fate. In the aria itself Muzio exploits the use of short breaths – not sobs, so much as an effortful intake of air – until the memory of "l'amor di Alfredo" brings out a full passionate grief for what has been lost. A constant seesaw between *crescendo* and *diminuendo*, within both single notes and full phrases, further intensifies the feverishness. At the end the little spasms of breath return inexorably, culminating in a perfectly pitched scream of agony, cut sharply off into silence. The singing is graphically descriptive of Violetta's mental and physical state (whether Muzio herself was also dying of consumption is another question) in a manner that a Violetta of the older school, such as Melba, would have thought horribly vulgar.

An earlier series of recordings made in 1917-18 shows Muzio's voice fresher in tone and freer in movement, the melancholy less pervasive that the in the 1934-35 series. Some of her attempts at Verdi's most heroic arias may lack the last degree of power and expansiveness; her coloratura is sketchy; but in the music of Boito, Catalani, Puccini, Giordano, and their fellows, shie is unforgettable and unsurpassed. All their music's temptations to mawkishness and morbidity is cast out by her burning light of conviction. The pathos in Muzio's art remains quiet and withdrawn, where others fling their self-respect to the gallery. Her sense of a phrase's gravity is unfailing, and she shares with the greatest singers the gift of surprising the listener by turning a single word or note into something unexpectedly telling. A final little surprise – Garbo smiles and Muzio laughs! – is *her pert and cheerful rendition* of a ditty by Delibes, "Good morning, Sue", which also exemplifies the purity of her English.

Theatre

Voyage of invention on course

Rough Crossing
Lyttelton

Following their previous raids on Schnitzler and Nestroy, here is the latest and most brilliant of Tom Stoppard and Peter Wood's Austro-Hungarian collaborations.

The National Theatre handout describes it as "freely adapted" from Molnar's *Play at the Castle*, but that hardly conveys the scale of the operation. Adaptation in Stoppard's terms, means finding a sympathetic text and using it as a springboard for invention that leaves the original far behind. Too far, in my opinion, when it came to Nestroy and *On the Razzle*. But this time, Stoppard has found a totally compatible source, matching his temperament at every point, except in irrepressible high spirits.

Molnar's piece (hitherto known to the English-speaking stage through P. G. Wodehouse's version, *The Play's the Thing*) shows a couple of writers devoting a short sojourn on the Italian Riviera to composing a play which mirrors the events of their weekend. Since its first appearance in 1928, Anouilh and others have pulled this kind of trick so often that the idea of a wry comedy juggling with "life" and "the theatre" as interchangeable balls is likely to provoke a deep groan.

Stoppard's way out of this is not to apologize for the idea but to push it to the utmost theatrical excess. For a start, he abandons Molnar's palatial villa and thrusts the partners on to a transatlantic liner on which they are desperately composing a musical which is due to go into rehearsal as soon as they dock in New York.

He preserves the triangular plot of an overheard conversation between the leading lady and her former lover which provokes his rival, the show's composer, into tearing up his score; only to resume work when one of the wily authors passes off the fatal *tete-a-tete* as a scene from the show. But around this slender central device, he weaves an increasingly amazing pattern of verbal misunderstandings, eccentric character development, showbiz spectacle, and sea-going hazards, all of which come to occupy equal importance in the plot.

His main single invention is the part of the ship's steward (Michael Kitchen) first seen gingerly arriving with a cognac and taking every precaution to keep himself upright on the deck of a firmly anchored ship. Joke one is that he knows nothing about ships. Joke two is that he pre-empts the partners' discussion on the art of exposition by delivering a full account of the dramatic situation in faultless synopsis-writer's English. As a waiter he also has an unerring ability to pounce on harmless remarks as an invitation to have a drink.

That is typical of Stoppard's method. What seems a simple verbal gag turns into a long-range comic idea; and an alternative title for *Rough Crossing* would be *Waiting for the Brandy*, as it is not until the final scene that Turai, the dominant writing partner, gets served.

As in Molnar, Turai is a totally theatrical being, who feels nothing but can simulate any feeling. Only once does he speak from the heart, when his rehearsal is interrupted by an announcement that the ship is sinking. "A boat like this can take *hours* to go down," he shrieks, in a vain attempt to recall his scattered cast. Otherwise John Standing presents the figure of a languidly poised genius, pitting his wits against vain colleagues, a hopeless race against time, and the perils of the sea, confident that he can outmatch them all.

His only weak spot is his own professional vanity, which takes a tumble every time he lifts the telephone and falls into the clutch of another admiring would-be author, from the switchboard up to the captain's cabin. The sound of Standing, frothing with range, abruptly falling into the honeyed cadences of an interviewed celebrity, is one of the production's recurring joys.

Peter Wood matches the text with a production that likewise overflows with the joys of theatricality. Conspicious flights of invention come with the sight of Mr Kitchen getting his sea-legs as everyone else staggers helplessly on the rolling main; the post-shipwreck return of the chorus in oilskins and gold-lamé yashmaks, and the straightening of the tower in the Pisa Room (realistic artifice fully embodied in Carl Toms's set) when the captain (another would-be author) heads off course to give Turai a stable rehearsal room.

Sheila Gish, deploying deep Slavic tones and crimson beach slacks, and Robin Bailey lead the play within the play. And, for good measure, one can well imagine André Previn's numbers going down big on the other side.

Irving Wardle

Fire Eaters
Tricycle

Paul Copley's *Fire-Eaters* is a really original little play that all but wrecks its chances by hiding its true quality until too late. An often predictable and agonizing slow first act introduces two flat-sharing photography students. Jim the artist and Donald with Don McCullin quotations and dreams of news picture stardom, and shows Donald appropriating the shyer man's ideas, girlfriend and family tragedy for his own use. Twelve years later, Donald has struck it rich as a commercial food photographer, angrily envious of Jim who, ironically, has made his name with agonizing studies from the Third World.

Mr Copley manages to exploit this in several directions at once. Not only does even Jim feel guilty about snapping the poor or dying and then pushing off to file his expenses; this detachment is just what Donald preached earlier and practised in stealing Jemma, whom Jim cared about too much. That sexual triangle also symbolizes an emotional parallax – different views of the same object, or love-object – elegantly staged by placing Jemma dead centre holding simultaneous conversations with her two admirers and giving incompatible accounts of the same event.

In short, this is both a conceit and a stimulating moral essay which also finds space for sharp emotional perception, showing why Jemma does not regret choosing the worse, less loving man and why Jim finds a natural mate in Donald's yakking but un-ruthless Girl Friday (Amanda Symonds).

It is a pity that all four characters spend so much time being unpleasant or boring or both. Amanda Pays reveals Jemma, initially so sweet and natural, as having a pint or two of her tycoon father's calculating blood in her. Iain Mitchell and Tim Brierley, after a tiresome false-scent opening reversing their characters, hit the right vein as an insufferable cynic and a still, thoughtful loner who photograph the same event as, respectively, a background for modelling and a *human tragedy*.

The evening's one unchanging pleasure is the stunning black-and-white set, showing Ellen Cairns an equal master of the realistic and the breathtakingly abstract.

Anthony Masters

Concert

New London Chamber Choir/Wood
St John's

Another first-rate offering from this first-rate group: an interesting, boldly contrasted programme giving performances of great conviction. It has, perhaps, become unfashionable to perform Monteverdi madrigals with an ample number of voices – the recent one-to-a-part recordings by the Consort of Musicke certainly set new standards of knife-edge accuracy of intonation – but the New London Chamber Choir vindicated a larger-scale approach.

The sound of the choir is quite warm but marvellously well focused, and James Wood shapes it with supple, never overbearing gestures. Occasionally there are roughnesses round the edges, but the concentrated fervour which these young singers attained in this selection from Monteverdi's great fifth book made for most rewarding listening.

The greatest intensity was, perhaps oddly, not in the nine-part "Questi vaghi" which makes such a superb conclusion to the collection, but in the preceding group of three madrigals: "M'e piu dolce il penar" was especially stunning, with the outbursts of passion and the extraordinary intensity of "prego il cielo e Amor" all perfectly balanced within the inexorable progress of the poem.

The New London Chamber Choir's combination of a natural broad sound with a sharp focus was equally valuable in the twentieth-century folksong arrangements that filled the second half. We have recently been learning how important Russian folk music was to Stravinsky's melodic material in his famous ballets: here his folk-style Four Russian Peasant Songs of 1914-17 (in their original version without the instrumentation Stravinsky added much later) had a concise, biting impact, much helped by Sara Stowe's vividly inflected solo soprano.

In comparison Janacek's *Hradcany Songs* were looser and more relaxed, but they showed off the supple, bell-like female voices of the choir to good advantage, and the atmosphere was enhanced by the nightingale musings of Ingrid Culliford's flute and the more gritty tolling of Frances Kelly's harp (she had provided an excellent continuo for the Monteverdi on a different instrument in the first half).

Nicholas K

Opera

An icy performance beside the alpine lake

Norma
Grand Théâtre, Geneva

In the midst of its Indian *summer*, Geneva has found itself with a *Norma* as icy as the glacial waters of its lake. The audience's welcome at the Grand Théâtre for Elizabeth Connell, who is singing her first Norma here, has been anything but cool; but local opinion tends to praise her head more highly than her heart.

Her performance, it is true, has a lot more of the *costa* than the *diva* about it and at best refreshingly so. Her poise is complete; her tenderness, in *mezza voce*, fragile; her anger searing. Bellini's bel canto is, for the most part, securely in her voice, but not yet the full measure of its dramatic veracity. The top of the voice still takes a lot of strain; but the voice and with it the role's developing expressive potential, is also in large part constricted by the severity and contrivance of its physical environment.

Anyone who saw Pier Luigi Pizzi's masterly staging of Bellini's *I Capuleti e i Montecchi* at Covent Garden will realize that his "classical" side hardly needs to be encouraged – that is, if by classical is meant a degree of self-conscious artifice which turns all movement into a series of exquisite stills, and drains all colour to a hypnotic patterning of black and white. Pizzi has made a point, though, of linking this new *Norma* with his Geneva *Alceste* of last June. By using as a frame part of his same semi-circle of Palladian columns, based on Vicenza's Teatro Olimpico, he builds on his theory that *Norma* begins where *Alceste* leaves off.

It is a seductive, if dangerously convenient, idea, and in this lunar world the eye is seduced as much as the mind: by the artfully silhouetted soldiers, moonlight glinting off their circular shields; by the silvered grove swirling with yards of white fabric reflected in the glassy black wall and floor; by the single constant altar flame in an unlit stage. But Pizzi's eye is now working overtime for his ear: where Bellini's music, even under the somewhat reticent baton of Gianandrea Gavazzeni, surges well ahead, the dramaturgy stands still.

The Bulgarian mezzo Alexandrina Miltschewa, though less than a consummate stylist, has more expressive breadth in her ardent, lustrous Adalgisa than this production encourages her to project. She generates more momentum, though, in her duets with Norma than does Giorgio Merighi's very loud, very hard Pollione. Dimitri Kavrakos is an adequate though unmemorable Oroveso and the Orchestre de la Suisse Romande are adequate partners in a musico-dramatic alliance sadly bounded by its own self-imposed limitations.

Hilary Finch

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Philosopher who lives in the fast lane

The Times Profile: John Searle

(1984 Reith Lecturer)

Once upon a time there were two bright young linguistic philosophers, who shared a taste for logic, the good life and competitive skiing, at which both represented Oxford University. When one of them became engaged, to a member of the family which founded the J. Lyons catering empire, it was natural that he should ask the other to be best man at his rather splendid society wedding in 1955.

Since then the bridegroom, Nigel Lawson, has given up skiing (declaring that he cannot afford it) as well as all other forms of physical exercise. He has abandoned academic philosophy for the Chancellorship, and has run, it must be admitted, a little to flesh.

John Searle, his best man, has remained formidable performer both in linguistic analysis and between the moguls, and has engaged in political adventures of his own, almost a lurid as Lawson's, in the campus uprisings in the United States in the 1960s.

Though only 52, he has been professor of philosophy at the

'He is one of the most stimulating and talented of philosophers'

University of California, Berkeley, for a quarter of a century. Now he is visiting Britain again to deliver this year's Reith Lectures.

He is a most un-Reithian figure: sanguine and swashbuckling, with a taste for fast cars and a dash of Cherokee blood. His outward style has almost as little in common with that rather pernickety school of English philosophy in which he learned his craft and with which his later work has consistently kept faith as it has developed.

"He is one of the most vigorous, talented and stimulating philosophers I know", says Sir Peter Strawson, a former teacher and then colleague of Searle's at Oxford.

He has chosen to lecture on the age-old philosophical problems enshrined in the Oxford limerick about the young man who said

"Damn! I am forced to conclude
that I am
An Engine that moves
In determinate grooves:
Not a car, nor a bus, but a tram."

John Searle is a man for the open road and plenty of horsepower under the bonnet, and may be expected to wind his lectures round towards an implicit refutation of the limerick. But the analogy between the mind and machinery is one that intrigues him greatly, and it is bound to loom large in the broadcasts.

Its most teasing manifestation today is in the search for a computer whose processes would not be purely mechanical, but would parallel the workings of the human mind – supposing that those processes are anything other than mechanical themselves.

"Without wishing to second-guess him, as the Americans might say," and Strawson chooses his words with care, "I should expect him to resist the more extravagant claims of the artificial intelligence people."

It is the second time in 10 years that a Reith lecturer has grappled with this ominous science-fiction theme. Searle's interest in it grows out of his earlier linguistic preoccupations, for the study of language and what it reveals about the mind and its relationship with the outside world is crucial to any attempt to develop an entity which would not just blindly follow instructions at superhuman speed, but would perceive and infer and judge for itself.

It is hard to assess the prospects and even the import of this aspiration, enthusiastically and perhaps naively pursued by researchers, when – as Searle insists in a BBC interview this week – we have so little grasp of the way the mind itself works that we cannot even answer "absolutely fundamental questions" such as "Why does alcohol make us drunk?"

Clearly, finding an answer to that question would be a profound boon to humanity. Whether intelligent machines would be an equal boon is open to question. The advent of the computer is often claimed to have been an event of such overwhelming historical importance that it can be compared to only two other developments – the invention of agriculture and of machines powered by fossil fuels.

Machines have already taken away most of the work of the armies of draught labourers who were the real builders of civilization from the age of the Pyramids to the age of the railways. Now computers are beginning to supersede assembly-line workers and accounts clerks as well. The effects on employment are already to be seen: the revolution is as much threat as opportunity.

Computers already promise to outstrip human performance even in such intuitive exercises of judgment as medical diagnosis. They are capable of finding new proofs for theorems which those mechanical journeymen, logicians and mathematicians, agree are deserving of their peculiar aesthetic accolade of "elegance".

But they still do not know what they are doing. And much of the elementary drudgery that mankind might wish to shove off on to them depends on those accomplishments at which even a tortoise seems better endowed than the most highly powered computer – perceiving and then judging priorities in the light of its perceptions.

Suppose we could build machines to do our thinking for us – would we trust their advice? Would there be anything worthwhile for us left to do? If they had perceptions, would they also have rights? Would the machines conclude that they could afford to dispense with us, like Hal in the film *2001: A Space Odyssey?*

But before all this, is it possible even in principle to programme perceptions and attitudes into a floppy disc?

John Searle has been a leader of the sceptics. The particular device with which he delights in plaguing the computer Frankensteins is the Chinese Room an intellectual torture chamber which sprang into his mind while hurriedly mugging up the subject from a textbook in a plane, flying to lecture at the Yale Artificial Intelligence Laboratory.

As elegant as a computer's theorem, it seems to identify a fundamental difference in kind between the way people and machines think.

'Searle is jovial and cheerful with a personal manner like a disc jockey'

But whatever his conclusions, one can count on it that his treatment will not be dry. "He is as unlike any ordinary person's conception of a philosopher as it is possible to imagine", says Lord Quinton, president of Trinity College, Oxford. "He is a wonderfully lively, cheerful, jovial character, like a disc jockey in personal manner, or a press agent, unencumbered with cultural baggage."

He must have made a curiously brash impression, as a young undergraduate from the Mid-West at J. L. Austin's Saturday morning sessions at Corpus Christi, drawing discriminations between locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts.

He still thinks that Oxford in the 1950s, with its heady sensation of cutting away the dead wood of meaningless abstractions, was "clearly the best place in the world for philosophy", and it was in the role of disciple – though a not uncritical one – that he produced years later his most substantial philosophical work, *Speech Acts*, essentially a development and systematization of Austin's thought (which Austin himself had failed to set down except in fragmentary form).



Professor Searle: the former Oxford don with the all-American lifestyle

HIS LIFE AND TIMES

1932: Born, Denver, Colorado.
1949-52: Undergraduate at University of Wisconsin.
1952: To Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar.
1958: Married Dagmar Carboch, Czech refugee; two sons.
1959: Returned to United States, to become philosophy professor, Berkeley, California.
1960-74: Panellist and then chairman of *Educational Television* series in California.
1964: Abandoned his almost completed *Speech Acts* to ally himself with the *student radical movement*, with a series of lectures on Campus freedom.
1969: Belated publication of *Speech Acts*.
1970: To Washington as adviser to Nixon administration on campus unrest.
1972: *The Campus War*.
1980: First published contribution to Artificial Intelligence controversy.
1984: Reith lecturer, BBC: six weekly lectures, *Minds, Brains and Science*, begin next Wednesday on Radio 4, repeated on following Sundays on Radio 3.

In an American context, his image may appear less anomalous than it does in Oxford. "He is very much one of those West Coast professors," says the American-born writer Mary Kathleen Benet, "like a character from *Stepping Westwards* or *Rates of Exchange*."

After three years as a don at Christ Church, he married and went back to the United States to settle down and raise a family. His wife Dagmar was a Czech refugee – a fact which may have reinforced his already lively interest in political ethics and practice. She is a lawyer, and "a very tough cookie", according to Patrick Seale.

It was at Berkeley that he was thrown head over heels into politics. His campus was one of the first to be swept up in the extraordinary wave of student protest which engulfed America – and other Western countries including Britain and France – during the Vietnam war. Other academics such as Noam Chomsky felt impelled to enter the political arena because of the crisis.

Searle was the only tenured faculty member at Berkeley to take the students' side in that first confrontation. As an undergraduate in Wisconsin he had been secretary of an organization protesting against McCarthyism when the Wisconsin senator's witchhunts were at their height, careers were being broken and speaking out required some political courage.

Now he was deeply involved in a movement which rapidly developed the characteristics of hysterical paranoia that he had recognized in McCarthyism, and an unbridled drive towards violence and anarchy that left most observers baffled.

As the violence and counter-violence and hysteria rose in intensity, he changed sides and went to Washington to advise the Nixon administration on how to handle the crisis.

He was not forgiven. Radical students made assassination threats to his wife, and some observers still hint that there was something opportunist – "slightly louche" – about the way he let the movement sweep him into prominence, and then disengaged himself in good time. Lord Quinton rejects this suggestion: "He was thrown into a rapid political education to which he responded very well."

The experience affected him deeply, and he eventually worked off his doubts by writing a book about it called *The Campus War*. It is one of the best studies of the revolt: incisive, ironic and constructive.

At one time some of his friends thought he might go into politics himself. For a period he had his own television show in the San Francisco area and became a considerable media personality. The word "aggressive" often comes up when he is spoken of – partly in its American sense, with connotations of approval, but also with hints of reservation – "pushful . . . ambitious".

He readily concedes that he throws himself into sport to work off his competitive impulse: "It's not an attractive feeling but I certainly do often feel that I want to beat those bastards."

'He throws himself into sport in order to work off his competitive impulse'

More recently his interest seems to have turned back towards philosophy and a private life full of enthusiasms. Perhaps his battle with the robots provides enough conflict to satisfy him - he confesses that he will be disappointed if his Reith Lectures provoke no disagreement.

For the rest, he has recently thrown himself passionately into the running of a small Californian vineyard. He has become a "total fanatic" about collecting oriental rugs.

His love of cars has a similar obsessive quality. It is both aesthetic and sentimental: "I do like perfection, and there are some cars where you can sense the sheer amount of intelligence that went into the construction . . . We own rather more cars than I think is healthy, because. . . I find it very difficult to sell a car that I have driven for 100 or 150,000 miles. ."

This may be a fact of some comfort to Hal the computer and to R2D2, C3PO and the rest. However adamantly Searle may reject their claims to be able to think and feel us we do ("If you cut us, do we not bleed?") he is evidently very susceptible to the motorist's anthropomorphic tenderness towards his steed.

In principle he may regard the intelligent machines as no more than so much finely crafted metal, but in practice, when man and machine come face to face, heart to heart he is nothing but a big softie.

George Hill

A view of the world from the top of my mighty empire

moreover . . . Miles Kington

Yesterday Watou Fazame was just one of the starving thousands of Ethiopia. Today he is a millionaire! Yes, thanks to his win in the Moreover Millionaire competition, he need never go hungry again. But nobody was more surprised than him when he awoke this morning to find Lord Moreover, proprietor of the Moreover empire, handing over a cheque for £1m.

"This is what running newspapers is all about", said Watou Fazame, as he nibbled gratefully at a corner of the cheque. "I have always read Moreover, though not usually to the end, but I never dreamt I would be the lucky one."

Lord Moreover, who has always wanted to own a daily paper, but has to make do with a bit of the Spectrum page, said it was only fitting that Ethiopia should provide the first Moreover millionaire, as the country had never had one. He hoped very much that everyone else there would become a millionaire by and by.

"With the money I intend to buy lunch", said Watou. "Then tea. Then dinner, and so on. Alternatively I might blow the lot and buy everyone in the country lunch today. We will all be starving again tomorrow, but it will have been fun."

Billions

Colonel Gaddafi woke up this morning in Libya and found himself a millionaire. This did not surprise him, as he had been one for some time, but he got to thinking suddenly about the money and what he could do with it.

"So I called in the help of your NUM", he explained to British newsmen today. "Like me, they have a great deal of money gained from fossil fuels and they seemed to be the most likely people to help me. I paid them the normal consultation fee."

And what advice did they give him?

"Look, I had to pay a lot of money to get their advice", said the Colonel indignantly. "I'm not going to give it to you for free."

The managing director of the NUM, Mr Mick Maddafi, was not available for comment today.

Tragedy

The most tragic plague in Britain today is the presence of so many sniffer dogs in the Police Force, all hopelessly addicted to high explosive. They are not happy unless in the presence of these noxious substances and will do almost anything to get at them.

"Champion is a typical addict", police psychiatrist Wilton Rouble explained to me, pointing to an Alsatian asleep in his armchair. "Before he was a fine dog, with a lovely coat which my mum knitted for him, but now he is sullen and resentful and never helps with licking his plate clean. Last night we found a packet of imported Russian explosive in his kennel. God knows where he got it from, and he won't tell us. Come on, Champion walkie talkies!"

The dog growled in his sleep, but did not wake up.

Bomb Test

The IRA have announced that the next bomb to be planted by them will merely be to test the British bomb squads, and not designed to hurt anyone at all. This technique, believed to be French in origin, has not been tried by them before, but at a press conference in Dublin yesterday they claimed that it would work.

"We have already planted the bomb, in fact", said their spokesman, "and now it is up to you to find it. You have about a month, starting from now. No, no clues. We're not too sure ourselves where it is, as we got a Frenchman to do it for us, and we can't understand a word he's saying."

Ten Bob Each Way On Reagan

In his final speech to the American people, which was given first in English and then in Spanish, Mr Reagan predicted a victory for himself, followed by Mr Mondale.

"My fellow Americans and illegal immigrants, hold up head, smile at camera, don't let neck sag, first of all I would like to tell you a joke, it seems there was this Nicaraguan . . ."

(continued p 706 Teletext)

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 484)

ACROSS
8 Dictum (13)
9 Gear (3)
10 Leader (9)
11 Perspiration (5)
13 Presume (7)
16 Nightwear (7)
19 Communion table (5)
22 Coercion (9)
24 Fizzy drink (3)
25 Flippancy (13)

DOWN
1 Physical games (6)
2 Be surprised (6)
3 Impetus (8)
4 Capers (6)
5 Piece of eight (4)
6 N American republic (6)
7 Commemorative slabs (6)
12 Method (3)
14 Phantom (8)
15 Reggae (3)
16 Cleanse (6)
17 Loyola's follower (6)
18 Seaman (6)
20 Top hat (6)
21 Meal (6)
23 Chamber (4)

SOLUTION TO No 483
ACROSS: 1 Dumdum 4 Bowels 7 Fork 8 Guardian 9 Tingling 13 Set 16 Vernal equinox 17 Was 19 Solstice 24 Steering 25 Pole 26 Anonym 27 Thymol
DOWN: 1 Daft 2 Mardi Gras 3 Mogul 4 Brain 5 Wade 6 Leave 10 Grass 11 Ideal 12 Grunt 13 Sonic boom 14 Text 15 Avow 18 Act on 20 Opium 21 Sight 22 Bean 23 Seal

A mole who undermined Albania

James Fenton on the insurrection that was betrayed

THE GREAT BETRAYAL
By Nicholas Bethell
Hodder & Stoughton, £9.95

In 1950, an SOE veteran involved in training Albanian guerrillas decided that the best tactic to follow would be assassination. "If Enver Hoxha or one of the men around him had been disposed of publicly, say by a man running up to him with a grenade and blowing them both to pieces, it would have had a great effect." The officer, Anthony Northrop, made the suggestion to Harold Perkins, the "operational wizard" of the SIS; Northrop had, he reckoned, men in his team with a strong enough motivation to do such a thing. But Perkins turned the idea down. It was, he said, "Too noisy."

"Too noisy," in this context means that, under the dispositions made by Ernest Bevin, the maximum involvement in Albanian affairs by the special guerrillas was to be confined to symbolic acts, propaganda, and small groups. It was hoped, since the Albanian government was in a weak state and physically isolated from its then ally Russia, that by means of such low-scale operations one Communist satellite might be wrenched from Stalin's grip.

Wrenched is perhaps the wrong word here. It was hoped that Albania might be persuaded to liberate itself. The West must not be seen to be involved. Bevin himself could not have defended such a policy to some of his own backbenchers, nor were the Americans at all keen to have it known that they were supporting counter-revolutions in Albania. "Nothing too noisy," meant that the nature and extent of the operations was kept secret until the time of Kim Philby's defection.

But here again the word secret is not quite appropriate. At the end of the operations in 1954 Radio Tirana broadcast transcripts of the trials of the guerrillas; every Albanian exile knew what had happened, and anybody who cared to consult the monitoring services could presumably have been fully informed. But, as Nicholas Bethell points out, although the substance of the accusations was true, the form of the trial was so grotesque as to make it all seem very implausible. The British and American authorities have been unwilling to admit that betwen 1949 and 1953 they were mounting "invasions" of Albania. Yet even in the first year of activity, a *New York Times* correspondent was able to report accurately on the landing of the first two anti-Hoxha groups. When is a secret not a secret?

Among the criticisms levelled by Bethell against the whole Albanian operation, the lack of security is most striking. The problems began with recruitment: the Albanians in the refugee camps had to be approached in the first place, and had to be told something worth hearing. If their country was to be liberated from Communism, all well and good. But this news was likely to spread fast in the camps, where people were living without any other hope – indeed without anything else to talk about.

The trouble was, the Albanians came to feel, that the scale of operations envisaged by the British and Americans was quite inconsistent with the aim of liberating their country. They, the guerrillas, were supposed to go into Albania, make contact with the areas they knew and promise Western aid against Hoxha. But even the few who stayed alive long enough to make such contacts had to face the scepticism of the local population. Where was the expected aid? Where was the equipment? Of the groups whom the Americans dropped in, from unmarked planes flown by Polish crews, not a single one received the heavy equipment that was supposed to be dropped in with them. Not only that. They were not even properly trained for a parachute jump.

Even without the role played by Philby, then, the Albanian project was seriously flawed. The men used were concerned exclusively with the future of their own country. The masterminds, on the other hand, were interested in putting pressure on Stalin, making a demonstration to show that the West might well retaliate against aggression elsewhere, and in relieving the pressure on Greece from the Communists who had safe havens in Albania. None of those concerns was shared with the guinea-pigs. No wonder they felt bitter afterwards.

And then, of course, there was Philby, the joint commander of the operation, who betrayed the whole thing to the Russians; who in turn passed the details on to Tirana; and whose secret service was able to collaborate with the Albanian Sigurimi in rounding up the guerrillas as soon as they arrived. Two days before the well-known fighter Adem Gjura parachuted into Martanesh, the security police arrived in the area and told the locals they were waiting to catch Adem Gjura. With information as accurate as that, the Sigurimi missed the guerrillas only when their planes missed their targets. And yet the Americans went on sending troops in Albania.

Bethell has told what he calls in his subtitle the untold story of Kim Philby's biggest coup. On Bethell's own evidence one might question that formulation. The penetration of British security was in itself an immeasurably greater coup than the betrayal of a half-hearted, low-noise, Albanian adventure. In bringing American suspicion on himself over the project, Philby was throwing away a brilliant position in Washington as the trusted representative of young professionals in British security. That is, if one imagines him as having any discretion in the matter. It may be that from the Soviet point of view, Albania was as important as it seemed from the point of view of, say, Julian Amery, who set the whole ball rolling. Certainly, Russia has not forgotten its old connexion with the place, as has recently been made clear in the Soviet press. Whoever replaces Hoxha can expect the old Cyrillic visiting-card.



Women on their own

FICTION

Isabel Raphael

THE RAILWAY STATION MAN
By Jennifer Johnston
Hamish Hamilton, £8.95

LAST RESORTS
By Clare Boylan
Hamish Hamilton, £8.95

Jennifer Johnston's latest novel is like one of those infuriating fireworks that sputter for a long time in the darkness; then, just as one has given up hope, burst into life with a glorious blaze of colour, leaving the ensuing darkness blacker than before. Miracles can happen, but they don't last.

Helen Cuffe, middle-aged and a widow, has isolated herself in a village on the north-west coast of Ireland. Here she paints in a desultory fashion, and lives a joyless, certainly a comfortless, life, insulated by her refusal to be shaken radically in any way by emotion. She has passed through marriage and motherhood without involvement, guiltily conscious that her essential loneliness is a form of anarchy.

Her son Jack, resentful of her exclusion of him and his dead father, seeks commitment in revolutionary politics, and tries in vain to penetrate his mother's detachment. Enter the Railway Station Man, blasted half out of life at Arnhem, with one eye, one arm, and enough money to indulge in a passion for reconstructing abandoned stations. For the first time Helen finds herself accepted completely uncritically, and briefly, brilliantly, the miracle occurs: "Something", as she defines it, "that permits a revelation of yourself."

I confess to feeling impatient for a considerable part of this book: such careful, elegant writing; such subtle cameo portraits; such limpid landscapes; indeed, such effortless reading; and all, seemingly, for so little. And then, just as I wanted to give it an impatient shake, I was taken by surprise, unexpectedly moved by a development masterfully constructed on the foundation so painstakingly laid. I should never have doubted such a skilled professional.

I have no doubt, on the other hand, that in *Last Resorts* Clare Boylan has produced a remarkably silly book. In her highly praised first novel, *Holy Pictures*, Miss Boylan clearly drew on her own experiences, writing with accuracy and conviction and clarity of style. Her new heroine, Harriet, is an irritatingly vapid creature who made me want to shake her.

Unlike Helen Cuffe, who absorbs every experience before ruthlessly filing it at the back of her mind, Harriet appears impervious to the waves of passion and disaster that wash aimlessly over her. Supposedly attractive and talented (though I never for a moment believed in *her* painting), she lacks both pride and integrity. WHY was she "compelled to lie down with men who made love to her with their feet in her face"? No wonder her children abuse and exploit her.

On the Greek island of Keptos Harriet does her annual summer-vacation ostrich act, clinging naively to the belief that "people get second chances." One by one her illusions are stripped away, as she turns out to have been wrong about almost everybody and everything; and the only thing left to do is walk away and take out an option on that second chance.

I don't hold out much hope for her; but it would be the devil's own luck to encounter such an unpleasant family more than once. The whole novel seems to me overdone, stretching credulity without compensatory zaniness or humour, overloaded with images: a disappointment.

The banal morality of Soaps

Peter Ackroyd

ALL FOR LOVE
A Study in Soap Opera
By Peter Buckman
Secker & Warburg, £9.95

The apologists for soap opera claim that it satisfies an ancient imperative: *it tells a story*, which will keep the child from play and the old man from slumber. Mr Buckman adds a new perspective to this lachrymose scene by suggesting that in soap opera the story itself cannot, and will not, end; but even this eternity of plot does not matter for, after a period of about three months, *you cannot stop watching*. Regular viewers become so involved that they will buy new clothes to watch a "soap" wedding. This is a new form of torture: a programme which demands to be watched but which offers not even the promise of fulfilment, as the characters drift from one confrontation to the next with only their terrible little thoughts for company. They are the scenery in fables of Good and Evil, as fresh and ever-renewed as the tears which stream down their unlined faces.

The form was invented in the Thirties by a Mr Frank Hammert, of the American advertising agency of Blackett, Sample and Hammert. The importance of the soap opera was recognized almost at once, since it was Mr Hammert's wife who explained to the writers – or "dialoguers", as they were called – "I want you to put God on every page". As a result, a format was created which still offers, as Peter Buckman puts it, "a peculiar blend of fantasy and traditional morality". Even the BBC, that purveyor of bad good taste, understood the spell which such minuscule dramas might create: of the characters in *Mrs Dale's Diary*, it was once suggested that "They cannot be divorced, have offspring or even die". This was good news for the cast, who had previously considered themselves mortal.

Soap operas have flourished and grown fat ever since. Like a number of vast medieval cathedrals, armies of workers clamber over their surface and are content to remain anonymous as long as the project itself goes on. Men and women toil or die, and still the great work is not complete. In fact soap *operas resemble nothing* so much as expressions of "corporate identity": the story lines are devised by committees, the scripts completed by writers who are part of a production team. The product itself is then filmed and performed by people who have been sold into the "media" version of slavery, *their individual skills and* aspirations subsumed within the conventional demands of the form. As a result, everyone *complains about everybody* else and no one in the end takes responsibility for what, after all, is conceived as an almost impersonal form. The buck, even though it is made elsewhere, stops with "the public" into whose apparently voracious maw the "soaps" are fed. Their slightly tatty production values are blamed upon public apathy, just as their conventional story lines are supposed to rest upon public expectations.



Ellis Powell, the prototype Mrs Dale

This means that the plots have barely changed in 50 years: Beauty still fights against the Beast, weak men are always reassured by strong-minded women, the heroine will suffer terribly before she is vindicated; every cliff has something hanging over it. The actors themselves are lost in archetypal characters, perhaps for ever, and they will never be allowed to improvise or change their performances: "You cannot," as one producer put it, "allow the inmates to take over the asylum". And so on the small screen we witness the procession of the Devoted Husband, the Scheming Bitch, the Good Woman and the Stern Employer. They are timeless creatures – they live in a perpetual present, with no real past and no glorious future, continually engaging in the same confrontations and suffering the same agonies. They never learn from experience, and they remember nothing: we watch them dumbfounded but, since they have no real characters, they can become the vessels for nostalgia and reassurance on a gigantic scale. And there is also the charm of superior knowledge: the viewers understand more than the protagonists for, while the participants are trapped in their roles and struggle blindly against each other, we know about Destiny and the rules of soap opera. We know evil will be punished, and good rewarded, even if it takes a very long time indeed.

It is the merit of Peter Buckman's book that he suggests such things without being arch or ironic at the expense of his subject; this is a clever and agreeably written book, which in its meditation on the form of the soap opera provides a convincing account of the nature of television itself.

The last survivors of the First Man

Alan McGlashan

TESTAMENT TO THE BUSHMEN
By Laurens van der Post and Jane Taylor
Viking, £12.95

Anyone who opens this book expecting to find in it the light entertainment that most travellers' tales provide, is in for a surprise. *Testament to the Bushmen* is a moving and a disturbing book. It is the story of an extraordinary human phenomenon: the appearance, from an unknown place of origin, of a short-statured, yellow-skinned Stone Age people, who became and remained the sole inhabitants of Southern and Central Africa for upwards of 25,000 years. Long enough, one might think, to establish ownership to the land. Through these millennial stretches of time they preserved virtually unchanged up to the present day their Stone Age life-style, including not only the game-hunting and plant-gathering necessary to their survival as nomads, but also their myths, music, dancing, story-telling, and above all, their numerous and magnificent rock-paintings, rivalling the cave-paintings of Lascaux in vigour and beauty.

All these aspects of Bushman life are dealt with in vivid detail in the comprehensive documentary by Ms Jane Taylor that occupies the first part of this book. The doom-laden history of these gentle people, living peacefully in an almost symbiotic relationship with Nature, until gradually dispossessed of land and means of living by greedy intruders on their territory, is sympathetically presented by Ms Taylor. For those readers to whom the word Bushman brings only a vague image of small, primitive human beings armed with bows and poisoned arrows, her documentary, enriched by her own excellent colour-photographs, is an essential introduction to the proper appreciation of *Witness to a Last Will of Man*, the 50-page essay with which Sir Laurens van der Post brilliantly fulfils and completes this book.

***Witness to a Last Will of Man* is a remarkable piece of writing, the ripe summation of his whole philosophy of life, and perhaps the finest thing he has done. The quality of it is rather of elegy than essay. It mourns the imminent disappearance of what Laurens van der Post sees as the last representative on earth of the First Man, the hunter-gatherer nomad, who lived in such harmony with Nature that his way of life persisted unaltered for thousands of years. At last, under the remorseless pressure of wave after wave of so-called civilized invaders, he is now threatened with extinction. That these invaders, eagerly pursuing their own materialistic goals, were often blindly unconscious of the crimes they were committing made no difference to the ineluctable fate of the Bushman. It matters little to a man whose head is on the block what is going on in the mind of his executioner.**

If they are doomed to disappear, at least they have found a loving and perceptive chronicler. Laurens van der Post was uniquely endowed from childhood, partly through the influence of Klara, his adored and adoring Bushman nanny, with an intuitive understanding of the inner meaning of the life and beliefs of the African Bushmen, and especially of the supreme importance to them of their magical animal stories. These mysterious tales, their origins long lost down the corridors of time, were the life-blood of Bushman communities, and gave meaning to all their activities. Sir Laurens would listen silently as his Bushman companions told each other these timeless stories round flickering camp-fires, and later recorded many of them in his book *The Heart of the Hunter*.

But in this long essay Laurens van der Post had more in mind than a grieving over the lost values of the Bushman way of life. It is his conviction that "something like the Bushman, a first man", remains for ever alive within each of us in what he calls "some basement of the European spirit" – and must not be betrayed. He uses the story of Esau and Jacob, the simple hunter tricked by the devious town-dweller out of his rightful inheritance, to uncover the recurrent shameful betrayal of this essential part of the human spirit, which successive civilizations have committed and are still committing to the present day.

One disastrous consequence arises from this self-betrayal. It has taught us to regard the earlier phases of life, both in the childhood of the individual and of the human race, as merely *preparatory* to later stages, and so has led us into a stupid devaluation of perceptions that are primal and budding. Only adult, rigorously worked-out, cross-checked solutions are taken seriously by contemporary beginnings. Yet beginnings, however naive from a logical point of view, often come nearer to the heart of the matter than later elaborations.

Laurens van der Post has raised a lasting memorial to this fast-vanishing race of gifted and innocent people. But he has done much more. He also forces us to recognize the fatal damage the contemporary world is doing to itself by disowning and failing to honour a still-living but neglected factor in the human spirit.

Answering: "Yes, but..."

Philip Howard

THE LEAVISES
Recollections and Impressions
Edited by Denys Thompson
Cambridge, £15

All of us in our line of business who did not do it think a bit less of ourselves for not having studied at the Cambridge English School under Dr Leavis. It was literary service in the front line. Here, while the memory is still green, is a vivid collection of anecdotes and criticism of the stormy petrels of English literary criticism, set down by their friends and disciples: a tricky matter with so prickly a pair.

The recollections range from precocious Queenie at Girton to the embittered old age, and from tea-parties to *Scrutiny*, well-named for its fiercely discriminating eye and uncompromising onomatopoeic sound. He was a curious cross between the prophet Jeremiah, a touchy Peter Pan, and a great teacher. Literature was for him a necessity or moral imperative, as prayer may be for religious people. That was why he was so ferocious in his attacks on the second-rate or fashionable.

The lives of the Leavises could be seen as a melancholy progression, from promising high intellectual and cheerful youth to paranoid old age, with the ogre of Downing caricatured by the gutter press. In fact these memories are charming, as well as funny, endearing, and unsparing. They *could* be a formidable couple. As a cub reporter I once had the temerity to approach them in the dining-room of a cheap boarding house in Cheltenham, where we were all staying for the literary festival, to ask for a text of his lecture, which he was giving at an hour too late to get into tomorrow's *Times* without an advance. Never again. He had a passionate belief that literature mattered. This book illustrates their lives, and work of close verbal analysis combined with intense moral argument. Some dauntless Childe Roland is eventually going to have to tackle his life, as part of the cultural history of our times.

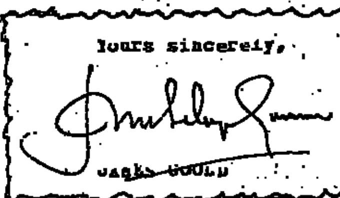


THE TIMES DIARY

From Arthur, with love

Following disclosures of the NUM's trip to Libya, the race is on among Arthur Scargill's adversaries to find further evidence of such disreputable links. A question is soon to be asked in the House of Lords demanding details of a long, unpublicised trip he allegedly made to the Soviet Union in the 1970s. The right-wing group Aims of Industry, which claims to have been informed of such a trip by no less than 10 informants, is also pressing for details. A separate independent source tells me Scargill spent five months in the Soviet Union in 1972, leaving Tilbury Docks on July 28 and returning by an Aeroflot flight to Paris in mid-December. My investigations show that a Soviet-owned ship called the Baltica did indeed leave Tilbury for Leningrad on that date although the passenger lists are destroyed after three years. 1972 was the year in which Scargill won his famous Saltley victory. He *subsequently became Yorkshire* NUM compensation agent and was, at some point, away from work on sick leave. Arthur Akeroyd, an NUM colleague at that time, recalls that Scargill did make a trip to Russia for "three weeks or a month", *thinks it* was at the invitation of the Soviets – and was even sent a postcard by Scargill. My inquiry to Scargill was still unanswered after 24 hours yesterday.

Gummed up



Just when I thought Tory party chairman John Gummer's days were numbered, he appears to be assuming roles to which he is certainly not entitled. In a letter headed "John Gummer MP" he has been signing and distributing hundreds of unsolicited letters appealing for Tory subscriptions, opening "As the Chairman of the Scottish Conservative Party . . ." The real chairman of the Scottish Tories – who jealously guard their independent national status – is, of course, Sir James Goold, who mysteriously *appears, stripped of his knighted*, under Gummer's signature. Sir James assures me it was a printer's error.

Face the cameras

On spotting a grin on Nigel Lawson's face during the employment debate in the House, Kinnock jibed that the sooner television cameras are installed to record such a smirk the better. Indeed, television may also serve to record the attendance of MPs, or rather lack of it. Despite the background rabble on the radio's *Yesterday in Parliament*, only 65 Tory MPs out of 393, and only 62 out of Labour's 207, turned up to listen to Tom King winding up.

BARRY FANTONI



'A pity we're not coal miners'

Not for pruning

Mike Thompson, a striking South Wales miner, and twice British rose-*growing champion, is* seeking Scargill's permission to register an Arthur Scargill rose. Thompson was inspired to make the tribute when a picket was being derogatory about Scargill. He tells me the rose is strong, vigorous, slightly scented and *light red. I* fear the latter may breach the Trades Description Act.

● **First on the phone to Thames TV after news broke of the Gandhi assassination was its film crew, making a documentary in India. "We're the only British crew out here. Where do you want us to go?" asked the director. "Forget it," was the command from Euston Road. "We're on strike."**

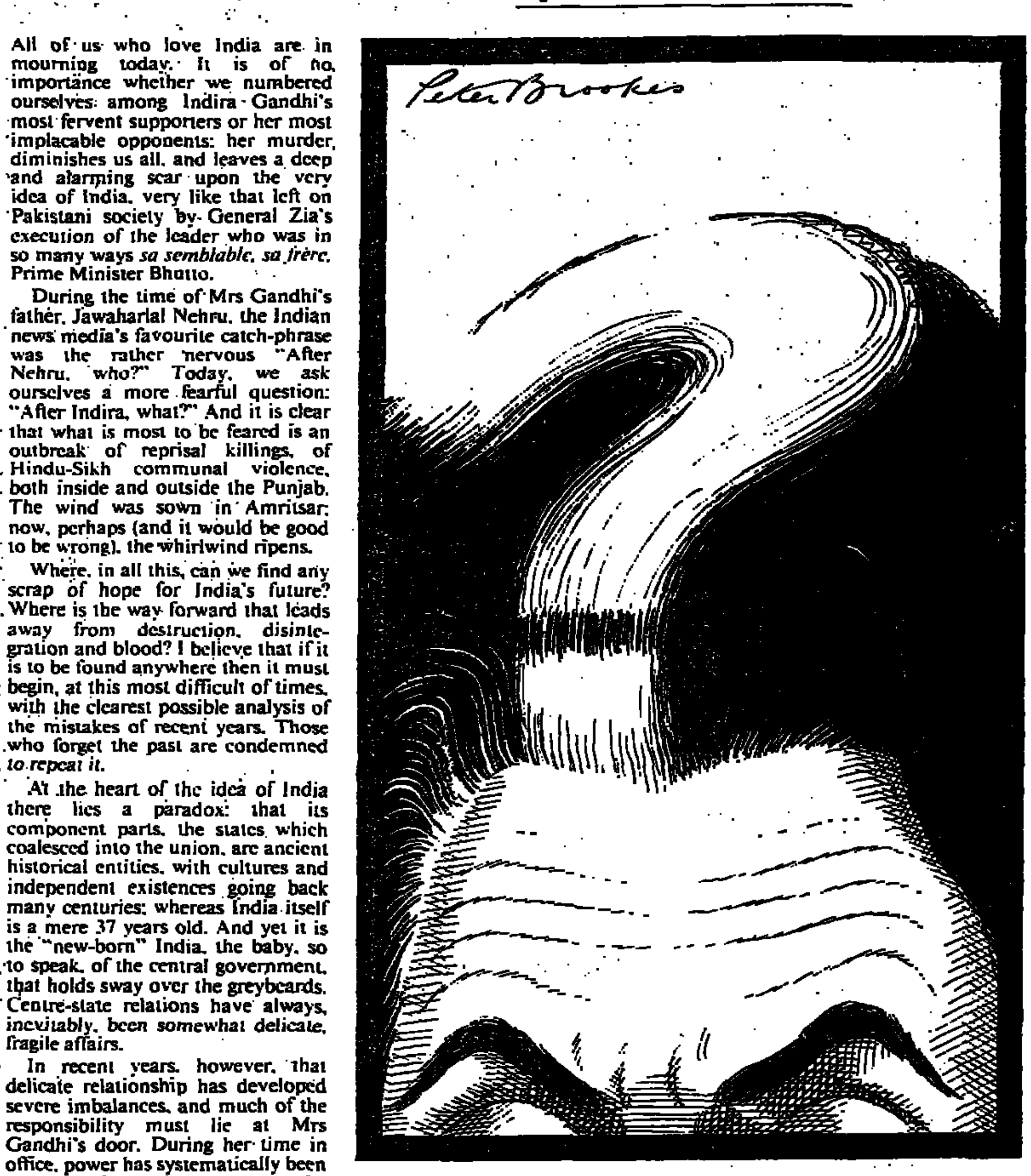
Spooling over

The BBC, so smug at getting exclusive pictures of Norman Tebbit's suffering, has admitted pirating ITN's footage of the Libyan embassy shooting in April. ITN's international picture agency UPITN had been commissioned to cover the St James's Square demonstration for Libyan TV. When its pictures showing WPC Yvonne Fletcher's murder were later fed to subscribers, the rival picture agency Visnews pinched them for use by the BBC. Now, just days before the matter was due to come before the Queen's Bench, Visnews and the BBC have paid up for an out of court settlement. Supposedly confidential, it is £10,000.

PHS

After Indira, an awakening or the whirlwind?

by Salman Rushdie



All of us who love India are in mourning today. It is of no importance whether we numbered ourselves among Indira Gandhi's most fervent supporters or her most implacable opponents: her murder diminishes us all, and leaves a deep and alarming scar upon the very idea of India, very like that left on Pakistani society by General Zia's execution of the leader who was in so many ways *sa semblable, sa frère*, Prime Minister Bhutto.

During the time of Mrs Gandhi's father, Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian news media's favourite catch-phrase was the rather nervous "After Nehru, who?" Today, we ask ourselves a more fearful question: "After Indira, what?" And it is clear that what is most to be feared is an outbreak of reprisal killings, of Hindu-Sikh communal violence, both inside and outside the Punjab. The wind was sown in Amritsar; now, perhaps (and it would be good to be wrong), the whirlwind ripens.

Where, in all this, can we find any scrap of hope for India's future? Where is the way forward that leads away from destruction, disintegration and blood? I believe that if it is to be found anywhere then it must begin, at this most difficult of times, with the clearest possible analysis of the mistakes of recent years. Those who forget the past are condemned *to repeat it*.

At the heart of the idea of India there lies a paradox: that its component parts, the states which coalesced into the union, are ancient historical entities, with cultures and independent existences going back many centuries; whereas India itself is a mere 37 years old. And yet it is the "new-born" India, the baby, so to speak, of the central government, that holds sway over the greybeards. Centre-state relations have always, *inevitably, been somewhat delicate*, fragile affairs.

In recent years, however, that delicate relationship has developed severe imbalances, and much of the responsibility must lie at Mrs Gandhi's door. During her time in office, power has systematically been removed from the states to the centre; and the resentments created by this process have been building up for years. The troubles in the Punjab began when the Congress (I) leadership persistently refused to discuss the then very moderate demands of the Akali Dal party for the restitution to the state government of powers which the centre had seized. There can be no doubt that this intransigence was a major contributing factor to *the growth in* support for Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale's terrorists, and to the whole sorry process which resulted in the attack on the Golden Temple.

Elsewhere in India, too, the centre's power hunger has been very unpopular, and Congress (I) has suffered a string of defeats in state elections. Mrs Gandhi's reaction to these defeats was sadly all too predictable, and very far from democratic. She embarked on covert *programmes of destabilization, one* of which succeeded, at least temporarily, in toppling the popular and elected chief minister of Kashmir, Farooq Abdullah. Another backfired when N. T. Rama Rao was dismissed, in Andhra, and then had to be reinstated when it turned out that he still commanded a majority.

It is clear to any student of Indian affairs, and I hope it will be crystal clear to whoever succeeds Mrs Gandhi as prime minister, that all this nonsense must stop. There is no denying that the central government must govern; but it is time that the states' legitimate grievances received the kind of sympathetic hearing which they have been denied for years. If this happens, then there is a glimmer of hope for the future. If it does not, then one must fear for the union.

The dangers of communalism, of the kind of religious sectarianism which motivated the assassin's bullets, are even more to be feared. Here is another of the paradoxes at the heart of the India idea: that the ethic of the independence movement, and of the independent state, has always been secular; yet there can be few nations on earth in which religion plays a more direct or central role in the citizens' daily lives.

'It is time for India to assert that it is not owned by one family: the new leadership must stop appealing to religious sectarianism, stop bribing supporters of its opponents – and restore faith in the India idea'

In this area, too, there have always been tensions; but in recent years these tensions have been getting more and more extreme. The growth of Hindu fanaticism, as evidenced by the increasing strength *of the RSS, the organization* which was behind the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, has been very worrying; it has had its parallel in the Bhindranwale group and, recently, in the increased support for the Muslim extremist Jamaat party in Kashmir – this support being, itself, the result of the toppling of Farooq Abdullah by the centre, which seemed to legitimize the Jamaat's view that Muslims have no place in present-day India.

One of the saddest aspects of the growth of communalism has been that, at times, Mrs Gandhi's Congress Party has seemed to be going out to get the Hindu vote. That she was willing to sacrifice the Sikh vote by her attack on the Golden Temple, and the Muslim vote by her deposing of Farooq Abdullah, may be seen as evidence of this; and it came all the more depressingly from the leader of a party whose electoral success has always been based on its reputation as the guardian of minority groups' rights and safety.

In recent times, the minorities – the *Harijans* or untouchables, as well as Sikhs and Muslims – have been deserting the Congress fold. I very much hope that the new Congress leadership will give up, once and for all, the *idea* that the party can win elections by playing the communalist card, and remember the secular ethic on which the future of the country depends.

It is also necessary to say – and it is hard to say this on such a day – that, in my opinion, one of the threats to democracy in India has come, in recent years, from the dynastic aspirations of the Nehru family itself, and from the peculiarly monarchic style of government which Mrs Gandhi developed.

Let us remember about the Nehrus – Motilal, his son Jawaharlal, Jawaharlal's daughter Indira and her sons Rajiv and Sanjay – that when it comes to power they make the Kennedys look like amateurs. For 31 of India's 37 years of independence, there has been a Nehru in control. And latterly New Delhi has not felt like the capital of an elective democracy at all, but rather like an old-fashioned *durbar*, a court.

The powerful figures in this court have not been, in many cases, members of the government or even of the Indian parliament. They have, rather, been a motley assortment of old school chums of Sanjay or Rajiv, billionaire businessmen, even, at *times, one or two manifestations* of that group now known in India as "Godmen".

This cloud of courtiers enveloped Mrs Gandhi, and it would be a great advance if it were now to lose power. For this reason it seems to me quite wrong for Congress (I) to choose, as its new leader, a man as untried, and as unsuited for high office as Rajiv Gandhi; it is time for India to assert, and for its ruling party to demonstrate, that the nation is not owned by any one family, no matter how illustrious. The Queen is dead: *vive la Rèpublique.*

I am not trying to lay all of modern India's many ills at the door of the *butchered prime minister. Political corruption is one of* India's besetting ills, and there has been plenty of it in the Congress Party, but of course it is not all Mrs Gandhi's responsibility. Nor will the task of cleaning the stables be easy. But it is up to the new leadership to show the way.

It must reject the idea of getting votes by appealing to religious sectarianism; give up using the Congress party machine as an instrument of patronage; stop *undermining the authority* of the civil service; desist from bribing and corrupting supporters of one's political opponents in order to achieve in back rooms what has not been achieved by the ballot box; show that India is not in the grip of any new *imperium. And it must* restore our faith in the India idea.

What, centrally, is that idea ? It is based on the most obvious and apparent fact about the great subcontinent: multitude. For a nation of seven hundred millions to make any kind of sense, it must base itself firmly, wherever possible, on the concept of multiplicity, of plurality and tolerance, of devolution and decentralization. There can be no one way – religious, *cultural, or linguistic – of being an* Indian; let difference reign.

Two clichés about India must be dimissed, especially as both of them, in these first hours after news of the assassination, have reared their wizened old heads. Firstly, the probability of a military coup in India to establish a parallel dictatorship to that of Zia is, I believe, so slight that it can be discounted, if only because the entire history of India demonstrates the impossibility *of conquering the place by military* force. Secondly, the bullets that killed Mrs Gandhi did not "prove" the unsuitability of democracy for India, any more than the killing of two Kennedys, or the Brighton bombing, proved the same about America or Britain. The idea of a united, democratic, secular India can survive this terrible day.

For the moment, however, all of us who are Indian by citizenship, or birth, or race, must accept that the assassination of Indira Gandhi shames us all; and in that shame, we must hope, the people and leaders of India will find the strength to act with honour in the days to come.

Salman Rushdie won the 1981 Booker Prize for his novel of Indian independence, Midnight's Children. *His most recent novel is* Shame. *Both are published by Jonathan Cape.*

Sarah Jane Checkland previews an unusual sale of military medals

Greater love hath no woman . . .

"For God's sake stop firing: let us take away the wounded." So commanded an 18-year-old chorus girl during the Easter Rising in Dublin, 1916. Her words had a similar effect to those of Moses at the Red Sea: the firing miraculously stopped and the wounded were duly removed. Only momentarily did the heroic Louisa Nolan lose her cool, by asking a prostrate officer if he was dead. Within weeks she had returned to the ranks of the chorus, appearing at London's Shaftesbury *Theatre in Three Cheers.*

Miss Nolan's gallantry, manifested in her medal and some ragged newspaper cuttings, is valued at up to £1,200 in the sale of war medals and decorations at Sotheby's today. Apart from some male contenders, such as Edgar Evans (from Scott of the Antarctic's ill-fated expedition) and Sapper Wylie (who helped remove the St Paul's bomb in 1940), Louisa Nolan and a stalwart company of 30 other women will steal the show in a fine collection of medals for gallantry, missionary work and nursing.

The collection has been put up for sale by Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris, a retired naval officer and prominent medal enthusiast. He compiled the world's most comprehensive collection of 500 naval medals, now on show at the Royal Naval Museum in Portsmouth.

He strayed into this rarified field for sentimental reasons. His mother met his father as a nursing volunteer in the First World War and he met *his wife in similar circumstances* during the second. "I had rather hoped one of my daughters would love to have them", he says from his Kensington home, packed with paperwork and computers (he keeps his medals in a bank vault). His daughters have declined to take on the collection, however: they prefer the hobby of happy families instead.

The most recent medal for sale is that awarded to Miss Florence Alice Allen, who during the Baluchistan earthquake in 1935 saved the life of *a child by throwing herself across its* cot; thus sustaining serious unjuries.

Jane Deeble and medals, awarded for her nursing services during the Zulu wars of 1879. Her husband, an army surgeon, had died during the Abyssinian campaign 12 years earlier

During the Second World War medals were not inscribed with the recipient's name, the result of an economy measure damned by the captain as "parsimonious beyond belief". When they appear on the market, therefore, they represent unknown soldiers, and are almost worthless unless accompanied by a medal that has a name.

Who will buy Captain Douglas-Morris's collection, valued in total at about *£20,000?* "We have informed a few collectors of medical medals who will have to save up their pennies" he says, adding that he knows of a couple of collectors' wives who have been caught by the bug. "It is a woman's collection", he believes. David Erskine-Hill, a medal expert from Sotheby's, hopes for a wealthy scholar: "If anyone is thinking of writing a book, here's a sturdy foundation: top quality", he says. To give his buyer a healthy start, Captain Douglas-Morris has included as his last lot an archive of research, estimated at £30 to £50.

Looked at by an inexperienced eye, the bulk of this collection has a production-line lack of appeal: Royal Red Crosses by the dozen. What makes them worthy of collection is the presence of names on the edges, opening up forgotten episodes of history from 1879 to 1935 in some of the farthest reaches of the British Empire: Zululand, Hongkong, Egypt and India.

The information reaped by the captain is often tantalizingly spare. Mrs Jane Deeble, for example, was the tenth recipient of the Royal Red Cross (especially instituted for nurses in 1883), following close behind Florence Nightingale. As superintendent of nurses during the Zulu Wars of 1879 she must have had many adventures, of which we know nothing today. Sometimes it has taken detective work to make connexions: on one medal, Nursing Sister M. J. Hislop of the 1900 China War has been misspelt "Mislop".

A poignant, unsung story concerns nurses of the Hongkong plague in 1894. One of their number, Emma G. Ireland, was sent home due to *failing* health, and soon afterwards received the medal on sale today. The seven nursing sisters left behind on duty remained undecorated, however, despite a letter from the Colonial Surgeon to Joseph Chamberlain describing their dedication. "*It is most difficult* to describe the horrors of the work the sisters undertook . . . amid odours of the most offensive description", he wrote, "this work they did cheerfully during the hottest months of the year, work sufficient to try the nerve and endurance of the strongest man." The injustice enhances the value of Miss Ireland's medal, estimated at up to £1,900, because of its consequent rarity.

Ronald Butt

Good team: a pity about the party

A benefit of the British political *system* is that there are always an alternative prime minister and Cabinet shadowing the incumbents, and presenting themselves day by day for public inspection in the Commons. British voters do not have to choose, in the American *fashion*, between two presidential candidates who may have no parliamentary/congressional background against which they can be judged, and who are totally free to appoint anyone they like to their cabinets because they have no *commitments to parliamentary* colleagues or parties.

It is therefore of some interest that a new alternative cabinet has just been elected by the Parliamentary Labour Party and that it looks more responsible, respectable and cohesive *than any other Labour* shadow or actual cabinet since Mr Callaghan was prime minister. Indeed, in one sense Mr Neil Kinnock's shadow cabinet looks more convincing than Callaghan's real one did, if only because the parliamentary party has refused to elect Mr Tony Benn, who, even as a cabinet minister, never had the slightest intellectual or moral difficulty in dissociating himself from his colleagues and their policies, and who, in his role as tribune of the people and conference hero, has probably done more than any other individual to shift power from the Labour Party in Parliament to the Labour Party out of Parliament.

Whether or not he gained a place *in the* shadow cabinet was of no great moment to Mr Benn. Had he been elected, he could have reverted to his old tactics of harassing his colleagues. But unelected he is free to proclaim himself the champion of party democracy (that is, caucus rule) in its fight against parliamentary democracy. Of his defeat last week, he remarked, "I have never regarded this as important. At the moment I am engaged in a much more important job – supporting the miners" (by which he meant, of course, supporting Mr Scargill). That is as clear a statement as Benn has ever made of his contempt for the power that is achieved through Parliament compared with extra-parliamentary action. His defeat will *only stimulate his resolve to* champion the latter.

Still, his attempt to rejoin the shadow cabinet has been defeated, and the left-wing Mr Eric Heffer has also been dropped from it. In contemporary Labour terms, Kinnock's parliamentary team looks moderate. Of its two principal left-wing members, Robin Cook is a personal adherent of Kinnock, and Michael Meacher (once Benn's campaign manager for the deputy leadership) has distanced himself from Benn's manoeuvres sufficiently to work with Kinnock smoothly. Of the rest, there are a few current soft-left representatives such as John Prescott and Stan Orme, a left-winger with a reformed look about him these days, who came fourth in the elections.

Overall, however, the composition of the shadow cabinet is heavily balanced to the right of centre, with Gerald Kaufman, Denis Healey, John Cunningham, John Smith and Peter Shore holding five of the first of the first six places and, with the deputy leader, Roy Hattersley, as shadow Chancellor, having the principal shadow portfolios as well.

But should all this reassure the public who were alienated by the fearful image of Scargillite extremism presented by the Labour conference? Hardly. In the first place, the gap between the moderate shadow cabinet and the extremist party conference is now wider than ever, and this will undoubtedly be seen as an advantage by those on the left who wish to prove that the party is badly led and ill represented in Parliament. No comfort is to be had from Mr Kaufman's place at the head of the shadow cabinet list when one remembers the almost *contemptuous* hearing and negligible applause he was given at Blackpool.

Secondly, a shadow cabinet two-thirds of which are moderates, is not even truly representative of the Labour Party in Parliament which is *clearly more left-wing. It can hardly* be doubted that, when due allowance is made for the support of talent for its own sake, the PLP has elected a shadow cabinet more moderate than itself out of fear that public distrust of the leftism of Blackpool will result in more lost seats at the next election. It is, in other words, a defensive operation by the parliamentary membership which leaves the gap between leadership and conference unbridged. Whatever the unions do in aid of moderation in the next 11 months will not change the ugly extremist image of a conference whose mood is made by the constituency activists who are the majority of delegates.

Meanwhile, *the push from the left* will continue. The left's loss of strength on the party organization's committees is less important than the conference's rejection of Kinnock's attempt to save moderate MPs from being sacked by allowing the option of a reselection process by the wider party membership instead of exclusively by extremist caucuses. Reselection and new selection will continue to create an increasingly left-wing parliamentary party for *Kinnock* to cope with.

Historically, moreover, although the shadow cabinet is to the right of Labour's present centre, its policy positions and most of its personnel would have been regarded as left-wing 12 years ago. Kaufman, impeccably moderate today, was of the old left when he served Harold Wilson. Shore was once a left-winger, but, even so, Kinnock finds his present reputation too far to the right to allow him to retain his shadow trade and industry portfolio. Denis Healey has trimmed his defence policy to the wind from the left, and Hattersley is weakened by his repeated assertions that he would never in any circumstances leave the Labour Party.

There is, however, one potential bull point for Kinnock and it has nothing to do with party elections. If Scargill is defeated, the Government will have seen off Kinnock's most dangerous enemy and, perhaps, a *great deal of what he stands for*, which is what now undermines the Labour Party. Mrs Thatcher's cause is also Kinnock's, and with friends like her, perhaps he need not fear his extemists quite so much. Only if Scargillism is defeated by public and union consensus is there a hope of beating back Bennism and the hard left. If that happens, it is just possible that Kinnock's shadow cabinet is a basis on which something might be built.

A. N. Author

It's a hardback life, my dear

A funny thing happened on my way to the off-licence. I was accosted by a middle-aged mother of five whose usual gambit is something like "How's the family?", or "Nice weather we're having". This time it was different. "How," she began, with uncharacteristic zeal, "do you get a novel published?"

I have two stock responses to such inquiries, depending on the state of my despondency towards the publishing industry. The first, and flintier is, "*You don't*": the second, "First write it." She had caught me in unaccountably good humour, and I supplied the latter. To which she answered, fairly knocking me back against the plate glass of Augustus Barnett, "I have".

Revelations like this shock the system. A wife and mother, with apparently no literary background, suddenly throws her hat into the fictive ring and lays claim to a whole new area of psychic space.

As the author of a mere 2.3 novels, I mumbled that I was hardly in a position to advise, and then rabbited on about recession, readership and the inexorable rise of such non-fiction rivals as *The Diary of a Georgian Rapist* and *One Thousand Great Doilies* which were even now shoulder-charging my *The Soul of Mrs Saxby* ("a corruscating indictment of middle-class love values" – *Wanganui Review of Books*) from the bookshop shelves.

"Oh, come on, A.N.", she retorted, "you know the business inside out." It transpired that she had read my pathetic plaint on this page a fortnight ago on the receipt of a £3.49 royalty cheque. Now, there is no more giddying sensation of flattery than that of Being Read, and so I deigned to offer her the fruits of my (highly qualified) success. In the land of the manuscript, the printed page is king.

I outlined my literary equivalent of the *Blitzkrieg* and Schlieffen Plan rolled into one, whereby you make as many carbons of your work as your typing fingers can drum (I am assuming you are not in a word processor situation) and fling them like autumn leaves around the publishing houses. First, of course, you must invest in Jiffy Bags and then you grow three extra layers of skin, or *bath nightly in a surgical* spirit dip, the better to withstand the following letter:

"Dear N. O. One (see how they always dignify you with your full names).

While many of us here at Sucker and Windbag were greatly entertained by your novel *The Office Plant*, we did feel that the joke about Mr Cavenham's secretary and the Doberman Pinscher wore thin after 200 pages, and regret therefore that *blah blah blah.*"

Incidentally, there is no joke about Mr Cavenham's secretary and the Doberman Pinscher in *The Office Plant*, but do not be deterred by such details.

"Whom should I try?" said the mother of five. *I* was about to reel off a gang of six, starting with Heineken, the publishers who fail to reach the libraries which most others can, when she cut me short with, "Don't you think I should try an agent?"

It just happens that on that very morning I had received a letter, prompted by my earlier lament, offering instant reparation of my plight. Although it was written in good faith, and signed "A. N. Agent", I hold the breed (my own representative excepted) in no higher regard than I do publishers. As I explained, they are not, well, A. Gents: not until fortune and good taste (how similiar they can become) have metamorphosed you to Graham Greene or William Golding. No, keep the agents out of it, until you have fashioned yourself into a commodity.

And when you have done so, I went on, avoid above all the two-option contract, the device which commits you to offering rights of first refusal on your next couple of efforts. However flattering it may be for someone to invest typesetting time in your sentences, the offer acquires the greyness of a mess of pottage if your future freedom of commercial movement is threatened.

The mother of five clicked briskly off in her sensible brogues to do the shopping. If she is reading this, I have a final tip, a *rèponse d'escalier*: call yourself Doris Lessing and see what happens.

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

HIGH OFFICE, HIGH RISKS

World figures know all too sickeningly well the "continual fear and danger of violent death" that Thomas Hobbes identified as a condition of man. With that awful daily awareness now goes, for some, a reminder of his definition of life as nasty, brutish and short; Mrs Gandhi's murder emphasizes that reality awesomely today to kings, presidents and prime ministers.

Her tenure of office may not have been comparatively short, but her manner of departure of it was even more nasty and brutish than she could have imagined. She died at the hands of her own bodyguards, there to protect her from the very fanatics and freedom fighters, twisted minds and terrorists, that plague statesmen and leaders. That stark fact alone will bring it home to many around the world that the high risks of their high office are not necessarily diminished by their loyal human shields.

Beyond the reach of bodyguards, Presidents Kennedy and Reagan were in the sights of guns held by lone citizens. The Pope was the object of foreign emissaries. Lord Mountbatten and Mrs Thatcher, her colleagues and their families, were targets of groups of nationalist/religious bombers. By bullet or bomb, as a singular or plural expression or the product of unhinged minds or fanatical dogmas; death can come in many ways. No wonder that political leaders pay so little heed to cries of "social violence of poverty and unemployment" when they know from yesterday's events in New Delhi, and from their own hate and letter-bomb mail, what real, physical, personal violence actually can be.

Such violence was real in 1948 for Mahatma Gandhi, in 1984 for Indira Gandhi. On both occasions India's predominant political personality was shot dead in circumstances that bear uncanny similarities. In 1948, six months after independence, with a communal blood bath for background, as Hindus and Muslims slaughtered each other, the Mahatma's murder left the newborn Indian state leaderless and shaken. In 1984 five months after the storming of the Golden Temple, with Hindus and Sikhs divided, Indira Gandhi's assassination has also left India once again electorally leaderless and in a state of shock.

This time, however, the potential problem could be far worse. In 1948 Jawaharlal Nehru stood poised in the wings prepared to take on the Mahatma's mantle, having spent 20 years under his tutelage. But today although Rajiv Gandhi has been swiftly elected to the prime ministership, he is far from universally acknowledged as the best man for the job. And there lies the problem.

Is he up to it? When he entered politics in 1980 after the death of his brother Sanjay, he set out to rid Indian politics of its image of corruption and horse trading so closely connected with Sanjay. To date he has not succeeded. This does not augur well for a new prime minister who has to lead India's ruling Congress party to the hustings in just eight weeks.

The problem, however, goes deeper than that. The Congress-I Party that won power in 1980 was chosen by, and in turn owed its loyalty to, Mr Gandhi's late brother Sanjay. So when Rajiv Gandhi thought to rid the party of its unsavoury elements he came up against this split loyalty. Last month his solution became clear. It was to pick new candidates to fight on the party's ticket in January. And this meant ridding the party of up to half its present MPs. And as was to be expected until yesterday Mr Gandhi faced an incipient rebellion from those he was ready to drop. Today, however he depends on their support to stay in office. But whilst yesterday they elected him with their backs to the wall, will they continue to stand by him in the days and weeks to come?

In terms of the potential danger his country faces, the possibilities confronting the new prime minister are truly dire. Mrs Gandhi was killed by Sikh bodyguards. Although the details are still uncertain, it is not hard to link the assassination with the Sikh threat to seek revenge for Mrs Gandhi's storming of their sacred Golden Temple in June. That action has already created a Hindu-Sikh rift that has deeply ruptured relations between the two communities precisely because the Hindus are perceived to have seen the storming as a victory against the Sikhs. If the Sikhs have struck back will there be a Hindu backlash against them? And if there is can Rajiv Gandhi do in 1984 what his grand-father in 1948 was able to do – battle against it and contain it?

This murder is a matter which reaches beyond India, and beyond kings, presidents and prime ministers. In the time of war – to Hobbes simply the time when man's preparedness and will "to contend by battle is sufficiently known", which means here and now and today – every man is enemy to every man. Then there is no place for industry, culture, navigation, building, knowledge, arts, letters, nor society. Sometimes life feels like that: it will become nasty, brutish and short for perhaps millions more if that feeling becomes the accepted state. Mrs Gandhi's blood should, as she hoped it would if spilled, contribute to growth, and not to more fear or death, in India, in Southall and in every man.

EXPLOITING PAINFUL MEMORIES

All Saints Day 1954: a rash of terrorist attacks in French Algeria. Six Frenchmen killed, including a young teacher whose wife was badly wounded. The event caused mild outrage and a certain anxiety among the French population, which knew that the Mendès-France government in Paris was in the process of allowing the neighbouring French Protectorates of Tunisia and Morocco to move towards full independence. But the Minister of the Interior, a certain Francois Mitterrand, did his best to reassure them. What had happened in Tunisia and Morocco would never happen in Algeria, he said, "because Algeria is France". With rebels there "the only possible negotiation is war".

Few people on either side of the Mediterranean can have imagined, in November, 1954, what those words would turn out to mean: a war lasting more than seven years which would destroy the Fourth Republic and leave a deep scar on the French national psyche; a war in which Algeria would win its independence, but at the price of untold suffering, with the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives – the great majority being Algerians killed by other Algerians; a war which a generation of French National Servicemen was obliged to fight, losing in the process most of its illusions about both national honour and human dignity.

All Saints Day, 1984: Algeria celebrates the 30th anniversary of its "revolution". Wisely, President Chadli Bendjedid wishes to do so in an atmosphere of reconciliation. He has rehabilitated several of the "historic leaders" of the independence struggle who had fallen from grace in the political upheavals that followed. Still far from being a democracy in the Western sense, Algeria has become a freer and more relaxed society since he succeeded the late Houari Boumedienne in 1979; and in foreign affairs, while sticking firmly to its support for the Western Sahrawis in their struggle against Moroccan annexation, it has pursued policies of moderation and friendly dealings with all parties – including notably the United States where its good offices during the Iranian hostage crisis are remembered with gratitude.

With France too there is official recognition. President Giscard d'Estaing visited Algiers in 1976. President Mitterrand, his words and actions of 30 years ago forgiven if hardly forgotten, was received there with a fine show of hospitality in 1982, and again the week before last. For today's festivities, President Chadli invited the French Government and the leaders of the main French opposition parties. After all, was it not de Gaulle who had the statesmanship to accept Algerian independence in 1962, in spite of the literally murderous hatred which that decision provoked among many of his own former supporters, and to declare that henceforth France would be the "privileged partner" of Algeria's development?

In those circumstances it is surely right that M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, has accepted the invitation, and it is sad that his doing so should still be the subject of such bitter controversy in France. Sad too, and not encouraging in what it tells us about the health of French democracy, that the opposition leaders should have decided to stay away. No one should underestimate the painful memories that the Algerian war still arouses in France. But surely all parties there could now accept that the Algerians had the right to independence and that, as a matter of historical fact and given the French attitude at the time, there is no way they would have got it without taking up arms. Some popular resentment over M Cheysson's action is understandable; that politicians should exploit it for party advantage is surely wrong.

PRESUMED INNOCENT, STILL IMPRISONED

The manner in which men and women are held prisoner while awaiting trial is a blot on English criminal justice. The fact that they are in much better case than the accused in some other European countries does not make the blot smaller.

These are people who are owed a presumption of innocence since they have not been found guilty. The necessity to commit to custody some accused persons pending their trial is obvious enough for the three reasons specified in the Bail Act: likelihood of absconding, of interfering with witnesses, of the commission of new offences. But instead of being held for the mimimum length of time in the most favourable conditions compatible with security, they are held some of them for inordinate periods before trial and most of them in the worst prison conditions the penal system sinks to. And if in the end they are acquitted (a very small proportion as it happens) they can claim no redress save by the hazardous route of a civil action for wrongful imprisonment, although the financial consequences alone of a lengthy remand in custody can be catastrophic.

A report this week from the Prison Reform Trust, *Lacking Conviction*, pleads again for a higher priority to be given to this area of reform, as did the Commons committee on home affairs earlier this year. The pleas have not fallen on deaf ears. The Home Secretary announced at Blackpool that he accepts the argument for a statutory upper limit on the length of time a person may be held in custody awaiting trial, and legislation is expected in the coming session as part of the Bill for an independent prosecution service.

Scotland has long had such a limit – it is 110 days – and it is observed with very few extensions granted. Experience however of the more recent introduction in the United States of a Speedy Trial Act suggests that if liberal provision is made for exceptions a statutory limit is of little avail.

An enactment saying It Shall Not Be does not by itself procure compliance in a matter of this kind, as the Lord Chancellor explained in his evidence to the select committee in April. (He was not personally in favour of borrowing the Scottish rule though "I would try to live with anything I was given, loyally".) In London and the South East, where the mischief of long remands in custody is greatest, the causes have less to do with dilatoriness on the part of the prosecution than with congestion in the courts. Until a combination of more judges, more courtrooms, and better management of the case load relieves the congestion – and the Lord Chancellor has made progress in all three ways – a time limit approximating to the Scottish one would entail either daily disregards or the discharge of batches of suspected criminals.

Nevertheless statutory time limits, which might have to be regionally varied at first, a concession to reality rather hard to defend in principle, ought to be introduced to underpin other remedial measures including the provision of judicial resources. That much can be clearly read from the Scottish experience.

Another avenue of relief is to increase the proportion of those remanded on bail. The best hope of doing that without adding appreciably to the number of offences committed on bail, which is something that worries the man in the street more than injustices attached to remand in custody, would be to extend the scope of the probation service. It could look into the personal circumstances of candidates for bail, assist the courts with its professional advice, and supervise bailees. With pre-trial supervision of that kind it might be possible to reduce both the number of remands in custody and the incidence of offences-while-on-bail.

The probation service is chary of that since experience has taught it not to expect to be furnished with new resources commensurate with the new responsibilities. The availability of resources is at the bottom of this as of the other development of policy. Justice does not come cheap.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Means of relief in Ethiopia

From Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Cameron of Balhousie and Mr Hugh Hanning

Sir, We have seen it happen so often before. A news or television report of the starving millions, the rush for the cheque books to ease the consciences, but absolutely no idea (as a general rule) how the generous gifts of money will eventually be applied at the far end. The problem gets less newsworthy as the days go by – is soon forgotten until it occurs again.

It is at the receiving end where real organisation is required in the Ethiopian-type emergency. Few airfields, bad communications, lack of transportation that works, few roads; lack of aircraft fuel and servicing, and usually a volatile political situation. Overflying rights turned off and on in the most erratic fashion.

It is all very well rushing supplies out to the stricken country, but what happens when they get there? In this present case an important Ethiopian liaison officer would be vital.

The Royal Air Force has learnt from long experience that the first essential is to get at least some sort of an operating room going on the ground at the far end, and have so organised themselves. But there is a limit to what can be done if money is short.

The first Hercules to reach Ethiopia will no doubt carry transport, communications and servicing personnel. But the Ethiopian organisation requires a great deal more than a few Hercules and their operations teams.

The time surely has come when these relief operations should not take us by surprise. This is supposed to be an age of new technology. We should be able to forecast the areas of starvation, and a small task group set up of the willing nations to man the ground and air teams. The relief force should be multinational, annotated and practised, and ready to go when the call came.

No doubt such an organisation, functioning possibly under the aegis of the UN, which we are sure would welcome it, could constitute something of a breakthrough in disaster relief. Those who have given generously for the Ethiopian famine could at least have confidence that they were indeed saving the starving children. Let's get organised.

Yours, etc,
CAMERON OF BALHOUSIE,
HUGH HANNING,
King's College London,
Strand, WC2.
October 31.

Response to call for union in Europe

From Mr Edmund Dell

Sir, In your editorial of October 25 entitled "Unity not union" you say "This theme of [European] union simply confuses the issue." You seem to think that the present French stress on "union" has federalistic implications which contradict French behaviour.

It may be, however, that it is you who are confusing the issue by setting the idea of "unity" against that of "union". You may also be neglecting a warning which, coming from the French, should be taken seriously. After all, the French have had a rather more successful experience of Europe than, as yet, have the British. They have also contributed more ideas to the construction of Europe.

It has always worried the British that the idea of "European Union" is unspecific. That is precisely its merit, a merit perceived by pragmatic continentals but rejected by the dogmatic British who must have everything straight and clear and capable of being classified in some well-established constitutional category.

The term "European Union", precisely because it is not specific, precisely because it implies movement in directions to be determined from time to time, is able to encompass Europe in a determination to build political unity in some form, but not necessarily in the image of existing constitutions.

I do not believe that the French have suddenly become federalists or that President Mitterrand's blessing for the draft Treaty of Union implies anything more than a desire to get ahead and find some way of giving Europe a stronger international personality.

You, for your part, should be warned off any belief that the Luxembourg compromise can survive if the French withdraw their support for it. Nothing in the treaty authorises it. The only support for the so-called British veto, in matters which the treaty leaves to majority voting, is the willingness of the French to vote with us in the Council of Ministers.

Otherwise we would be left in the position created by the treaty. That is, we would be dependent, as would be all other Community countries, on the willingness of member states to respect dissent where they were persuaded that some very important interest might genuinely be prejudiced. Surely we learnt that from the vote in June, 1982.

Recently both the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary have suggested to their European colleagues that the European Council should, in the words of the Foreign Secretary, adopt each year "a succinct list of priorities". This was the principal recommendation, five years ago, of the *Report on European Institutions* commissioned in 1978 by the European Council from the Committee of Three. We called it a "master plan" of priorities, but I am content with the Foreign Secretary's lower-key language.

The important thing is to get ahead, to stop quarrelling about distinctions between "union" and "unity", to improve the working of the institutions of the Community, necessary in itself but vital on further enlargement, and to create that stronger international personality for which the French are rightly calling.

Yours faithfully,
EDMUND DELL,
4 Reynolds Close, NW11.
October 30.

Water schemes that harm wildlife

From Mr John Parslow

Sir, At least Mr John Constable and the local community are able to use the planning system to make their views known in respect of Anglian Water's plans for engineering works on the River Stour ("Artist's descendant fights to preserve 'Constable country'", October 27).

Generally river works enjoy "permitted development" status and are not subject to planning control. In the case of the Stour scheme, the local planning authority took the extraordinary step of obtaining an article 4 directive from the Secretary of State for the Environment, so requiring Anglian Water to obtain their consent before starting work. This has undoubtedly influenced the water authority's plans for the better.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds considers that in general water authorities have abused their exemption from planning controls, frequently causing irreparable harm to wildlife habitats and river landscapes in the course of drainage works. This exemption should now be revoked to improve public scrutiny of the technical and economic justification for such schemes.

The latter point is particularly important. RSPB examination of the Ministry of Agriculture's guidelines for the economic justification of land-drainage schemes and their application by drainage authorities has shown the present system to be seriously flawed.

In general, scheme benefits are vastly overstated, so land-drainage projects are presented as being economically viable when, in fact, most are not. The nation is losing our wildlife and landscape for little, if any, economic gain.

The Ministry of Agriculture is aware of these flaws in its cost-benefit methodology and, indeed, may suggest ways of rectifying them in a long-overdue consultation paper on land drainage. In the meantime it is outrageous that the Government permits drainage authorities to undertake schemes backed by a cost-benefit appraisal system which it knows defrauds the taxpayer.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN PARSLOW, Director,
(Conservation),
The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds,
The Lodge,
Sandy,
Bedfordshire.
October 29.

Muffled statesmen

From Professor David Tabor

Sir, When will our TV stations allow us to hear foreign statesmen speak their own language in their own voice and with their own intonation and oral characteristics? Instead we are given a ghost-like version of the original overlaid with another voice purporting to give a word-for-word English translation. Why cannot we be given, simply, a translation of the gist of their words as subtitles?

I recognise that this may not be possible for live broadcasts, but nearly everything that we see in this genre is taped and edited before transmission. As good Europeans we might benefit from becoming more familiar with the sounds of other languages and the way in which they are spoken.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID TABOR,
As from Gonville and Caius College,
Cambridge.
October 29.

Falashas' plight

From the Chairman of the Falasha Welfare Association

Sir, While Dr Barrington Drewe's letter (October 8) drawing attention to the dire plight of the Falashas (the black Jews of Ethiopia) is welcome it is very doubtful whether his plea for this unique community to be rehabilitated in Africa can be considered realistic in today's circumstances.

The time when such a solution could be effective has long passed. The community, which numbered some 28,000 in 1974 (not 20,000 as your correspondent states), is now dispersed in three sections – about a quarter in Israel, about a third in refugee camps in countries neighbouring Ethiopia and the remainder, largely the old, infirm and very young with their mothers, left behind in Ethiopia.

The age-old longing of the Ethiopian Jews to end their exile (the name Falasha means an exile) by settling in the Land of Israel can no longer be thwarted and any effort to rehabilitate them must be based on the recognition of that fact.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID KESSLER,
c/o J.C.A.,
3 Whitehall Court, SW1.

Parental custody

From Mr Trevor Berry

Sir, The Child Abduction Act (leader, October 15) introduces the Draconian measure of up to seven years' imprisonment for a parent who removes his own child from the jurisdiction without the appropriate consent, e.g., of the court or the other parent. Is this an example of the courts seeking to effect a "cure" for a symptom whilst ignoring the underlying cause?

Discouragement of joint parental responsibility is evident from the normal practice of awarding sole legal custody to one parent. Statistics from the Lord Chancellor's department for the months of March and September 1983 show that of 14,795 custody orders only 216 were for joint custody. Depriving one parent of all legal responsibility for his own child is often tantamount to legalised child stealing and is perhaps the main reason why following parental separation nearly half the children concerned lose one parent entirely, i.e., some 80,000 children each year in England and Wales.

Until divorce procedures are geared to encouragement of parental responsibility, for example by conciliation/mediation using high calibre counsellors, "tug of love" cases will continue unchecked. That parents deprived of all contact with their own children occasionally resort to unwise action is hardly surprising.

The pusillanimous attitude of the courts to "access" is evident from the classic precedent case of P (LM) (otherwise E) v P (GE) (1970) 3 All ER 659 which effectively encourages a parent with care and control to move to any part of the world regardless of the effect on the non-custodial parent-child relationship.

Despite recent research in the USA and the UK showing that children thrive best if they retain a close relationship with both parents the courts continue to regard the convenience of the custodial parent as paramount. The injustice to "absent" parents and the adverse effect on the children has hardly begun to be acknowledged.

Yours truly,
TREVOR BERRY,
10 Hartley Close,
Bromley,
Kent.
October 16.

Camp canteen

From Miss Judith Banister

Sir, There appears to be romanticism as much as romance in the story of the camp canteen reputed to have belonged to Prince Charles Edward Stuart (report, October 19). The marks on the case and the beakers date it to 1740, and the rest of the equipment are most likely contemporary. However, in my opinion, the outer case appears to have undergone "improvement", probably some time during the last century, to give it a more regal appearance.

I do not think that any silver chaser of 1740, either in Edinburgh or London, would have treated the decoration in so typically a Victorian manner, with the repetitive groups of flower and fruit swags, acanthus foliage and thistles, let alone the curious vases of flowers and the coarse outlines to the border cartouches and the crest.

Some doubts about the ornamentatation were raised when the canteen was sold by Christie's in 1963, when it was suggested in the catalogue that Oliphant could have taken a plain canteen he had in stock and decorated it for presentation to the prince.

Geraldine Norman's report (October 19) that it originally had a shagreen case rings rather truer, in keeping with the green velvet of the block in which the smaller items fit, but a plain silver case is equally possible, it perhaps being later decorated in retrospective and nostalgic honour of the Young Pretender.

I am, yours etc,
JUDITH BANISTER,
20 Marlborough Gard...
Lovelace Road,
Surbiton,
Surrey.
October 19.

In the name of charity

From the Director of the National Council for Voluntary Organisations

Sir, The report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Parochial and Small Charities Bills (leading article, October 19) recommends, amongst other things, legislation to permit the alteration by resolution of the trustees, of the objects of a local charity for the relief of poverty to others of a not "dissimilar" character, subject to the concurrence of the Charity Commissioners.

This recommendation is to be welcomed. However, it must be seen in the wider context of the overall reform of charity law and its administration; a question with which the National Council for Voluntary Organisations is actively concerned. Indeed, experience gained by NCVO suggests that some practical difficulty may be encountered in securing the Commissioners' consent in the circumstances contemplated by the select committee.

Thus activities which trustees may not unreasonably feel to be in line with their charity's existing objects, often of an archaic nature nature, could fail the tests developed by the courts over the past 400 years (and by which the Charity Commissioners are themselves bound).

It was with such considerations in mind (and not only in relation to the relief of poverty) that NCVO in its evidence to the select committee stressed the great benefit to the evolution of charity law as a whole that would flow from the creation of a suitors' fund (a form of legal aid) out of which key test cases could be financed.

Responsibility for adminstration could lie with the Charity Commissioners who would carefully scrutinise all applications for assistance. Aid would be given broadly on the basis of the importance of the legal points involved, the complexity of the case and the circumstances (financial or otherwise) of the organisations concerned.

Useful precedents are to be found in the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 and the Race Relations Act 1976.

Soundings taken by NCVO indicate a very wide range of support in the voluntary sector for this proposal, which could well commend itself to government as a more effective and also less costly means of reform than legislation on the content of the law.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS HINTON, Director,
National Council for Voluntary Organisations,
26 Bedford Square, WC1.
October 22.

Burn or plough?

From Mr George Scales

Sir, Grain farmers generally have had record yields (an official recording, on one of our fields of bread wheat, was 102 cwt per acre, as against the average in the USA of 17.8cwt). Thanks to straw burning, British farmers are able to produce those yields in conjunction with very big energy saving.

As an experiment last autumn, 10 acres of straw were ploughed in, and compared with 10 acres burned, followed by minimal cultivations. On the former, the work requirement, to achieve a seed bed, was 16 tractor hours, using 72 gallons of fuel. On the latter 1.4 hours and 6.3 gallons. Over the countries' combine harvested acreage, that represents a saving of 600 million gallons.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE SCALES (Member,
Economic Research Council),
Cobbler's Pieces,
Abbess Roding,
Ongar, Essex.
October 21.

Cortonwood closure

From Mr G. Hayes

Sir, The National Union of Mineworkers' document, reproduced in your edition of October 25, says: "The Board's South Yorkshire Area Director has already said that if Cortonwood is reprieved as opposed to being kept open in line with NUM submissions, he will close it within 18 months".

This statement is totally untrue and without any foundation whatsoever.

Yours faithfully,
G. HAYES, Director,
National Coal Board,
South Yorkshire Area,
Golden Smithies Lane,
Wath-Upon-Dearne,
Rotherham,
South Yorkshire.
October 30.

Protection of churches

From Mr J. A. Swanwick

Sir, I should like to echo the congratulations which Lord Sandford (October 3) has expressed on your recent leading article (September 29) entitled "Protecting the churches". We should also be grateful to Lord Sandford for his detailed explanation of the term "ecclesiastical exemption" in respect of the Church of England.

No one who has experience of the work of diocesan advisory committees will deny the value of what they do, and your leading article pays a justified tribute to the way in which they encourage laymen and clergy to care for their churches.

However, if the owners of listed churches accept substantial grant aid from public sources (whose availability arises from the public's concern to protect the character of buildings which are regarded as often the most important buildings, visually and historically, in an area), they must – as do their secular counterparts – accept at least a measure of public control.

Redundant churches are another matter. It is doubtless true – as Lord Sandford writes – that "listed Anglican redundant churches ... have a chance of surviving demolition three times better than listed secular buildings". It is also true that the "average" listed church has greater aesthetic significance than its secular counterpart; it is probably true that it will have been better looked after before its redundancy, and these factors will play their part in securing its future. The case is not so simple as Lord Sandford implies.

Listed churches are significant not merely to their parishioners but also to the communities in which they stand. What happens to them after their (hypothetical) redundancy is therefore a matter of public interest.

Planning control is intended, among other things, to identify and safeguard public interest. Listed buildings consent procedure should, I contend, apply to redundant churches of any denomination in broadly the way it applies to secular buildings of comparable importance.

However, I would suggest that because of the special significance of churches, the final decision should be referred to the Secretary of State. Such a procedure would have one additional advantage in that it would remove from the Church of England the embarrassing duty of being both judge and jury in its own cases.

Yours faithfully,
J. SWANWICK,
Chairman, Planning Committee,
Association of District Councils,
9 Buckingham Gate, SW1.
October 16.

Too deep for tears

From Mrs Désirée Lindsey

Sir, I share to the full your rural correspondent's concern for accurate general knowledge (October 27) and have therefore to point out that whilst in prosaic terms the Lady of Shallot *(sic)* might have been vegetating on her silent isle, the poet did not in fact take its name, and hers, from the kitchen garden.

Yours faithfully,
DESIREE LINDSEY,
120 Cannons Close,
Bishop's Stortford,
Hertfordshire.
October 28.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 31: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh visited Maidstone, Rochester upon Medway and Gillingham today.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness this morning visited the Crown Courts, Maidstone and were received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Kent (Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton), Lord Chancellor (the Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone) and the Lord Chief Justice of England (the Lord Lane).

The Queen opened the Crown Courts, unveiled a commemorative plaque and, with The Duke of Edinburgh, toured the building escorted by His Honour Judge Streeter (Resident Judge).

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness then visited the Wisdom Hospice and were received by the Chairman of the Medway Health Authority (Dr Stuart Cox) and the Chairman, Friends of the Wisdom Hospice (Mr H. Rogers).

The Queen unveiled a commemorative plaque and, with The Duke of Edinburgh, toured the Wards escorted by the Chief Nursing Officer (Mrs Christine Moorman).

Her Majesty, with His Royal Highness, later honoured the Mayor of Rochester (Councillor T. G. Mason) and the Mayor of Gillingham (Councillor G. L. Smith) with her presence at luncheon at the *Corn Exchange*.

In the afternoon The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh were received at Medway House by the Chairman, Chatham Historical Dockyard Trust (Lieutenant-General Sir Steuart Pringle, Bt) and saw an exhibition in the Captain's House mounted by English Estates Ltd (Chairman, Mr C. S. Wates) and the Medway Ports Authority (Chairman Mr A. G. Robinson).

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness then drove to Gillingham Business Park and were received by the Mayor of Gillingham and the Managing Director, Grosvenor Developments (Mr J. R. Walsh).

Afterwards, The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh visited Jubilee Components (Managing Director Mr J. Lumley-Robinson) and toured the Jubilee Components Factory.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness then visited the Ice Rink (Managing Director, Mr D. Price), where The Queen unveiled a commemorative plaque, and watched an ice-skating demonstration.

The Countess of Airlie, Sir William Heseltine and Major Hugh Lindsay were in attendance.

The Hon Robert Boscawen, MP (Vice-Chamberlain of the Household) was received in audience by The Queen this evening and presented an Address from the House of Commons to which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to make reply.

The Duke of Edinburgh this evening gave a Reception for the International Federation of Veteran Motor Cars (President, The Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg) in the Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace.

His Royal Highness, Patron and Trustee of The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, attended a Dinner in aid of the Award Scheme, hosted by the Grand Order of Water Rats at the Royal Lancaster Hotel, W2.

Squadron Leader Timothy Finneron was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 31: The Duke of Gloucester, President, National Association of Boys' Clubs, today visited Clubs in Surrey and was entertained to luncheon by the Chairman of the Surrey Association of Boys' Clubs, Colonel Robert Hunter, at Headley Court, Epsom. In the evening His Royal Highness was present at a reception given by the Chairman of Surrey County Council, Mr John McFarlane, at County Hall, Kingston.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
October 31: The Duke of Kent today visited the General Electric Company's Turbine Generators Limited and Power Transformers Limited at Stafford and later toured GEC Willans Works, Rugby.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Captain Charles Blount.

The Duchess of Kent, as Colonel-in-Chief, this evening attended the Army Catering Corps Officers' Cocktail Party at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

Mrs David Napier was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
October 31: Princess Alexandra this afternoon opened Burrows House, a housing development for the frail elderly and the confused elderly of Servite Houses Limited in conjunction with the Bromley Federation of Housing Associations, at Penge, London SE20.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Patrick Chaspe will be held at St Michael's, Chester Square, tomorrow, Friday, November 2 at 4pm.

A memorial service for Mr James Mason will be held at St Paul's, Covent Garden, today at noon.

A memorial service for Major J. O. K. Purdey will be held in the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, today at 11.

Birthdays today

Mr Umberto Agnelli, 50; Lord Balfour of Inchrye, 87; Professor Sir Hermann Bondi, 65; Lord Brockway, 96; the Right Rev L A Brown, 77; Admiral Sir John Bush, 70; Air Marshal Sir Edward Chilton, 78; Major-General T B L Churchill, 77; Mr Terence Cuneo, 77; Miss Victoria de Los Angeles, 61; Mr Michael Denison, 69; Miss Tazeena Firth, 49; Lord Harmer-Nicholls, 72; Mr Alec Higgins, 70; Sir Wynn Hugh-Jones, 61; Professor K H Jackson, 75; Mr Andrew Knight, 45; Dr J Dickson Mabon, 59; Professor Win Mathias, 50; Miss Naomi Mitchison, 87; Mr Gary Player, 49; Mr John Pullen, 43; Mr James Ramsden, 61.

Church news

Archdeacon of Halifax

Canon A. D. Chesters, Rector of Brancepeth in the diocese of Durham and also director of education for his diocese, to be Archdeacon of Halifax in succession to the Venerable J. R. Alford.

Resignations and retirements
Canon G L Edwards, Vicar of Hockerill, All Saints, diocese of St Albans, to resign on December 8.
The Rev E G Lonn, Rector of Easington, diocese of Durham, resigned on September 30.

Marriages

Sir William Morrison-Bell, Bt, and Miss C. White
The marriage took place on Saturday, October 6, of Sir William Morrison-Bell, Bt, and Miss Cynthia Hélène Marie White.

Mr J. Whillis and Miss J. Jose
The marriage took place at All Saints, Theydon Garnon, on Saturday, October 27, of Mr James Whillis, son of Dr and Mrs J. A. Whillis, of Lyndhurst, Hampshire, and Miss Jacqueline Jose, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. R. Jose, of Theydon Bois, Essex.

Institute of Public Relations

The Lord Mayor, Dame Mary Donaldson, was presented with the 1984 President's Medal by Mr Peter Smith, president of the Institute of Public Relations at the Mansion House last Monday.

Organ restoration

Restoration work, costing £280,000, has begun on the 300-year-old organ in Chichester Cathedral, which has been out of use for 11 years.

The centenarian Lord Shinwell, CH, celebrating with Mr Greville Janner, QC, MP, president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, at a luncheon given for him by the board at Woburn House, London, yesterday (Photograph: Murray Job).

Forthcoming marriages

Baron Alexis Wrangel and the Hon Diana Conolly-Carew
The engagement is announced between Alexis Wrangel, of Brownstown Lodge, Navan, and Diana Sylvia, elder daughter of Lord and Lady Carew, of Oakville, Donadea, Naas, co Kildare, Irish Republic.

Mr S. G. Biggin and Miss R. D. Osborn
The engagement is announced between Simon Geoffrey, only son of Mr and Mrs R. Geoffrey Biggin, of Great Longstone, Derbyshire, and Rachel, younger daughter of Sir John Osborn, MP, of Calver, Derbyshire, and Mrs Donald Dutting, of Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Mr M. R. Andrews and Miss J. D. Williams
The engagement is announced between Mark Raymond, younger son of Dr and Mrs Raymond Andrews, of Ramsgate, Kent, and Joanne Denise, only daughter of Mr Denis Williams, of Lincoln, Lincolnshire, and Mrs Doreen Williams, of Cleethorpes, South Humberside.

Dr H. J. N. Bethell and Mrs L. Lyne
The engagement is announced between Hugh, son of Brigadier R. B. W. Bethell, of Pilton, Somerset, and Lesley, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. H. Harris, of Merrow, Surrey.

Mr J. D. Carnegy-Arbuthnott and Miss C. S. Williams
The engagement is announced between James David, elder son of Mr and Mrs David Carnegy-Arbuthnott, of Meadowburn of Balnamoon, Brechin, Angus, and Cerys Sian, elder daughter of Professor and Mrs Geoffrey Williams, of Penheolrhyn, Crickhowell, Powys, and Lusaka, Zambia.

Mr M. Fairchild and Miss L. Stanley
The engagement is announced between Mark, only son of Mr and Mrs D. E. Fairchild, of Lower Court, Codicote, and Louise, second daughter of Mr N. P. Stanley and the late Mrs Stanley, of Cross House, Sheffield.

Dr R. C. Loveland and Dr C. M. D. Carnegie
The engagement is announced between Robin, younger son of Mrs R. S. Loveland and the late Wing Commander R. S. Loveland, of Petts Wood, Kent, and Christina, daughter of Dr and Mrs D. M. Carnegie, of Long Range, Keyhaven, Hampshire.

Mr N. W. Reed and Miss D. M. Wood
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Laurence Reed, of Hookhams, Lurgashall, Petworth, Sussex, and Deborah, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Anthony Wood, of Paddock House, Charlton Horethorne, Sherborne, Dorset.

Service reception

Army Catering Corps
The Duchess of Kent, Colonel-in-Chief, was present at a reception given at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, last night, by officers of the Army Catering Corps. The guests were received by Lieutenant-General Sir Geoffrey Howlett, Representative Colonel Commandant, and Brigadier R. K. Hudson, Director Army Catering Corps.

Memorial service

The Right Rev S. C. Neill
The Archbishop of Canterbury pronounced the blessing at a service of thanksgiving for the life of the Right Rev Stephen Charles Neill, held at St Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday. Canon Trevor Beeson officiated. The Rev Robert Atwell (Chaplain of Trinity College, Cambridge) read from *A History of Christian Missions*, by Stephen Neill, Mr Stanley Hoare read the lesson and the Right Rev Leslie Brown gave an address. Prayers were led by the Right Rev Oliver Tomkins and the Rev Charles Neill, nephew. The Bishop of Oxford was robed and in the sanctuary. The Right Rev Lord Coggan attended and others present included:

The Rev Gerald M Neill (brother), Lieutenant-Commander James Neill, Mr and Mrs Peter Neill, Miss Ann Louise Neill, Miss Suzanna Neill, Mr Anthony Joel, Miss Catherine Joel, Miss Natasha Joel, Miss Helena Joel, Dr Grace Monro, Mrs P R Golby, Miss Sheila Golby

The Bishop of Bath and Wells, The Bishop of Hertford, the Right Rev Michael Hollis, the Right Rev Gilbert Baker, the Right Rev George Appleton, the Right Rev Leonard Ashton (Honorary Assistant Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Jerusalem and the Middle East) with Mr Ibrahim Wakid, the Right Rev Cyril Tucker, Sir John Lawrence, Professor Owen Chadwick, OM (President of the British Academy), the Ven Francis House, the Ven Ralph Lindley (Jerusalem and Middle East Church Association), the Rev Geoffrey Shaw (Principal of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford), Dr and Mrs J P Hickinbotham, Mr Barry Smallman, Miss Audrey Scott (Headmistress of Queen Anne's School, Caversham), Mr P W H Brown, Mr Roland Hunt.

Mrs F R Charles, Canon Simon Barrington-Ward (Church Missionary Society), Mr Michael Rose, Mr Derek Taylor-Thompson, Mr Mauric S Lush (Egypt Diocesan Association), Professor and Mrs G I C Ingram, Mr C J Bacon (Headmaster of Dean Close School, Cheltenham) and Mrs Bacon, Mr I F M Ferguson (Headmaster of Dean Close Junior School) and Mrs Ferguson, the Rev Kevin McCarahan (Diocese of Manchester), the Rev W L R Watson (Vice-Master of St Peter's College, Oxford), Mrs P McCandlish (Vale Centre for Christian Studies), the Rev Andrew Midgley (Order of Orthodox Hospitalers), Mr M A Girling (Old Decanian Society), Canon Raymond Harries, Canon Gordon Mayo, Canon Anthony Gann, Canon H C Taylor, the Rev Peter Southwell, the Rev Alister McGrath, the Very Rev Brian de Saram, the Rev Robert Kahl.

Canon John Goodwin, the Rev Graham and Mrs Buston, the Rev Charles Miller, the Rev Abraham Philip, the Rev Robert Pyne, the Rev Thomas and Mrs Breidenthal, the Rev John Stanfield, the Rev Gordon and Mrs Ogilvie, Mr Stuart Fuller Shapcott, Mr Simon Kirby, Miss Lydia Thiagarajah.

The night sky in November

By Our Astronomy Correspondent

Mercury will be too close to the Sun for observation for the first half of the month, but will reach greatest evening elongation (22°) on the 25th, when it will be above the horizon for an hour after sunset. It will be at low altitude, magnitude -0.3, brighter before the 25th.

Venus is becoming more prominent in the evening sky, not setting for some two hours after sunset. Close to Jupiter on the 24th and to the Moon on the 25th.

Mars will continue to set at about 20h20m. Moon near it on the 27th. At sunset early in the month this planet, and also Venus and Jupiter, will have altitudes around only 10° or less, all between south and southwest.

Jupiter in Sagittarius will set at about 19hr. It will be overtaken by Venus on the 24th, and by the Moon after setting time on the 25th.

Saturn will be in conjunction with the Sun on the 11th and will not be observable until the end of the month, when it will rise two hours before the Sun.

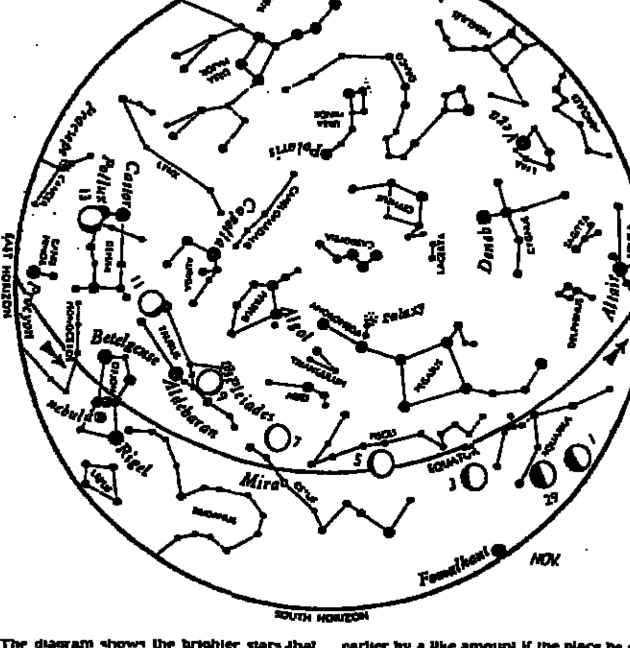
Uranus is approaching conjunction with the Sun and is not observable. Neptune is also too near the Sun to be observed.

The Moon: full, 8d18h; last quarter, 16d07h; new, 22d 23h; first quarter, 30d08h. When it rises on the 8th it will be in "penumbral eclipse", but except that it may be slightly dimmer than usual the fact is hardly likely to be noticed as it is only in the half shadow of the Earth. The event ends at 20h12m.

At new moon on the 22nd there will be a total eclipse of the Sun, but nothing of it well be visible from Europe, totality being in the southern Pacific.

November is associated with the Leonid meteors which have a radiant in the head of the Lion, or "the Sickle". This shower is very rarely spectacular and meteors are few; furthermore the radiant is not really clear of the horizon until well after midnight and this year there will be a half-moon in the area.

Meteors come between the 15th and 20th and the maximum is expected in the early hours of the 17th. There should be some meteors early in the month, maximum on the 3rd, radiating from Taurus a little to the south of the Pleiades, but you will have to be very patient.



The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 23h (11 pm) at the beginning, 22h (10 pm) in the middle and 21h (9 pm) at the end of the month, local mean time. At places away from the Greenwich meridian the Greenwich times at which the diagram applies are later than the above by one hour for each 15 deg west of Greenwich and earlier by a like amount if the place be east. The map should be turned so that the horizon the observer is facing (shown by the words around the circle) is at the bottom, the zenith being at the centre. Greenwich Mean Time, known to astronomers as Universal Time and expressed in 24-hour notation, is used in the accompanying notes unless otherwise stated.

Algol: approximate times of evening minima are 6d21½h, 9d18½h, 26d23h and 29d20.

I was reminded a few evenings ago of the method of observation called "averted vision". I was idly gazing at a not very clear sky when fainter stars were not readily seen. Suddenly out of "the corner of my eye" I saw the little constellation of Delphinus. Instinctively I turned my eye on it and it vanished; when I moved my gaze away it came back.

The phenomenon happens because the edges of the retina of the eye, where the image of an off-centre object will fall, are more sensitive to light than the middle, where definition is best. Try it sometime: look a little to one side of the place where you think the star should be; concentrate on the expected spot and resist the temptation turn the eye on to it. The method is commonly used by dedicated amateurs with or without telescopes.

Delphinus is a pretty little group, rather like an enlarged Pleiades. It lies just outside the Milky Way and the summer triangle, a little to the left of Altair. Turn your binoculars on it: at this time of year it can be done without straining the neck.

In the western sky Scorpius, including Antares, will set at about 18h, leaving the eastern sky safe for Orion to rise, which it will do at about 21h. In mythology this famous hunter, who boasted that he was the master of all animals, was killed by a sting from a scorpion. *Whether there is any link between* the story and the rising and setting of their namesakes is anybody's guess. My own feeling is that it is a coincidence.

Science report

Shuttle could lead to space factories

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The next flight of the American space shuttle this month will involve United States astronauts in retrieving and returning to earth one of the communications satellites that failed to manoeuver into a correct orbit after launch earlier this year.

The recovery will be the second remarkable demonstration of how satellites can be given a new lease of life by using the shuttle as a maintenance truck.

The first repair was done in April on a scientific spacecraft, the Solar Maximum Satelite. The ability to handle satellites in orbit has made the most optimistic forecasts of the designers of the shuttle appear almost conservative.

But in addition to those spectacular appplications, successful experiments have been completed in methods for processing biological and chemical substances in the weightless conditions of space.

The implications of these tests for the development of manufacturing units in space is far-reaching.

The potential profits from manufacturing in space could come from making new pharmaceuticals, alloys and other composite materials, glass-type products and electronic crystals.

Most of the initiative in developing indutdrial procedures has come in joint ventures between the American National Aeronautics and Space Administration and a few large United States firms in fine chemicias and electronics work.

According to an assessment of the possible commercial applications by Mr Ernest Williams the most rapid progress should come in the pharmaceutical field. The advantages of processing biochemical and biological materials in microgravity, when combined with advances in bioengineering offer the prospect of new drugs of high value.

His study, *The Manufacture of Pharmaceutical Products in Space*, includes a survey of the likely interests of British companies in this sector. The answers show that there is very little awareness, not to mention positive interest, inthe possibilities of manufacturing in orbit.

Any company showing an interest could well find costs daunting. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration charges commercial customers $90,000 (£75,000) and hour for the services of astronauts to supervise equipment carried by shuttle.

Many biological pharmaceutical substances have extremely high values for each gram of active ingedient because of the high cost of producing a pure product, and the cost of research and procedures for registering the agent before it is brought to the market.

Impurities persist as one of the main difficulties, as they can cause side-effects, in perfecting a process. Yet the active ingredient of a drug may be a tiny fraction of the original material from which it is obtained.

The series of steps for separating the pharmacologically important molecules from the bulk of the mixture are handicapped in the normal gravity conditions by the mixing effects of sedimentation and convention processes.

Trials in orbit suggest that a purer product is obtained because seperation in more efficient. Experiments with six different materials showed that 400 to 700 times more of the useful extract could also be obtained.

Manufacture of Pharmaceutical Materials in Space. Micro-g Research, 9, Parfield Drive, Kenilworth, Warwickshire.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Grenville Ll Lucas aged 48, who has been instrumental in developing plant conservation resources at Kew, to be keeper of the Herbarium at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Air Vice-Marshal R. C. F. Peirse, to be Defence Services Secretary in March, in succession to Major-General J. M. Palmer.

Sir Peter Gadsden has been elected Chairman of the Royal Commonwealth Society in succession to Sir Eric Norris.

Mr William Doughty, deputy chairman of Britannia Refined Metals, to be chairman of North West Thames Regional Health Authority from December in succession to Dame Betty Paterson.

Dr Brian Mawhinney, MP for Peterborough, to be Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment.

Mr Graham Hornby, aged 54, company secrtary of G Percy Trentham, to be Deputy Secretary of the Institution of Civil Engineers

Miss Judith Chalmers, the broadcaster, to be a member of the National Consumer Council.

Mr A. C. Corry Gotto to be president of the Confederation of Ulster Societies in succession to Sir Patrick Macrory.

Legal

Mr John Davies, QC, to be a circuit judge on the South-eastern Circuit, where he will sit in Official Referees' business.

Dinners

Mrs Runcie
The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs Runcie were hosts at a dinner given at Lambeth Palace yesterday in honour of the Lord Mayor of London and Sir John Donaldson, and the Sheriffs and their ladies. Other guests were:
The Lord Chancellor, the Italian Ambassador and Signora Cagiati, the Right Rev Ronald Gordon, Lord and Lady Briggs, Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, the Hon Mary Hogg, Sir Peter and Lady Saunders, Mr Marmaduke and Lady Susan Hussey, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs St J C Brooke Johnson, the Rev Harry Williams, Dr and Mrs John Batten, Mr and Mrs Richard Stallard, Mr and Mrs Alasdair Milne, Miss Mary Cryer, Mr Terry Waite, and Mr and Mrs Michael Bowack.

Mr A. P. Bird
After four years as President of the Commission de Fédération et Syndicats Nationaux des Entreprises des Récupération de Ferrailles du Marché Commun (COFENAF), and on the occasion of the meeting in London of the Bureau International de la Récupération (BIR), Mr A. P. Bird entertained some eighty guests at a reception and dinner at Apsley House last night. The guest of honour was the Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales. Also present were the Earl of Kimberley, Lord Kings Norton, Lord Maude of Stratford-upon-Avon, Sir John Nott, and Mr Michael Spicer, MP, Minister of Aviation. Other guests included many members of the steel industry and the international metal reclamation and recycling community.

OBITUARY

MR JAMES SAINSBURY

Prominent work in food trade

Mr James Sainsbury, C.B.E., who died on October 24, aged 75, after a long illness, was a director of J Sainsbury for 33 years and a prominent member of the provision trade for even longer.

He was the chairman of the London Provision Exchange in 1958, and was appointed C.B.E. in 1960 for his services to the food industry. He was chairman of the National Association of Multiple Grocers (1967-69), subsequently becoming president of that organization and its successor, the Multiple Food and Drink Retailers Association. Also he was vice-president of the Meat Manufacturers Association (1976-77).

He joined the family business, of which his father, Arthur, was a director and his grandfather the founder, in 1926. Early in *his career he* worked in the dairy department and became expert in the cheese trade, but before long was given responsibility for the company's production of pork products.

In those days sausages and pies were produced in old facilities, close to the firm's Blackfriars headquarters. In 1931 it was decided to build a modern factory to provide for the increasing demand, and at the young age of 22, James was made responsible for the planning and construction of what was to become the best equipped factory of its kind in the country.

At that time the products it manufactured represented a significant part of Sainsbury's trade and contributed substantially to the company's profits. James Sainsbury had an active day-to-day part in the management and control of the factory, personally tasting each day's production.

All this changed during the war years, a time when Sainsbury worked on many organizations for co-ordinating wartime production of meat products. After the war he continued to serve on a number of trade associations, being widely respected in the trade and in Whitehall for his detailed knowledge of the provisions business and the pork manufacturing industry. He did much *for food distribution over the* post-war years of shortages and controls.

When rationing was over, he played an important part in re-establishing standards and normal provisions trading. In the mid 1950s he led the company's efforts to develop the production in Britain of a North American-style sweet-cure bacon, and was chairman of the joint company created for this purpose (Haverhill Meat Products), which built the first sweet-cure bacon plant in England.

PIERRE KAST

Pierre Kast, the French film director, has died at the age of 63.

He was one of the group of young film-makers who emerged as part of the "New Wave" of the 1950s and if he did not gain the international reputation of directors like Truffaut and Goddard, he was responsible for work of sensitivity and intelligence.

Born in Paris on December 22, 1920, he was educated at the Sorbonne, served in the Resistence during the Second World War, and after it worked as a journalist and at the French film archive, the Cinémathèque Française. He later wrote essays and criticism for the influential film magazine, *Cahiers du Cinéma*.

His practical experience of film-making started in 1948 when he became an assistant to the director Jean Grémillon. He also worked with René Clément on *Jeux Interdits* and Jean Renoir on *French Can-Can* and directed a series of short films, several of which won international awards.

His first feature, *Un Amour de Poche*, appeared in 1957. A deftly realized fantasy, it was followed by the comedies, *Le Bel Age* and *Les Vacances Portugaises* and *Drôle de Jeu*, a *drama of the Resistance*. He directed several films for television and made a documentary in Brazil, *Un Drapeau Blanc d'Oxala*.

At the time of his death he was working in Rome on *L'Herbe Rouge*, an adaptation of a novel by his friend, the late Boris Vian.

MR S. B. B. McELDERRY

Mr Samuel Burnside Boyd McElderry, CMG, died at Milford-on-Sea on October 20, aged 99. With his death ends a link with Britain's colonial past.

The youngest of 11 children of Thomas McElderry and Alice Knox of Ballymoney, co. Antrim, Boyd McElderry was educated at Campbell College, Belfast, and Trinity College, Dublin. He won an Eastern Cadetship in 1909 and was posted to Hongkong, where he worked for 19 years.

In 1929 he was appointed Deputy Chief Secretary in Tanganyika, and in 1933 was promoted to be Chief Secretary to the Government of Zanzibar. He acted on several occasions as British Resident there, was made C.M.G. in 1935 and was also awarded the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar. After retiring from the Colonial Service in 1940 he was attached for five years on a temporary basis to the office in South Africa of the British High Commissioner for the Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland Protectorates.

He returned to Britain in 1945 and worked for a few months at the Colonial Office, using his experience of the Far East to help in dealing with the problems of former prisoners of war and their repatriation.

In 1947 he began almost a full new career in voluntary work for the blind. He taught himself Braille under the auspices of the Royal National Institute for the Blind, and was on the Council and education committee of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind for many years. He took a particular interest in helping blind lawyers with their work.

In 1913 he married Mildred Mary (Molly) Orme, who died in 1974. They had three daughters.

Air Commodore William Charles Cooper, CBE, who was director of Communications Development at the Ministry of Aircraft Production at the end of the Second World War, has died in Nottingham. He was 78. He was one of the first entry of boy mechanics with the RAF in 1922; later he attended the RAF College, Cranwell, and St Catharine's College, Cambridge.

From 1956 to 1964 he was chairman and managing director of Manlove Alliott and Company, Engineers.

Lady Hunt, wife of Sir Robert Hunt, chairman of the Dowty Group, died at Cheltenham on October 18. She was the former *Joy Patricia Molly Harding*, and they were married in 1947.

Mr Alan Davis, CBE who died on October 25 aged 68 was clerk of Nottinghamshire County Council from 1954 to 1974, and was later chairman of Northampton Development Corporation. He was clerk of the Peace for Notts from 1960 to 1971 and a DL for the county from 1965.

Mr Geoffrey Charles Veysey, CB, who died on October 7 at the age of 88, was Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service from 1946 to 1960.

Mr John Ireland who died in Spain on October 22, aged 77, was a former director and chairman of Wolverhampton Wanderers, who helped to see the club through its heyday of the 1950s and early 1960s.

Latest wills

Estate of £3m

Mr John Bell, of Newcastle upon Tyne, president of Bellway plc, the house-conversion company, left estate valued at £3,169,812 net.

Mrs Ethel Jackson, of Wimbledon, London, left £173,119 net. She left all of her property equally between the RAF Benevolent Fund, the Richard Dimbleby Cancer Fund, the RNLI and the RSPCA.

Mr George Randle Dods, of Littlebourne, Canterbury, formerly of Leenane Hotel, Leenane, co Galway, left estate in the UK valued at £391,830 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid).:

Banks, Mr Ronald, of Warsash, Hampshire, chairman of Bruce Banks Sails..........£124,170

Dauntsey's School

Mr David Elfer, QC, was the principal guest at the speeches and prizegiving held at Dauntsey's School on Saturday, October 27, when the Headmaster Mr Guy King-Reynolds, launched an appeal with a target of £500,000 towards *financing a building programme*, which includes the heated indoor swimming pool now under construction, an all-weather playing surface for hockey and tennis, and a design and technology centre.

It was announced that £100,000 had already been contributed. Further details may be obtained from the appeal director at the school.

Luncheons

Lady Mayoress of Westminster
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster yesterday gave a luncheon at City Hall in honour of the Chief Rabbi.

West India Committee
The West India Committee were host at a luncheon given for Baroness Young, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, at the Inter-Continental Hotel yesterday Mr Stuart Paton, chairman of the committee, presided. Among those present were the High Commissoners for Dominica, Eastern Caribbean States, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Belize, Barbados and the Bahamas.

Mr Goldsmith
Lord Forte was host at a private luncheon given at Brown's Hotel for Mr Walter Goldsmith, Chairman and Chief Executive of Korn/Ferry International, in recognition of his services as Director-General of the Institute of Directors from 1979 to 1984. Lord Catto, Lord Delfont, Lord Taylor of Hadfield, Lord Young of Graffham, Sir Neville Bowman-Shaw, Sir Arthur Bryan, Sir Brian Hayes, Sir Peter Walters, Mr Winble B Priem, Mr Maxwell Creasey, Mr Stanley Grinstead, Mr James Gulliver, Mr Peter Laister, Mr Michael Mander, Mr David Scholey, Mr Mark Weinberg and Dr Keith Bright.

Newspaper Press Fund
The Edinburgh district branch of the Newspaper Press Fund held a luncheon at the Ladbroke Dragonara Hotel, Edinburgh, yesterday. Mr Ian Nimmo, chairman of the council of the branch, presided and the other speakers were Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, and Mr Derek A. Webster. The Lord Provost was among those present.

Malvern Girls' College

Academic and music entrance scholarships for those aged 11 to 13 or joining the sixth form, maximum value two thirds of the current fees, will be awarded on the result of a scholarship examination to be held at Malvern Girls' College early in the Spring Term, 1984. Details may be had from the headmistress.

Queen Elizabeth Grammar School

The Governors of Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, Wakefield, have appointed Mr R. P. Mardling to succeed Mr J. G. Parker as headmaster in September, 1985. Mr Mardling is at present Deputy Headmaster of Arnold School, Blackpool.

St Andrew's Ball

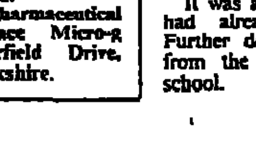
St Andrew's Ball will be held at Grosvenor House on Friday, November 30. Tickets at £23 each include drinks and breakfast. They are available from the Ball Secretary, PO Box 10, Alresford, Hampshire, SO24 0QN. (Tel: 01-405 1197).

Deputy Lieutenants

Major-General Henry Gabriel Woods, of Grafton House, Tockwith, York, and Mr Leonard Hurworth Dale, of Okanagan, Gristhorpe, Filey, have been appointed Deputy Lieutenants of North Yorkshire.

Loriners' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Loriners' Company for the ensuing year:
Master: Mr Douglas B. Hobday; Upper Warden: Mr William G. Nursaw; Under Warden: Mr Robert A. J. Bowman.





● The industry is among the sunrise industries according to a two-day international symposium organized by the Office of Health Economics which was held in London last week

The phrase "sunrise industries" has become synonymous with the new products and technologies cascading from the microelectronic revolution: video recorders, direct broadcasting satellites, pushbutton telephones, electronic games, personal computers, digital watches, office automation and robot car assembly.

The list is impressive, yet it understates the true nature and spread of the sunrise industries, which are intended to distinguish between the latest science-based businesses and the traditional smokestack ones.

The pharmaceutical industry has more than an unrivalled commercial past success – it was the original science-based industry. Now a transformation is occurring. The advances in pure research in molecular biology and genetics in academic units and their applied development to drugs in commercial laboratories is producing a true sunrise industry. Entrepreneurial companies are emerging that specialize in applied research. They are then selling that expertise for production under licence. In turn, established giants are remoulding their operations to absorb the changing technology.

The development of drugs for the effective treatment of a wide range of illnesses has been one of the greatest commercial, as well as public health, success stories of the twentieth century. Yet the financial achievement has been confined to a handful of countries in which the investment in research and manufacturing has been made.

There is a group of five major pharmaceutical countries: the US, Switzerland, UK, West Germany and France. They are placed in that order in the last *United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics*. They were placed in that sequence in figures showing annual pharmaceutical trade surplus of each: £1,170m; £912m; £862m (UK); £765m and £512m.



Old world, new tech; new world, no tech: Roland Bogush using a computer to write labels in a north London pharmacy, and, right, a Ugandan with little hope of receiving the right medication

John Voos / Magnum

Pharmaceuticals

ASTHMA CURE
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

The old style: soft drugs, hard sell

A sixth member, Japan, has joined the club. The exports from Japan are still small. But as the statistics (see table at far right) for spending on research and development show, that is not likely to last.

The modern pharmaceutical industry is less than 50 years of age. But it is old enough to have become a victim of its own success. The majority of people have no direct experience and memory in the countries of Europe and North America of seasonal scourges of infectious illnesses which the antibiotics cured, or the misery of diseases like polio and diptheria that through vaccination have largely been eliminated.

Understandably, the pressure for research into new medicines and treatments shifts with changing patterns of disease. The main causes of death in the UK are heart disease, strokes and cancer, which account for more than 55 per cent of the total.

Clearly, the doctor's prescription pad provides a mirror of the physical malaises of a community. That is illustrated in the following top ten groups of drugs for which prescriptions are issued, published in *The Good Medicine Guide* by Dr Vernon Coleman. They are:

- Drugs acting on the nervous system, including sleeping tablets, pain killers, anti-anxiety pills;
- Anti-infectives such as penicillin;
- Respiratory tract drugs, including cough medicines;
- Heart drugs;
- Drugs acting on the alimentary tract, including laxatives and indegestion remedies;
- Skin preparations;
- Nutrition and blood preparations, including iron and vitamin products;
- Ear, nose and eye preparations;
- Rheumatic disease products;
- Drugs, including hormones, acting on metabolism.

The list describes drugs which are prescribed for treatments of specific illnesses; otherwise the contraceptive pill would have figured high on the agenda.

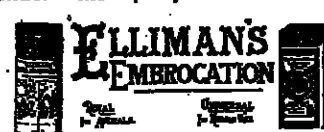
The western-dominated drug industry, has a moral obligation to the Third World, as well as to the maladies of European and American societies. The industrial countries have such a huge lead in research by their chemists and biochemists that their position is unassailable. This applies to veterinary products, as well as medicines.

Other approaches to health care, which come under the umbrella of alternative therapies, are becoming increasingly important. In the industrial world, attention has focussed on the self-inflicted damage of an indulgent life-style. In the Third World, poverty forces doctors, nurses and public-health people to find the cheapest effective answers to diseases of malnutrition, low hygiene and organisms. They cannot afford western high-technology solutions.

The annual "pill-and-jallop" bill is easy to attack because it is the single most identifiable large item of spending of the NHS: over £1,250m a year. Yet it happens to be less than 10 per cent of health costs.

There have been suggestions that private industry should take over the Medical Research Council, which spends less than large US drugs companies invest each year on research. At least one of the US companies has indicated it would willingly take over the main British academic units.

But a strong Labour political contingent has argued for the pharmaceutical industry to be brought into public ownership, under the party's clause four.



Whatever the merits, the doctrine ignores the fact that the pharmaceutical industry comprises a set of disparate entities. The firms range from small specialist companies, which clause four would ignore, to manufacturers such as ICI and Boots, for which pharmaceuticals are components of more diversified businesses. And there are organizations, ranging from firms such as Wellcome, a charitable trust to wholesalers like Macarthys Pharmaceuticals. A third group of critics belongs to organizations like Oxfam, which seeks aid for disease-ridden third-world communities.

Obviously, the pharmaceutical industry's research focuses first on the diseases of the West. Yet the epidemic diseases of the Third World are malaria, leprosy, parasitic *conditions such as hookworm* (which causes anaemia), schistosomiasis (causing general debility), filiariasis (which blocks lymphatic vessels and causes swelling of limbs), sleeping sickness and river blindness.

Running water, and proper cleaning would prevent some of the illness. But conditions like malaria and leprosy are another matter. There is academic research in Europe and North America which is leading to vaccines and drugs for combatting some of these conditions.

Nevertheless, there is a need, even *if just for the satisfaction of* developing countries, to establish institutes and companies in the Third World devoted to study and tackle the pattern of disease and death for particular regions.

Pearce Wright
Science Editor

An NHS pill that's hard to swallow

It might seem far-fetched to bracket together the major pharmaceutical companies operating in Britain and the National Union of Public Employees, whose health service members regularly endorse Labour Party plans for drug-company nationalization.

Yet on the issue of National Health Service spending the companies and the union line up against cuts. Fear of further government pressure to make savings on NHS bills has become a constant theme of industry predictions and it is no encouragement to British exporters that pressure on health costs is now an international phenomenon.

According to analysts Frost and Sullivan, sales of drugs in real terms will decline as the 1980s progress and they say: "Most governments now possess the determination and power firmly to control the cost of public health care, with the annual drugs bill a prime candidate for control."

However gloomy the predictions, a recent business report concluded that the pharmaceutical companies "seem able to thrive when other sectors of industry are struggling to cope with the effects of the economic recession."

Measured by profit growth, that conclusion is sound. The table (next page) shows pre-tax profits to the end of the financial year 1982-83 and it is a bright picture. Notably strong performers among British-owned firms have been Glaxo Holdings' return on capital was 24.6 per cent, the same as that of another strong performer, the American-owned Cyanamid of Great Britain.

These levels of profitability depend crucially on pharmaceutical exports, which rose 50 per cent in value, to total just over £1 billion in 1982. Imports have risen, too, as importers have slightly increased their market share. There remains, however, a striking surplus in pharmaceutical trade of some £593m in 1982. Export markets have not been static with significant growth in trade with North America, Japan and the *Middle East. In 1982*, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and Italy were among the most important national markets for British made drugs.

Exports and profitability depend on pharmaceutical innovation – the ability of firms to invest time and large sums in product development. To take a random example: ICI, with sales of £637m, invested £78m in 1983 on research and development; in the same year the Wellcome Foundation spent £81m, or 12 per cent of turnover.

Innovation, says the industry, in turn depends both on climate – Britain's supply of phacmacologists, its drug safety regime – and on domestic commercial strength. And here is where a tense argument begins over the income of pharmaceutical companies from the British government, in the shape of the National Health Service.

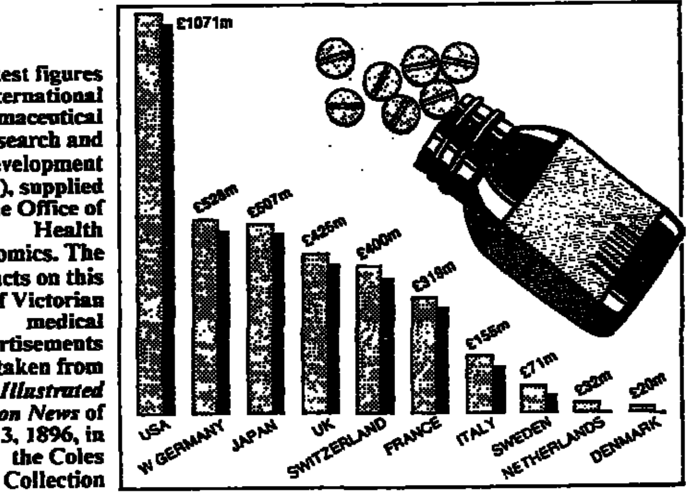
There is no disagreement about how much the NHS spends on drugs – around £1.3 billion, the bulk for prescriptions. But how large a slice of public health spending is that? On



behalf of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry opinion samplers found that doctors believe the drugs bill takes 23 per cent of total spending; the public thinks it's 35 per cent. The true figure is just 10 per cent, and – the ABPI says – great trouble flows from that misperception.

Dr John Griffin, chairman of ABPI, insists that the starting point in any discussion should be the comparative reticence of British doctors as drug prescribers – and the fact that the drugs bill has recently

Continued on next page



The latest figures on international pharmaceutical research and development (1982), supplied from the Office of Health Economics. The extracts on this page of Victorian medical advertisements are taken from *The Illustrated London News* of June 13, 1896, in the Coles Collection

A bigger part to play in health care?

Dr John Griffin, former professional head of the medicines division of the Department of Health, has become director of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry. The move from the job as Britain's top "medical gamekeeper" on safety matters to representing the views of the suppliers has attracted obvious attention.

The change is even more fascinating at a time when the case is being made from many directions of the need for a fundamental reform of the NHS. The issue was summed up by Professor George Teeling-Smith, one of Dr Griffin's colleagues, when he suggested that a service conceived to deal with the medical and social problems which existed in the 1930s and 1940s could not be expected to cater for the problems of the 1990s.

The pharmaceutical industry certainly takes its share as the whipping boy when governments are looking for health spending cuts. The situation rankles among the industrialists particularly at times when business is good. Pharmaceutical exports for instance rose in the first half of this year by 11 per cent to reach a total of £590m.

Dr Griffin makes a comparison in the prescribing of drugs with the practice on the Continent and in the US, which, he says, shows that British doctors are conservative in prescribing drugs.

His attitude over so-called parallel importing is more pessimistic. He argues that a drug imported as an equivalent to an existing substance in the UK does not necessarily have the same bio-equivalence. What this means is that depending on, say, the type of coating a pill is given, or the inactive ingredients with which it is mixed to produce a firm tablet, a given chemical compound of known biological action may not be absorbed when encapsulated in one type of pill compared with another.

That view is not shared by other professional groups such as the British Medical Association or the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

By the same token, those two professional groups do not see eye-to-eye on some key issues either.

For example, the PSGB has proposed that chemists should take a greater role in primary health care.

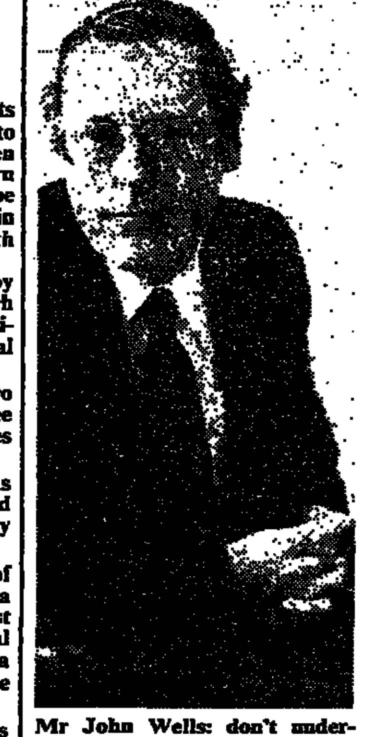
There are rural parts of Britain where there is not a convenient dispensing chemist for miles. The Pharmaceutical Society's answer is to create a network of pharmacies to fill the gaps.

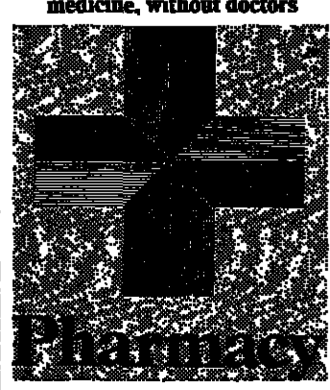
The solution of some GPs is to return to a former practice of the local doctor running a dispensary. The arguments on either side are ones of minutiae. But in general, a GP would seem to be ill-advised to diversify into dispensing unless he or she had taken a post-graduate qualification in pharmacy or used a qualified pharmacist to run the dispensary.

The poor old patient left in the middle of all this might, understandably, be a bit bewildered about why a doctor can prescribe drugs but not be trusted with dispensing them.

In practice the doctor is already relying on the pharmacist to make clear the ambiguities which arise on prescription forms.

PW


Mr John Wells: don't underestimate people's wisdom about what they can treat with medicine, without doctors



New symbol: to ensure that there is no misunderstanding this logo is now appearing on pharmacies throughout Britain

As people jog their way to health, chemists reassess their role

Learning to live with a bran wave

Jogging works! At least it, and all the other activities (such as eating bran) associated with the public's new sense of personal healthiness, appear to be having an effect – certainly on pharmaceutical sales. Sales of non-prescription medicines have virtually been static during the past few years; prescriptions dispensed by pharmacists, too.

The Proprietary Association of Great Britain's index of the volume of sales of medicines through pharmacy outlets fell by six percentage points between 1979 and 1983. Though the number of prescriptions dispensed by chemists rose in 1982 to a record total (370 million) the trend of recent years has been, if anything, downwards.

Blame bran? It is true that laxative sales – of products such as Senokot, Ex-Lax and Beechams Pills – have just maintained their cash value in the past three years, and hence are slipping in real terms. But, the PAGB points out, the reason for the apparent reduction in the number of "symptoms" within the community occasioning the purchase of medicine are complex, and not just to do with the health craze.

Besides, the PAGB, interested in over-the-counter sales of name-brand medicines, blames sales sluggishness on people getting prescriptions for minor conditions such as indigestion, coughs, and rheumatic pains that could be treated as well by patent medicine.

It would be wrong to think there is anything new about the public's adopting a strategy for health which may not include the purchase of substances listed under the Medicines Act. The available evidence says that nearly three-quarters of those who feel ill – manifest what to them are symptoms of physical malaise – choose to treat themselves; many self-limiting conditions simply disappear.

Opinion differs sharply on where – outside a doctor's surgery – the public should turn for advice if their symptoms of illness persist.

John Wells, director of the PAGB warns against under estimating the public's wisdom about which symptoms to take to the doctor and which to treat themselves by buying medicine: here, he says, is the strongest of cases for informative and extensive advertising by the makers of brand-name medicines, specifying in as much detail as practical the conditions for which products will effect self-treatment.

And with that, the PAGB says, should go some measure of de-regulation, in a bid to expand the public's choice. The organization has been pressing the Government to shift certain prescription-only ingredients to make them available for sale in pharmacies. There seems to be wide assent to the proposition of the National Pharmaceutical Association (representing retail chemists) that "the selection of current pharmacy medicines is by default rather than any logical procedure".

Pestle and mortar

Opinions differ inside and outside the Department of Health and Social Security on the speed and procedure by which medicinal products should be freed from statutory control.

A rather different tack is taken by the organizations representing pharmacists which wholeheartedly welcome the new consumerism in health, provided the public is not deprived of advice on symptoms and prophylaxis.

To that end, pharmacists believe they are a "greatly under-utilized public resource" and have recently begun a major exercise in collective self-identification.

"I and my colleagues were taught to use a pestle and mortar and make up medicines from scratch," says Tim Astill, director of the National Pharmaceutical Association. "Over a short space of time the manufacture of pharmaceuticals has changed no end. The pharmacist is no longer required for his skills of manual dexterity. It's rather his knowledge – of interactions between medicines, and between medicine and food."

After a period of soul-searching pharmacists decided to stop hiding their light under a bushel and began, 18 months ago, a large-scale campaign of corporate advertising. Earlier this summer the Pharmaceutical Services Negotiating Committee launched a "pharmacists' charter" – a programme for expanding the role of the pharmacist in providing health care in the community.

The copy-writers offered: "Ask your pharmacist. You'll be taking good advice." The message from Alan Smith of the PSNC is more considered. The campaign is a bid, he says, to return to the broader community role taken by pharmacists prior to the establishment of the National Health Service; it is, moreover, a cost-effective exercise for the NHS since pharmacists can and ought to act as a filter for potential patients, advising some that doctor visits are unnecessary, urging others to consult their GP.

"Pharmacists are responsible for preparing one prescription every four minutes – that's too much like machine-belt production. We've lost the art of communication."

Pharmacists point out that, with an expanded role, they could stand in the "front line" of health care and it is a theme that the DHSS green paper on "primary services" expected shortly may embrace.

There is, needless to say, argument along that professional boundary between dispenser of medicine and prescribing doctor. Suggestions from within the pharmacy profession that retail chemists take a hand in, for example, repeat prescriptions have met with hard words from the doctors.

What the PSNCs pharmacists' charter envisages is an activist role. The pharmacist (better organized within the NHS scheme of remuneration for chemists) would assist in monitoring the effect of drugs, become involved more in diagnostic testing and above all act as a screening agent. According to Mr Smith, up to a quarter of the NHS annual drug bill goes on prescriptions for "non-prescription medication" – in other words people receive from their doctors medicine they could as well have bought, with advice, over the counter in a pharmacy.

Such a new role would involve additional NHS outlays – though only about £16m a year in total, Mr Smith says. What is needed are more pharmacists in the retail shops – to allow time for counselling – and more dispensing points.

The number of pharmacies in the UK declined from about 15,000 in the mid-1950s to about 10,600 in 1980. There has since, been a small amount of growth, to nearly 11,000.

Similar scheme

These dispensing outlets within large commercial retailers are sometimes criticized for their high-volume no-frills approach: allowing little time for community pharmacy.

Mr Smith would like to see NHS authorities taking a more active rolein buying out redundant pharmacists and helping pharmacists set up in areas lacking facilities. The NPA envisages a scheme similar to that applying to GPs in which the country is divided into "open" and "closed" areas for new practices: the result could be a more national distribution of pharmaciss.

The copy-writers might have thought of a slogan such as "a pharmacy within jogging distance" – if jogging had not, from the sales point of view, been such an ambiguous activity.

David Walker

Britain's controls: the toughest in the world

Welling up in the United States in the mid-1970s a tide of "de-regulation" has since washed over several major industries on both sides of the Atlantic, removing – for example in transport – obstacles to competition and state controls.


Patrick Jenkin: praised by the industry chairman for "listening" to their cause

Here is a movement that, in principle, Mrs Thatcher's government would have chosen to push. Yet over the past five years, progress in dismantling licensing authorities and repealing regulatory regimes has been patchy. Nowhere more so than in the pharmaceutical industry.

Within the industry Britain is regarded as having one of the toughest regimes in the world for the control of new ethical products. "The Committee on the Safety of Medicines and the Food and Drug Administration (in the United States) are the world's two most stringent drug regulating authorities," according to a common view.

The pharmaceutical industry can indeed claim to face multiple and administratively separate regulatory schemes. One, ad hoc, controls pricing policy in supplying the National Health Service; another, complex and likely to grow harsher, regulates industry profitability; yet another controls outlays on promotion. Perhaps the most dramatic regulation governs research and development of new products.

Research and development takes around 16 per cent of the British pharmaceutical industry's turnover – a figure made more graphic by the fact that it can cost between £70m and £100m to develop a single chemical entity product, a process that can last ten years from the identification of a "candidate" drug until it can safely be said to doctors that the product is safe to prescribe.

Safety can never be absolutely guaranteed. Pharmaceutical innovation involves a balancing of risks, on one side of which (often forgotten, says the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry) are the risks of patients suffering and dying through lack of medication.

Professor George Teeling-Smith, director of the Office of Health Economics, has attempted to quantify the cost of the existing regulatory regime. His argument would probably command broader assent: occasional episodes of harm are unavoidable if the quest for ways of alleviating suffering is to proceed.

Occasional harm is unavoidable

The industry is tempted to apostrophize the mass media and blame television and the press for inflating these episodes. The discovery of harmful side-effects can indeed be traumatic: the quarterly results of even a well-founded company such as Glaxo can swing wildly as a result of drug scares. Peter Lumley of ABPI says bitterly that the drug Debendox was driven off the market in defiance of the scientific evidence because of disproportionate attention to the discovery of side effects.

"No company is going willingly to cut corners when its very sales depend on its reputation in doctors' eyes."

No one in the industry can be heard suggesting that British drug safety regulations should be watered down: what is wanted, rather, is a reduction in bureaucracy and redundant procedures.

No lessening of safety

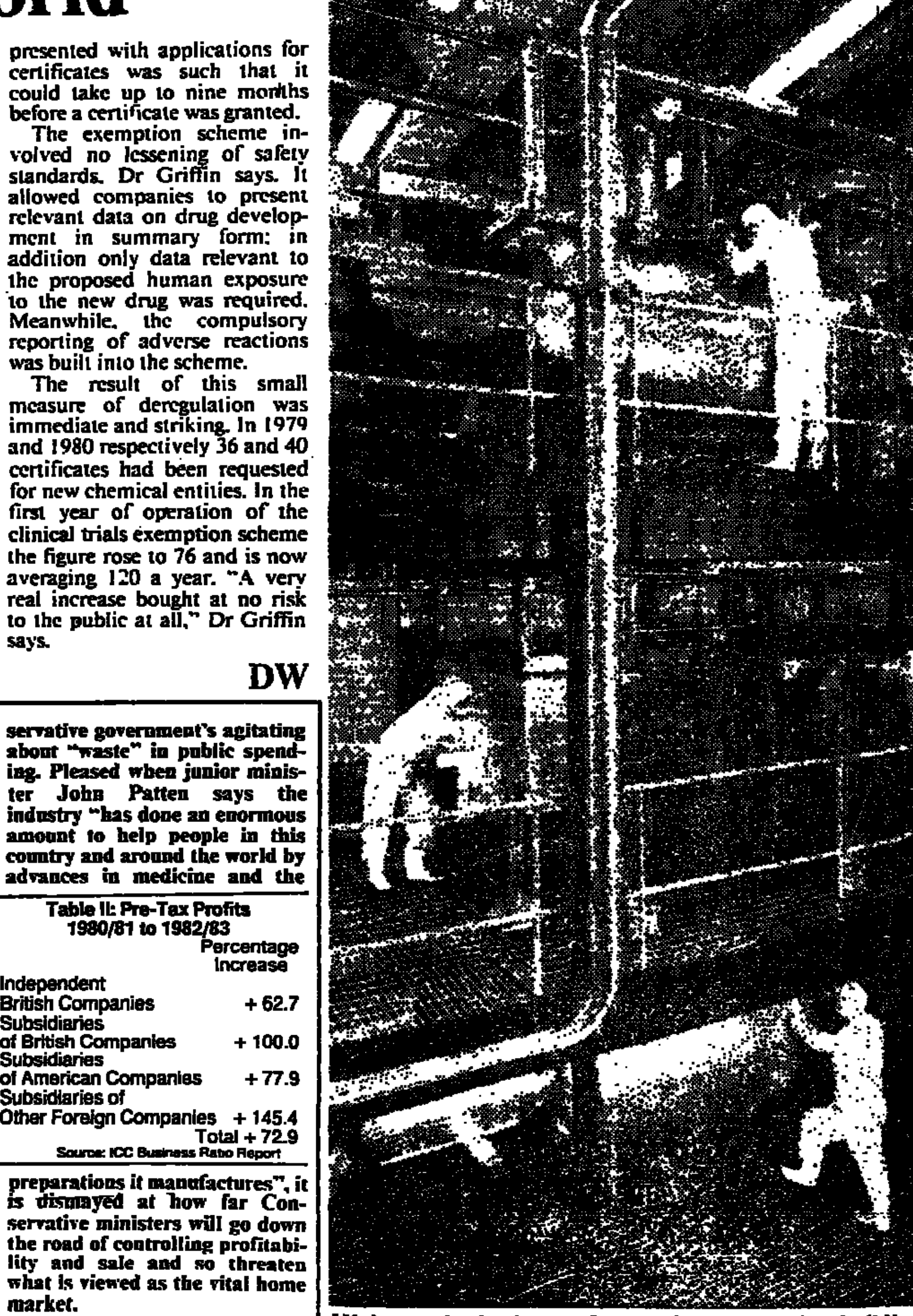
The chairman of ABPI, Dr John Griffin, pays tribute to the willingness of the current set of ministers to listen to this case. Indeed, with what is called the Clinical Trials Exemption Scheme (approved by the former Secretary of State for Social Services Patrick Jenkin in 1981) the Government took a significant deregulatory step.

During the 1970s the number of clinical trial certificates fell markedly because, as the DHSS eventually acknowledged, companies were being required to submit reams of data. The volume of information being presented with applications for certificates was such that it could take up to nine months before a certificate was granted.

The exemption scheme involved no lessening of safety standards, Dr Griffin says. It allowed companies to present relevant data on drug development in summary form: in addition only data relevant to the proposed human exposure to the new drug was required. Meanwhile, the compulsory reporting of adverse reactions was built into the scheme.

The result of this small measure of deregulation was immediate and striking. In 1979 and 1980 respectively 36 and 40 certificates had been requested for new chemical entities. In the first year of operation of the clinical trials exemption scheme the figure rose to 76 and is now averaging 120 a year. "A very real increase bought at no risk to the public at all," Dr Griffin says.

DW

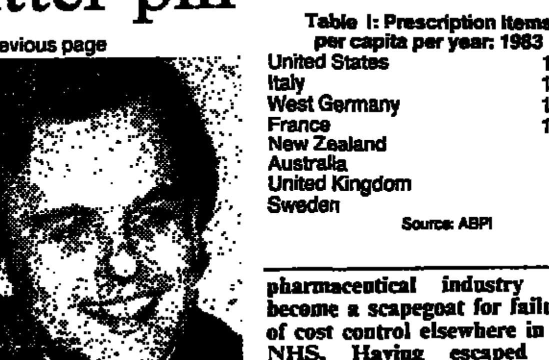

High standards: in the Sterile Cephalosporins building of the Glaxochem Ltd factory at Ulverston, Cumbria

Rejecting the bitter pill

From previous page







John Patten, junior health minister: The industry has done "an enormous amount to help people"

been a constant proportion of the NHS budget.

He has compiled figures (see Table I) of items prescribed annually on a per capita basis. The United Kingdom figure shows "we are not drug users.

The ABPI considers that the pharmaceutical industry has become a scapegoat for failures of cost control elsewhere in the NHS. Having escaped the Scylla of Labour Party proposals for partial nationalization, the industry is bumping into the Charybdis of a Conservative government's agitating about "waste" in public spending. Pleased when junior minister John Patten says the industry "has done an enormous amount to help people in this country and around the world by advances in medicine and the preparations it manufactures", it is dismayed at how far Conservative ministers will go down the road of controlling profitability and sale and so threaten what is viewed as the vital home market.

Table I: Prescription items per capita per year: 1983

United States	16.6
Italy	11.3
West Germany	11.2
France	10.0
New Zealand	8.5
Australia	7.7
United Kingdom	6.5
Sweden	4.7

Source: ABPI

Table II: Pre-Tax Profits 1980/81 to 1982/83

	Percentage Increase
Independent British Companies	+ 62.7
Subsidiaries of British Companies	+ 100.0
Subsidiaries of American Companies	+ 77.9
Subsidiaries of Other Foreign Companies	+ 145.4
Total	+ 72.9

Source: ICC Business Ratio Report

Andrew Ward


Dr John Griffin: doctors are not over-prescribing

Dr Griffin claims: "We are assailed by misunderstanding." Take, he says, the measure announced last December by Mr Kenneth Clarke, health minister, to reduce, under the Pharmaceutical Price Regulation Scheme, the return on capital allowed to the drug companies. The analogies made with defence contracting were false. Drug companies have no government contract: they compete with each other for NHS business. The defence contractor (allowed a rate of return of 16.9 per cent against the pharmaceutical rate currently of 21 per cent) gets the government to pay development costs.

Such arguments are likely to be repeated in months to come since pressure on NHS spending is unlikely to abate. But the success of "capping" outlays on health care is another matter. A recent industry analysis concluded that the political and practical problems of restraining the secular growth of spending on health care was "possibly as good an indicator as any" of the future prospects of the pharmaceutical companies.

DW

Another side to a pharmacist's skills: working in a ward. About 12 per cent of the profession work in hospital pharmacies. (Picture by Ros Drinkwater)



People for a caring career

Graduates looking for jobs should consider one profession where they are in demand

At a time when school leavers and graduates alike are having to search harder for that first job, there is at least one piece of good news – pharmacists are in work, in the high street, in the hospital, in industry and in the academic world, they are much in demand.

Perhaps because pharmacy offers such a wide range of options to the graduate, an average of eight would-be pharmacists is chasing each place in the 16 schools of pharmacy in the country, according to Richard Lentle, education officer of the professional body, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

As well as drawing those who want satisfying full-time employment, the profession has also been attractive to women who wish to break their careers to raise a family. Offering both part-time and locum work, pharmacy is increasingly seen as a career where women need not lose touch if they decide to opt out of full-time practice for a few years, although continuing education is emphasised.

Of the almost 30,000 pharmacists in Britain, the largest number, 62 per cent, work in general practice, as retail chemists. That combines possibly the most varied range of jobs in the profession – science skills, business administration, direct service to the public and, for the owner-manager, the independence of the high-street trader.

The next largest group, at about 12 per cent comprises those who work in hospital pharmacies, mostly in the National Health Service, although some have embraced the private hospital sector.

Close cooperation

There again, the work involves the application of chemistry, close cooperation with the medical and nursing professions and dealing with the public in dispensaries and on the wards. Others branch into health-service management.

More than 1,200 pharmacy graduates have entered industry and about 12 per cent of those are working directly in research and development. But in industry, too, there is no lack of options. Last year, the Pharmaceutical Society's industrial group survey showed that pharmacists were employed in production, quality control and sales and marketing as well as in general management.

Entry to schools of pharmacy, either in universities or polytechnics, normally requires three A-levels for the the three-year course in England and Wales; four passes at the Higher Grade for the four-year course on Scotland. In every case, chemistry is necessary, plus any two among mathematics, a biological subject and physics or engineering science. Three C grades is about the minimum requirement, although schools in universities may ask for two Bs and a C.

Mr Lentle says that motivation is a strong factor in selecting students, as is a commitment to the profession, perhaps acquired during a temporary job in a pharmacy.

Dr Frank Fish, dean of the school of pharmacy at London University, interviews potential students before offering them a place. Apart from seeking evidence of academic capability, Dr Fish says in interviewing applicants they are mindful of the needs of the needs of a profession. "We are selecting people for a caring profession", he says. "We have them for three years, the profession's going to have them potentially for 40 years. Therefore we are looking for rounded individuals".

Six months of the pre-registration year must be spent in community/hospital pharmacy, the rest may be in industry, the academic world, or in veterinary or agricultural practice.

Registration, a legal requirement, is by the pharmaceutical society, which must also by law maintain the Register or Premises, the roll of British pharmacies. It also has responsibility for enforcing the laws controlling the conduct of pharmacies and the sale of medicines and poisons.

For 120 years the society has conducted its own examinations, but for the past 14 years admission to the register has been open to those who have gained their degree in pharmacy at any of the 16 schools. No other degree is accepted, including pharmacology. However many graduates go on to take higher degrees.

In 1981, the society set up the College of Pharmacy Practice which is establishing itself as a postgraduate examining body and is promoting more practice research and investigation. Although it now sets a syllabus for others to follow, eventually the college will also provide courses in addition to those already available around the country.

During its first year, about 500 founder-members joined the college, according to Raymond Dickinson, the secretary. These were drawn from pharmacists who were Fellows of the society, together with invited members of more than 10 years' experience.

Promotion scale

Students are ultimately likely to apply to the college as soon as they qualify, Mr Dickinson believes, taking their college examinations five years after registering.

Most of the present students come from community and hospital pharmacy with the greater proportion from the latter. Mr Dickinson says: "One reason is that probably where there is a large organization, such as the health service, an additional qualification will help along the promotional scale".

In hospitals – where according to Mr Lentle there is a shortage of staff among the basic grades – a new entrant may expect to earn £6,500 a year. In community pharmacy the minimum is £8,000. Boots, one of the largest employers, with wide opportunities in the retail, industrial and management areas, emphasizes that no one remains at the £8,000 starting salary for long, a point supported by Mr Lentle, who puts average earnings for young community pharmacists at about £11,000.

At the other end of the scale, in industry last year (where starting salaries are similar to community pharmacists), 27 per cent were earning above £20,000, equal to many senior community pharmacy managers and top pharmaceutical officers in the health service.

Pat Blair

How parallel imports can mean double trouble

A health threat to patients, a menace to the drug industry in Britain, ethically wrong and damaging to the pharmacy profession. These are some of the charges levelled against parallel importing, probably the most-argued issue in the pharmaceutical world today. Yet the concept, where drug wholesalers sell in Britain products that have been bought more cheaply in EEC countries, is not against the law. Indeed, in the past we have been parallel exporters.

Drugs marketed in the UK, unless they are covered by an exemption order, require a product licence under the Medicines Act, 1968. To gain it, the product being imported has to meet standards of safety, quality and efficacy.

The 1978 Order permitting exemptions was meant originally to allow wholesalers and retail chemists to import small quantities of unlicensed medicines for dispensing against prescriptions for named individuals. However the wording was such that substantial quantities of drugs were able to be imported and were competing with UK-licensed products.

Some of the imported drugs were of UK manufacture causing as much distress to the pharmaceutical industry here as similar action caused to the motor trade. However national restrictions other than on safety grounds are against the EEC's freedom of trade rules. It is also argued that the UK prices are higher than necessary, a charge rebutted by the industry. It says that it only charges what the market will stand and that prices in Italy and France, for example, are held artificially low by their governments.

But of more widespread concern was that some products sold under similar brand names in different countries had separate therapeutic effects. Some compounds had variations in their constituents, compared to the non-imported drug. Others differed in their strength.

In June, the Government closed the loophole and introduced new licensing controls to tighten safety. At the same time, modified procedures were brought in for licensing parallel imports from the EEC.

John Patten, Parliamentary Secretary for Health, emphasized last month: "The only grounds for the licensing measures we adopted were uncertainty about the quality, and safety in relation to quality, of the imported products."

Broadly, parallel imports must now be licensed in an EEC country and have no different therapeutic effects from the product already licensed in the UK. The importer must provide details of the imports, which will be subject to the same *conditions on storage*, distribution, packaging, labelling and inspection as UK-manufactured medicines.



Dr Hopkin Maddock: wrong to use parallel imports

Doctors and dentists may still obtain unlicensed medicines *from abroad in small amounts* for individual patients.

In the five months since the new scheme was introduced, no licences have been issued, although the Department of Health and Social Security says about 800 applications have been received. Parallel imports, which dropped from about £4m a month to £100,000 in anticipation of the licensing arrangements, are said to be rising again.

Stanley Blum, chairman of the Society of Parallel Importers which was set up on April 1 to protect their interest, agreed that was possible. But was it reasonable, he asked, for importers to damage their businesses and stop importing while they waited for their licences to be processed.

The DHSS said last week that processing the licensing applications "was not a procedure that can be hurried", but the first licences were expected within two weeks.

The president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Dr Hopkin Maddock, was quoted in the society's journal as saying that the use of parallel imports was wrong for ethical, commercial and service reasons. The society council's statement had not been so complicated that the central message, "thou shalt not" had not been appreciated.

The industry claims it is already undermining UK wholesaling, not least because of the greater discounts parallel importers offer to pharmacists.

Because of the way pharmacists are reimbursed for health-service prescriptions, the savings are not passed on to the NHS but are initially retained as profits by the chemist. Excess profits are periodically reviewed and "clawed back". About £40m was reclaimed by the DHSS when this was last reviewed in 1980.

The speculated level of the discount – up to 14 per cent – has horrified the industry. Dr John Griffin, director of the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry, claims: "At the current rate of importing, this is a gift to the retail pharmacist of windfall profits of between £100m and £140m a year.

"What we object to is that the *Government* is paying exactly the same for the parallel imports. There isn't any cut to the drug bill as far as the taxpayer is concerned.

PB



In 48 hours the flood of drugs sent to one doctor's surgery



When a doctor writes a prescription, he does so in one of two ways. He (or she) can indicate what he wants for the patient either specifically by brand name or by the generic name, the latter being the approved name that describes a similar drug compound produced by different manufacturers. It is that simple action which is at the root of much controversy and political soul-searching.

Aware of the need to tighten health-service expenditure, politicians of all colours have latched on to prescription costs as a suitable area for the financial slimming treatment. Brand-name drugs are seen narrowly as being more expensive to prescribe than their approved, or generic, equivalents.

But there is confusion in many minds between generic prescribing, when the doctor leaves the decision on brand to the pharmacist, and generic substitution, where the pharmacist replaces the brand-name drug on the prescription form with a cheaper brand or a generic drug of the same chemical compound. Generic prescribing has broad acceptance: generic substitution generates a frenzy of opposition.

Proponents of generic substitution point to a potential saving of more than £18m a year for the NHS. They say it might encourage doctors to think more about the specific medicines they prescribe and could help pharmacists in their stock ordering.

The advocates, which include doctors, pharmacists and many politicians, also say that doctors prescribing habits are dictated more by product advertising than the efficacy of one brand over another. For that there is some evidence.

A survey involving a quarter of the general practitioners in Northern Ireland, and published by the Department of Health and Social Services last year, had some interesting conclusions. Fewer than a third of the doctors, 27.3 per cent, thought that non-branded products were less effective. The main reasons for brand-name prescribing were: drug company promotion made brand names more familiar, 96.5 per cent; generic names were harder to remember (88.4 per cent) and took longer to write (71.2 per cent).

Opponents of generic substitution include the drugs industry, and members of the medical and pharmaceutical professions in varying degrees and for differing reasons.

In evidence to the government working party on the subject in 1982, the pharmacists had reservations about the subsequent influx of imported generics affecting the quality of drugs available, according to Bruce Rhodes, of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. His council sought "unbiased information, approved by a source independent of the manufacturer, being made available to the pharmacist" confirming that the generic equivalent was similar in characteristic to the prescribed named drug and would have the same therapeutic effect on patients.

One reason for the pharmacists' concern is the issue of "product liability", who is responsible if things go wrong – the doctor, the pharmacist or an overseas manufacturer who might be out of legal reach.

Doctors fear, with some justification, that some imports are marginally different from drugs marketed under the same name in this country. If they can be sure that the patient will get the intended medication, with no alterations, as already happens with licensed generics, their objections would be considerably reduced, as long as the doctor retains the clinical freedom to decide whether to allow such substitution.

As well as sharing fears over the quality control of imports, the drug industry has been concerned with the financial impact on their operations. A great deal of money is spent on marketing products, a cash outlay that could be seriously undermined by widespread substitution. The industry claimed that its profits would be cut, with a consequent reduction in the money available for research. That, in turn, would affect innovation, jobs and exports which contribute some £600m to the balance of payments.

But Dr John Griffin, chairman of the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry, emphasizes that the concerns expressed are equally centred on safety grounds.

The Government decided that while generic prescribing was to be encouraged among doctors, generic substitution would not be enforced. Thus it left patient safety unharmed, reputable generic drugs untouched and the fears over some imports allayed.

PB

Take the tablets and the risk

When the anti-arthritis drug Opren was withdrawn two years ago, after reports of adverse reactions among patients, the two schemes in the UK for general monitoring of the safety of drugs came under serious criticism.

The type of screening that was involved was the procedure that is referred to as post-marketing surveillance. It is intended as the safety net to detect reactions to substances which occur infrequently among a handful of individuals.

If a new drug is capable of provoking a frequent incidence of side-effects of, say, as common as one in 300, or greater, then that reaction should be identified easily and early during trials before a compound is put on the market. Less common adverse reactions become apparent only when the drug is in wide-spread use.

It may be an unpalatable fact, but if the community wants modern medicines then it has to accept the existence of side-effects, and some degree of risk.

Whatever the imperfections, the procedures evolved over the past 20 years in the UK are the most stringent safety measures in the world. A register has been formed of adverse reactions. It is based on reports submitted from doctors and dentists in general practice and working hospitals.

The system was started by Sir Derek Dunlop in 1964. He wrote to all practitioners in the UK asking for reports of "any untoward condition a patient which might be the result of drug treatment". It is the scheme which goes by the name of the yellow card system.

Yellow card

The surveillance is now conducted by the committee on safety of medicines, and the ways of collecting and examining information have progressed rapidly.

The number of adverse reactions reported in the first year of operation was 1,415. The total for last year was 13,974 reports.

The yellow card scheme, a name which comes merely from the colour of the form filled in by the doctor, comes only after elaborate precautions have been used to screen compounds for safety. The work of the committee on safety of medicines covers three broad areas.

Scrutiny of the purity of a preparation and of the data about laboratory biological tests and tests on humans are required before the preliminary clinical trials can be conducted. That initial evaluation could lead to a firm obtaining a two year certificate for assessments.

Scrutiny of the results of those trials is carried out before a product licence is granted, which is valid for five years.

At this stage a drug can be put on the market to the medical profession, but each drug is subject to the post-marketing surveillance system. If a reaction is suspected, doctors are told by the Department of Health to be on the alert.

In spite of the long time in which the surveillance project was started, only one doctor in five entitled to report via yellow cards appears to do so. That figure has emerged from an analysis by doctors of the medicines division of the Department of Health, who are searching for ways to encourage more doctors to use the procedure.

The patients for whom adverse reactions are reported are beginning to fall into clear groups. The numbers which have increased most rapidly in the general increase of reactions reported are in babies under one year of age and people over 75 years.

Blood pressure

Reports of effects among such patients have increased far more rapidly than reports for other children, and for young and middle-aged adults.

In over half the reports of unfavourable reactions, more than one drug has been taken over the period of current treatment for which the current report is germaine.

In fact, in more than 12 per cent of instances of adverse reactions five or more drugs were named in the report. The problem of pinpointing the possible cause is thus multiplied because of possible inter actions between pharmaceuticals. Taking that into account, the conclusion is that one preparation seems to have been implicated more often than not in the ultimate analysis.

More detailed study of the yellow cards shows that there are ten therapeutic groups of drugs which causes most troubles.

Aspirin and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, for conditions like arthritis, are covered in 24.2 per cent of reports, beta-adrenergic blockers, or the latest type of blood pressure tablets, 9.8 per cent, vaccines 5.8 per cent, H 2-receptor antagonists, or the latest peptic ulcer drugs, 5 per cent, antibiotics 4.7 per cent, anti-depressants 4.4 per cent, oral contraceptives 4.2 per cent, minor tranquillizers and hypnotics 2.8 per cent, diuretics 2.9 per cent, and other blood pressure drugs, excluding beta-blockers, 2.6.

PW

Healthy animals on the farm

In the last 50 years the pharmaceutical industry has made an enormous contribution to the health and welfare of farm livestock and hence to productivity. That would be readily acknowledged by the British Veterinary Association and by the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, who were jointly approached by the Pharmaceutical Society in the early 1950s with a view to codifying official standards for veterinary medicines.

The result was the British Veterinary Codex, first published in 1953, and revised in 1965, which has since been the standard authority. Its publication was supplemented by the establishment of the Veterinary Products Safety Precautions Scheme, to supervise the development of certain new drugs on a voluntary basis.

Pain relief

In 1968, animals were brought together with humans under the umbrella of the Medicines Act, itself largely a result of the thalidomide scandal.

This is all a far cry from the happy-go-lucky, hit-and-miss days described in the immensely popular stories of James Herriot. Before the Second World War, the "vet" had a very limited range of drugs from which to choose, and few of those were either safe or effective.

Turpentine, for example, was regularly used for the treatment of bloat in sheep and cattle. Barbiturates were dispensed for pain relief, and operations were performed under chloroform. But all too often when the farmer summoned the vet, there was a tacit belief on both sides that there was little that could be done.

In the attempt to keep worm infections under control, use was made of toxic substances such as lead arsenate and nicotine. Sodium arsenite was used against ticks on cattle, arsenic and sulphur against parasites in sheep.

Two developments changed all that. One was the discovery of sulphonamide and, of monumental importance, the first antibiotic, penicillin. The other was the Second World War, and its attendant food shortages, which made the Government and its successors determined that never again should Britain be so heavily dependent on vulnerable imports, and that the aim should be self-sufficiency.

This in turn brought about a new attitude to farm animals as a vital national resource.

The spectacular increase in the health of farm animals testifies to the achievements of the pharmaceutical industry. Many once widespread diseases, like swine fever and fowl pest, have been effectively eliminated, and others, like tuberculosis and brucellosis are largely under control.

There are still many problems. Mastitis, for example, though treatable, is still widespread in dairy cows. Despite a host of products on the market, a solution to the recurrent infestations of worms in sheep still seems a long way off.

Despite the advances made in Europe and North America, farm animals in third-world countries still die in their millions from disease and malnutrition. Their owners, for the most part, cannot afford to buy drugs. The establishment of indigenous pharmaceutical industries suited to their needs remains merely a pious sentiment, and the activities of certain chemical companies in selling them cheap but dubious, and possibly dangerous, pesticides is not a happy augury.

Blanket ban

There is also concern about the presence of antibiotic and hormone residues in animal carcases for human consumption.

The EEC has recently issued a proposed directive totally banning the use of hormone preparations. Jack Walsby, medicines adviser to the Royal College and chairman of Centaur Services, a large wholesaler of veterinary products, considers such a blanket ban unnecessary and unjustified.

Regulations prohibiting the use of antibiotics within a stipulated period before slaughter should allay fears about transferred resistance, he feels. But if they are to be banned as growth promoters, as opposed to being prescribed for therapeutic purposes, it should be for scientific reasons and not for political or emotional reasons.

John Young
Agriculture Correspondent

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THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Reagan rises above bad trade figures

Bad monthly trade figures are said to have helped Mr Harold (now Lord) Wilson to lose the 1970 election. Mr Ronald Reagan is unlikely to suffer the same fate, in spite of the publication of same fate, in spite of the publication of some awful US trade figures six days ahead of the presidential election.

The merchandise trade deficit of $12.65 billion in September was the second highest on record, the highest being the *$14.06 billion in July. The trade deficit for* the first nine months of the year is $96.3 billion.

The dollar's strength is clearly boosting imports. The slowdown in the US economy does not seem to be damping then down. In the July to September period, when growth is estimated to September period, when growth is esti*mated to have slowed to a 2.7 per cent* annual rate, the trade deficit totalled $36.6 billion. In September alone, the deficit was twice as big as in September, 1983.

And the prospects for growth in Reagan's America? The leading indicators perked up in September. They rose by 0.4 per cent, thanks to net business formations, the stock market recovery, longer working hours and money supply growth. But the August leading indicators were revised from a 0.5 per cent rise to a 0.1 per cent fall, after declines of 1.7 per cent in July and 0.9 per cent in June.

On the old and not always convincing rule of thumb, three consecutive declines means a recession. No-one seemed to be worrying yesterday. But there are other signs, that the US economy is slowing down. The forcast by the US Treasury Secretary Mr Donald Regan's of 4 per cent growth in 1985 is beginning to look a bit suspect. New orders for manufactured goods, although partly affected by the General Motors' strike, fell 1.8 per cent in September, after a 0.8 per cent fall in August. Friday's unemployment figures will be worth watching.

However the dollar appears to have entered calmer waters in the last few days before the election. Up a little on news of the September leading indicators, down a little on the trade figures, it did not stray very far from DM3.03 yesterday.

Boesky raises Premier stakes

Mr Ivan Boesky, the Wall Street arbitrage specialist, has certainly livened up the Second Division oil sector bid battle between Carless Capel and Premier Consolidated. Last week he announced that he had picked up a holding of 7.3 per cent in Premier. Yesterday, on the eve of the closing date for Carless's increased share-plus-loan-stock offer for Premier, he spoke up again, saying he has bought another 1.4m shares (just under 1 per cent) and intends to vote them to accept the Carless terms.

Mr Boesky has been involved in British takeovers before – most notably in the Eagle Star saga when he made a handsome profit, but this is the first time he has publicly declared a holding of more than 5 per cent, and revealed his hand with 24 hours of play still to go.

It will not be clear whether he has played a part in determining the outcome of this particular bid until 3.30 this afternoon. Without his involvement it was looking fairly inevitable that Premier's chairman Mr Roland Shaw advised by Schroders would succeed in seeing off Carless' paper-dominated offer, which has suffered because it would raise Carless' share capital by up to 40 per cent and there is little reason to suppose the merged company would be worth more than its parts. The lucky ones were the institutions who picked up cash in the Carless dawn raid two weeks ago at more than the *current Premier share price.*

The outcome will be much closer than for the first bid and Mr Boesky must take credit for that. Premier's share price rose by 2½p to 64p yesterday on the strength of his latest announcement, narrowing the otherwise significant gap that was opening up between it and the value of Carless's offer (worth just under 70p at last night's close).

On the other hand, the fact that Mr Boesky had to go public with his intended acceptance at the 11th hour rather smacks of a desperate last-ditch attempt to swing the cause of battle the way of the Carless camp. Arbitrage specialists are not normally in the business of saying what they are up to and there has been much *speculation about exactly* where Mr Boesky hopes to make his turn even if the Carless offer does go through. In that case, Carless' share price (already down from 220p before the bid to 178p yesterday) is likely to fall further, leaving him with little margin for a turn. Mr Boesky appears to see Premier as a cheap way into Carless shares.

Shareholders should stick with their original intentions and reject the Carless terms. If Mr Boesky does swing the bid, however, it will mark a decisive step forward in the importance of arbitrage in the London market.

Accountancy merger under question

With Parliament back in session, the proposed merger between Price Waterhouse and Deloitte Haskins and Sells to create the world's largest accountancy firm has attracted MPs' attention. Ironically, it is PW's role as sequestrator of the National Union of Mineworkers' assets which sparked the most recent questions rather than the wider implications for the business community.

Perhaps the most telling reasons for questioning the logic of the merger come from Price Waterhouse itself. While it has publicly maintained a composed and confident appearance, in private the firm has readily acknowledged the difficulties and uncertainties which will arise.

An internal memo to partners, issued just before the merger talks were formally announced, stresses the importance of protecting the client base in the light of speculation and uncertainty. It acknowledges that problems will arise, but argues that these will be in the short term. However, the memo says: "The merger's true importance is very much long term – 10 years forward and beyond. On this basis all problems whould be capable of resolution."

The implication of that statement is that it could take 10 years to effect the merger. A 10-year transitional period with its inherent uncertainties is likely to alarm both staff and clients.

The memo shows the firm's own doubts. "In talking to clients and others do not be over-bullish nor paint a rosy picture of all the benefits expected to come. Firstly, they may not be immediately apparent and secondly if for any reason the merger is aborted you may have some difficult explaining to do".

It is not just the clients who are a cause for concern. Price Waterhouse recognizes the difficulties for its senior managers and managers for whom this is a period of uncertainty where "they will see their future threatened". The type of problem which the firm could face has already arisen in its Windsor office where four managers are leaving to set up their own practice.

Nigeria wins exclusion from Opec oil production cut

From David Young
Geneva

Nigeria, which cut its oil price and forced this week's emergency meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, has emerged unscathed with its production quota intact and its price still below the Opec market price of $29.

Opec has from today cut its *overall output quota from 17.5* million barrels a day to 16 million in a move designed to force oil companies to draw on stocks this winter and send spot market prices back up to the official Opec level.

However, after three days and nights of talks Nigeria and Iraq have persuaded Opec that their production quatas should remain at the level set in London in March last year.

Nigeria has won the concession because of its severe financial problems and its need to maximize dollar earnings. Iraq, is severely limited because of its war with Iran, which has agreed to a quota reduction.

Later, Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saidi Arabian oil minister, said that the problem of the disparity between prices for the heavy and the light crudes had been acute in Europe over the past few weeks because of Britain's increased demand for heavy fuel oil during the miners' strike.

He said: "It is our hope that that strike will soon be over and the various other factors affecting heavy oil prices will disappear as well."

Open hopes that Nigeria will review its price cut and move its prices back up to above the $29 level – Nigeria's crude is one which trades at a premium above the official price – within the next few weeks, possibly in two stages.

Initial reaction from oil traders at yesterday's Opec meeting in Geneva is that the output cuts may be too small to achieve the effect Opec desires and by not demanding that Nigeria instantly increase its price it removes any pressure on Britain and Norway to move their prices back above the official Opec level.

However, Opec ministers are convinced that world oil demand will rise in this winter to a level which would require an Opec output of 19 million barrels a day. By strictly adhering to the 16 million barrel a day limit Opec hopes that customers will be forced to draw on stocks which are already close to the 90-day minimum carried for strategic levels.

Shaikh Yamani said: "The decision which we took is in my opinion more than enough to restore the price up to the official price level.

"We know that stocks available are getting low. Therefore, companies' ability to draw from their stocks is limited. With our prediction that demand will be equivalent to *19 million* barrels a day and by cutting output by 1.5 million barrels a day we are effectively removing three million barrels from this month."

Shaikh Yamani echoed remarks made by other oil ministers, including the Opec president, Dr Subruto of Indonesia and the Kuwaiti oil minister, Mr Ali Khalifa, that Britain and Norway's decision has caused considerable annoyance as well as puzzlement within Opec.

He said: "Some people take the view that the decision by Norway and Britain was taken as political and not on economic grounds. We are in a position to fight back and bring the price level up."


Shaikh Yamani, yesterday in Geneva: miners' strike affecting oil prices

Reckitt loses fight for Kiwi

By Alison Eadie

Reckitt & Colman has lost the takeover battle for the Australian company Nicholas Kiwi to Consolidated Foods Corporation of Chicago.

After a six-hour extraordinary meeting of Nicholas Kiwi shareholders in Melbourne, the family shareholders, who control more than 40 per cent of the shares, voted for Consolidated's offer.

Reckitt raised its bid for the third time to A$5.15 cash a share, but Consolidated's offer worth A$5.25 (A$4.42 cash plus a share worth 83 cents in the reconstructed Australian company) won the day.

Consolidated's offer values Nicholas Kiwi at A$453m (£315m). Reckitt's first bid was A$340m and it was topping a bid from the Australian brewery group Castlemaine Toobey at A$296m.

Reckitt's finance director, Sir Michael Colman, said the company was very sorry to lose Kiwi, but it would not have been in shareholders' interests to have pursued the bidding any higher. A tactical victory was won, in that Reckitt prevented Consolidated from winning Kiwi too cheaply.

Reckitt will also come away with a profit of about £10m on its 20 per cent stake in Kiwi. Escalator clauses (the Australian version of options) will reduce the actual profit of £20m.

Reckitt was particularly keen to acquire Kiwi because of its strong brand names – Aspro, Rennies and Kiwi shoe polish –

Japan joins Ladbroke in Manhattan

By Judith Huntley

The Ladbroke Group will have a Japanese partner in its 250,000 sq ft development in New York's mid-Manhattan. Sumitomo Life Realty is to take a 49.9 per cent stake in the partnership and has agreed to put up $47.5m (£38.93m) on completion of the scheme.

Sumitomo will also make a second and final cash contribution of $16.28m once the building is 97 per cent let or two years after its completion. Either way, Sumitomo is guaranteed a yield of 8 per cent on the deal, with Ladbroke making up any difference between the rent received and the projected yield, to Sumitomo.

At the moment, no tenants are tied up for the offices, but Ladbroke says there have been inquiries. The average rent on the building is put at $50 a sq ft by Ladbroke, but Lexington Avenue is not the top office location in New York. At a conservative estimate figures of $10m in rents are expected.

Manhattan Tower, as the scheme is called, cost about $70m to develop and Ladbroke expects to see a $25m surplus on the project. It now stands in its books at $10m, but it hopes the Sumitomo deal will boost any revaluation to $130m.

The involvement of a Japanese fund in the New York office market is the latest evidence of Japanese institutions investing in property there.

Ladbroke has also bought a building which will have 120,000 sq ft of offices next to the Barclays Bank International headquarters *it is developing in* Wall Street. The site has been opened up for development by the building of a shopping mall

This Wall street building cost *$14m and is being refurbished* at a cost of $7.50m. Ladbroke hopes to get a 13 per cent yield on the deal.

The company has just re*ceived permission for a second* 270,000 sq ft phase of its Royal Executive Park at Westchester.

Commercial Property, page 24

Ward White to buy Halfords for £51.8m

By Jeremy Warner

Burmah Oil is selling the Halfords chain of motor and cycle accessory shops to Mr Philip Birch's fast-growing Ward White footwear retailing group for £51.8m.

The acquisition will more than double the size of Ward White's selling space to around 1 million square feet and increase the group's number of outlets in Britain from 393 to 750.

Burmah said the sale would reduce its net debt from 41 per cent of shareholders' funds to 36 per cent, and was part of its strategy of "concentrating resources on our main strategic businesses". Discussions are "continuing" on the sale of Quinton Hazell, the motor components company

Burmah has attracted considerable takeover speculation in recent months. Imperial Chemical Industries, Trafalgar House and Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron Corporation have each been canvassed in the stock market as possible bidders.

But Burmah denied the Halfords sale was a defensive move. "It was a good deal for all three parties. That is why we sold", a spokesman said.

The Halfords suffered a setback in profits during 1980 and 1981. Halfords has been recovering strongly and is projecting pretax profits this year of £6.7m against £5.5m last time. Ward White said it intends to continue with the refurbishment and relocation programme that helped to bring about the recovery.

The Halfords plan to develop out-of-town trading outlets would also release High Street selling space

About £20m of the consideration is being met with the proceeds of 16 million new Ward White shares placed yesterday with a wide range of institutions at 130p each. Ward White also hopes to raise £10m through sale and leaseback transactions on a number of the Halfords properties

Tempus, page 25

Sipra sues JMB over payments

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Mr Mahmoud Sipra, the *businessman* whose El Saeed Group of companies is a big customer of Johnson Matthey Banker, yesterday issued a writ against JMB claiming damages *for breach of contract and* gave notice he would fight the bank's attempts to wind up his shipping interests.

The stage now appears to be *set for a full-blown legal battle* between JMB and Mr Sipra, five of whose companies the bank is seeking to wind up. Two others have been put in receivership.

Yesterday's writ was issued by Bulk Ferts Inc, through its British solicitors. It claims that JMB should complete charter *payments due on eight vessels,* seeks an injunction to freeze moneys deposited at JMB, and claims damages for failing to make the payments.

A statement issued by the solicitors, Berwin Leighton, said it was the first stage of Mr Sipra's defence against the *ex parte* proceedings taken by the bank.

Mr Sipra has now appointed Peat Marwick to report and make recommendations on his companies and is now expected *to try to reverse an order* appointing the Official Receiver as provisional liquidator to three of his companies.

● Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, has replied to questions raised by Dr David Owen, the leader of the Social Democrats, about the Bank of England's rescue of Johnson Matthey Bankers.

Commenting on the JMB affair, Mr Lawson again stressed that the Bank of England neither needed nor sought Treasury approval for the rescue.

FT-SE 100 hits peak

The London stock market touched a peak yesterday, as measured by the FT-SE index of 100 leading shares. That index rose 10.1 in the first 37 minutes' trading, to 1,155.3. It eased during the rest of the day, but still managed its best closing level of 1,151.0, up 5.9. The traditional FT 30-share index echoed the trend, finishing 6.9 higher at 885.1. But this is 37 off its peak, reached on May 3.

The main reason for the buoyant trend was the fall in US interest rates. This has boosted Wall Street and held out hopes *of lower interest rates here.* However, Wall Street opened in less certain mood yesterday.

But in London, government stocks registered gains of up to ¾ point. The 2½ per cent index-linked Treasury stock 2003 was exhausted.

The pound took the cue. Its index rose 0.1 to 74.9 after being down earlier. It gained nearly half a cent against the dollar, and 1½ against the yen.

Market report, page 25

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1151.0 down 5.80
(high: 1155.3; low: 1151.0)
FT Index: 888.0 up 2.9
FT Gilts: 81.36 up 0.34
FT All Share: 543.48 up 3.25
Bargains: 18,269
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 103.63 up 1.0
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1,214.21 down 3.10
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 11,252.98 up 81.43
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,015.13 down 4.08
Amsterdam: 179.9 up 0.6
Sydney: AO Index 753.6 up 4.6
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1,081.5 up 5.9
Brussels: General Index 163.46 up 0.15
Paris: CAC Index 181.4 up 0.1
Zurich: SKA General 313.50 up 1.2

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
Index 74.9 up 0.1 (range 75.0-74.7)
$1.2180 up 45pts
DM 3.6975 unchanged
FrF 11.3150 down 0.0 175
Yen 299.45 up 1.70

Dollar
Index 141.3 down 0.4
DM 3.0325 down 0.0110

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling $1.2190
Dollar DM 3.0288

INTERNATIONAL

ECU £0.604059
SDR £0.822342

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 10½
Finance houses base rate 11
Discount market loans week fixed 10 9/16 - 10½
3 month interbank 10⅝ - 10 9/16

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10 1/16 - 9 15/16
3 month DM 5 15/16 - 5 13/16
3 month Fr F11 1/16 - 10 15/16

US rates
Bank prime rate 12.00
Fed funds 9 15/16
Treasury long bond 107 15/16 - 107 19/32

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period Sept 5 to Oct 2 1984, inclusive: 10.904 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $334.50 pm $333.50
close $333.50 - 334.00 (£274.00 - *274.50)*
New York (latest): $333.05
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$343.50 - 345.00 (£282.50 - 283.25)
Sovereigns* (new):
$78.50 - 79.50 (£65.50 - 65.25)
*Excludes VAT

Mortgage hopes recede

By Richard Thomson

Mortgage rates are unlikely to fall before the end of the year despite record net monthly inflows of more than £1 billion to building societies during October.

But the Halifax said that it might trim down some of its higher investment rates before Christmas to ease the pressure on its profit margins. Some building society accounts are paying gross interest of up to 14 per cent on some accounts.

The high October inflows help to offset poor August receipts of £133m. But October is normally the best month for building society receipts.

Societies are not considering interest rate reductions until the British Telecom share issue this month is out of the way.

The industry expects to lose up to £400m in deposits – half *November's expected inflows –* as a result of the share issue. Some societies like the National & Provincial, have already received notice of withdrawal of deposits by investors preparing to buy Telecom shares.

Although mortgage demand has slackened since the summer, falling to about £1.8 billion in October compared with £2.4 billion in July, most societies are experiencing no overall shortfall in demand.

Lonrho-Fraser decision delayed

A decison on whether Lonrho, the international trading group, has broken promises to the Government and exercised material influence over the House of Fraser group, has been put off for three months.

The Department of Trade and Industry announced yesterday that the Monopolies Commission has been given extra time for its investigation, ordered by the Secretary of State last June. It is the third formal Government inquiry in the seven-year guerrila war between the two groups. *Lonrho owns 29.9 per cent of the Fraser* shares.

In September, Fraser won shareholders' support to keep the status quo in the boardroom but lost on Lonrho-sponsored resolutions which would have effectively ruled out a demerger of Harrods.

New VAT rules may jam ports

By David Smith

Lengthy delays and congestion are expected at leading ports after the introduction, at midnight, of new rules governing the payment of value-added-tax on imports from Europe.

The rules, announced by the *Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson,* in his Budget, make VAT payable on entry for imports from the rest of the European Community. The move was *intended to raise a one-off £1.2* billion for the Treasury in this financial year.

However, it appears the change in the rules will not be *accomplished smoothly,* and some trade sources expect the transition to lead to delays at the ports for several weeks.

Under the new system, importers *can either set up* bonding arrangements for the payment of VAT on entry – in which case they will be issued with a deferment certificate – or they have to pay cash on entry.

By yesterday, 28,000 applications had been received for deferment certificates and 23,000 issued, leaving more than half of Britain's 55,000 importers with the choice of using agents or providing their lorry drivers with the cash

Groupage shipments, where several different consignments are contained in the same lorry, are expected to cause particular problems, in cases where some are covered by deferment certificates and others are not.

The Freight Transport Association – and other organizations, like the Simplification of International Trade Procedures (Sitpro) and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce – have warned of the problems likely to be caused by the new rules, and they succeeded in delaying their introduction

NEWS IN BRIEF

ICI swops Dutch subsidiary

ICI announced another swap of its petrochemical interests yesterday.

Under a deal with Atochem, a subsidiary of the French oil company Elf Aquitaine, ICI is handing over its low density polyethylene business in the Netherlands in return for acquiring Atochem's ethylene oxide business in northern France. No money is changing hands.

● MANY OF THE 46 banks propping up the Dunlop group have accepted a proposal that their candidate, Sir Michael Edwardes, should take over as chairman and chief executive, with Sir Maurice Hodgson, the present chairman, continuing in a non-executive role.

● ELLIS & GOLDSTEIN interim profits rose to £1.3m from £480,000. The interim dividend was unchanged at 0.85p. Foster Brothers clothing profits fell 11 per cent to £1.5m. The dividend was unchanged at 1.25p.

Tempus, page 25

● YARROW is apying a final dividend of 8.5p, making a total of 11p for the year to June 30, a 10 per cent increase. Sales rose from £21.2m to £23.6m, while pretax profits improved from £1.2m to £1.6m.

Tempus, page 25

● THE PROFITABILITY of banks round the world has been improving and the number generating real profits has steadily increased over the last few years, according to IBCA *Banking Analysis.*

Auditor General delivers scathing attack on ECGD management

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Exports Credit Guarantee Department, which lost its last cash reserves in February after a record run of claims, was severely criticized by Sir Gordon Downey, the Comptroller and Auditor General, yesterday.

The department had maintained cash reserves of up to £500m in the three years to March, 1982, but with claims *running at* a rate of about £700m a year, the reserves had been wiped out by last February and the department had since been forced to borrow from the Consolidated Fund.

But in a scathing report on the department's past management, Sir Gordon said that statistical information on claims "was inadequate and unreliable because of deficiencies in claims records, exacerbated by the increased volume of potential losses notified by insured exporters."

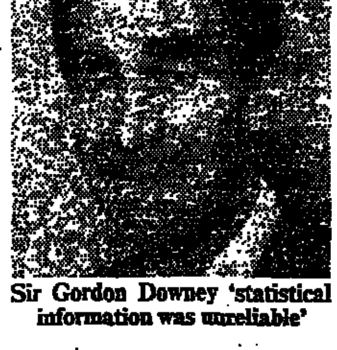
The comptroller first noted inadequacy of statistical information two years ago, but National Audit Office staff were still finding error rates of between 16 and 29 per cent in claims records for 14 countries.

Because of such inaccuracies, the report said, officials "do not always receive sound information on claims trends and predictions upon which to consider whether restrictions should be placed on insurance cover for particular trade sectors or markets, whether premium surcharges should be imposed or conditions for future business should be amended."

Information on "incipient losses" was fed into the system by claims officers, who sometimes noted perceived trends on an ad hoc basis.

But Sir Gordon said: "The volume of such new information presented to ECGD is so large that new trends may be obscured and may not be observed; the relative inexperience of the majority of claims officers heightens the danger that changes may be missed."

National Audit Office. *Exports Credits Guarantee Department: Claims and Recoveries.* Stationary Office, £2.10.


Sir Gordon Downey 'statistical information was unreliable'

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

The City puts small firms first

By Judith Huntley

Large scale redevelopment is out of favour in the Square Mile

The City of London Corporation puts its draft local plan on view for public comment today. It is not likely to please the developers who are trying to accommodate the needs of the financial companies which make up the lifeblood of the City of London. From now on infill is the order of the day with large scale redevelopment out of favour.

While paying lip service to the need to accommodate the kind of buildings now demanded by the banks, insurance companies and financial service operations which fill most of the City's desks, the corporation's planners want to see small businesses, retailing and residential accommodation protected from the pressure for redevelopment.

The draft plan is one primarily concerned with conservation and the need to provide premises for small businesses, particularly the specialist firms with give back up services to the big companies.

As the City planners point out, more than half the office floor space in the City is in one quarter of its area, around the Bank of England. This has led to the present high densities of floorspace and employment and concentration of large office buildings in what is described as the central core.

But where pressures for development are spreading out to the south and east, the City planners want to stop change of use of office development to protect the small firms offering support services.

The planners are proposing to require developers to include small business units in new office developments and to provide *alternative accommodation* while redevelopment is under way. The policy if adopted will apply particularly to what are described as Special Policy Areas. These include the eastern City area, the Fur Trade area, St Paul's south-west area and the Fleet Street area.

Fleet Street itself is to be the subject of a special planning study as the City Corporation recognizes that it is subject to more redevelopment pressure. The latest move in this direction is the sale of *The Daily Telegraph* site for office development once the printing works moves to the Isle of Dogs in Docklands.

In addition to replacing premises for small business, the *City planners* will oppose large scale redevelopment by restricting new buildings to individual sites, blocking land assembly by developers who want to build large office blocks. And for the City wants to see evidence that there has been an active letting campaign for the small units in a scheme before they will allow a change of use.

The block on large developments will apply to the eastern City area round Liverpool Street station and Cutlers Gardens. The Fur Trade area which was the subject of an earlier plan centred on Garlick Hill and Queenhithe.

Beaver House is already being developed with 200,000 sq ft of offices to be funded and occupied by the Royal Bank of Canada but premises for the small fur trade operators have to be replaced in the area.

Fur Trade House with 60,000 sq ft, built by the City *Corporation, will be exclusively* let to such tenants.

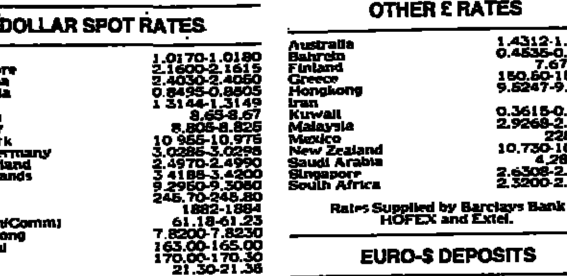
Round the St Paul's area, including one side of Ludgate Hill, development will have to be in the form of small buildings providing small units of accommodation. All development in the St Paul's south-west area will be subject to height restriction also.

Apart from these general policies, the City is scattered with conservation areas taking in Fleet Street and Ludgate Circus, an area where large developments are planned by Ford Camber and Greycoat City Offices on the only remaining undeveloped site, for which a planning brief is due next month.

The future of a site at Queen Victoria Street, also a conservation area, is waiting for a decision by the Secretary of State for the Environment.

Mr Peter Palumbo's Mansion House Square project incorporating a high rise office building based on a Mies van de Rohe design and a large piazza was refused permission by the City planners and it will be a test of their policies, if the scheme gets the go ahead.

An interesting omission from the draft City plan is the controversial redevelopment of Little Britain. The site is included in the Smithfield district plan which is to be dealt with separately.



TR Property Investment Trust, the largest to specialize in property, has completed its first direct development. TR has refurbished 18,000 sq ft of offices called Van Buren House, 7/8 Stratford Place in the West End of London. The house was originally designed for the Earl of Stratford and is named after the American President who occupied it. Weatherall Green & Smith is asking £320,000 a year for the space.

More Swindon offices for Intel

● **Intel, the wholly-owned subsidiary of the US Intel Corporation, is expanding its operations in Britain by taking 18,000 sq ft of space in the St Martins Property Corporation's Windmill Hill development at Swindon, Wiltshire. It is paying £6.75 a sq ft for the building which will be used to house its sales staff.**

Intel, the micro-electronics producer, already occupies premises at Piper's Way in Swindon and plans a second and third building to accommodate its staff. Knight Frank & Rutley is the letting agents for Windmill Hill. The Intel letting represents the first speculative deal for St Martins at Windmill Hill.

● Electricity Supply Nominees, the pension fund of the electricity employees, is suing Richard Ellis, the chartered surveyor, for at least £20m. The writs are over what it alleges, was faulty development advice in relation to certain key sites. Richard Ellis is contesting ESN's claims but both sides are still negotiating and hope for results by the end of the year. One is over the Trocadero leisure development at Piccadilly Circus for about £20m. The other for a smaller sum as yet unspecified. But it may be the industrial and office campus scheme, Aztec West, near Bristol. Apparently the difficulties over the Trocadero complex come down to the planning situation when it was conceived. Certain assumptions were made about the likely planning consents that would be given for the redevelopment of Piccadilly Circus. These assumptions did not materialize resulting in ESN having to alter its scheme for the Trocadero.

● **Coutts Bank is taking 30,000 sq ft of space in Princess House, the office refurbishment next to Cannon Street station in the City of London, undertaken by Brookmount Properties. The asking rent is £25 a sq ft through letting agents Sinclair Goldsmith and St Quintin.**

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The dollar closed at 3.0325 against the Deutschmark after the previous close of 3.0435. The pound, meanwhile, stayed on the sidelines for most of the day, rising towards the end of the session on vauge reports out of New York of a settlement of the miners' Strike.

Sterling closed at 1.2180 after a high of 1.2215, but still nearly 50 points up on the previous close of 1.2135.

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

	Market rates day's range October 31	Market rates close October 31	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.2160-1.2210	$1.2175-1.2185	0.10-0.07c disc	0.13-0.18c disc
Montreal	$1.6000-1.6050	$1.6010-1.6020	0.09-0.14c disc	0.34-0.42c disc
Amsterdam	4.1475-4.1835fl	4.1675-4.1675fl	[illegible] prem	[illegible] prem
Brussels	74.20-74.71f	74.50-74.60f	3 prem-2c disc	3 prem-6c disc
Copenhagen	13.3000-13.3700k	13.3550-13.3650k	[illegible] ore disc	[illegible] ore disc
Frankfurt	3.6744-3.7085m	3.6925-3.7025m	[illegible] pf prem	[illegible] pf prem
Lisbon	198.40-200.25e	198.85-200.25e	165-475e disc	465-1390e disc
Madrid	206.60-207.35p	207.15-207.35p	25-45p disc	130-165p disc
Milan	2281.70-2297.90lr	2292.00-2294.00lr	7-10lr disc	27-30lr disc
Oslo	10.70-10.74k	10.73-10.74k	2-3ore disc	[illegible] ore disc
Paris	11.2680-11.3430f	11.3100-11.3200f	[illegible] c disc	1-2[illegible] c disc
Stockholm	10.8150-10.5550k	10.5450-10.5550k	[illegible] ore disc	[illegible] ore prem
Tokyo	297.84-299.99y	299.25-299.75y	[illegible] y prem	[illegible] y prem
Vienna	25.85-26.02sch	25.96-26.01sch	[illegible] gro prem	[illegible] gro prem
Zurich	3.0262-3.0500f	3.0400-3.0500f	[illegible] c prem	[illegible] c prem
Dublin	1.1926-1.1990p	1.1962-1.1972p	14-30p disc	72-90p disc

Sterling index compared with 1975 was up 0.1 at 74.8 (day's range 75.0-74.7).

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

[illegible]

OTHER £ RATES

[illegible]

Rates Supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel.

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

[illegible]

MONEY MARKETS

[illegible]

Finance House Base Rate 11

WALL STREET

New York, (Agencies) – Prices opened lower in active trading on Wall Street. The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down 6.85 to 1,210.46 soon after the market opened.

IBM was down 1-8 at 125 1-2, AT&T 1-4 lower at 18 1-2

	Oct 30	Oct 29		Oct 30	Oct 29		Oct 30	Oct 29
[illegible]								

Canadian Prices

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]							

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]					

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Kuwaitis disclose £64m stake in Trafalgar House

By Derek Pain

The Kuwait Investment Office was one of the Arab forces which has driven the shares of **Trafalgar House**, the construction, hotels and shipping group, to a peak.

Yesterday the KIO, which acts for the Kuwait Government, disclosed that it had amassed a shareholding in Trafalgar which is worth almost £64m.

There has been heavy, often well signalled, buying of Trafalgar shares. Much of the trading took place in the option market. A variety of Arab names were linked with this interest, including the KIO.

However, some market sources remain convinced that the KIO disclosure represents only part of the recent Arab buying. It is suggested that other shareholdings lurk below the disclosure level.

One market theory is that the Arab buying had been prompted by hopes that large Middle Eastern shareholding would be influential if, as is often rumoured, Trafalgar decided to sell the Ritz Hotel in London's Piccadilly.

Trafalgar shares, as low as 199p this year, closed at 318p yesterday.

Sir Nigel Broackes, chairman of Trafalgar, said an hour after he had been told of the KIO stake: "I suppose that the KIO is the most sophisticated of the Middle East investors. We regard them as highly professional. They were shareholders of Trafalgar House from 1967 for about 10 years and we are very glad to see them back."

Sir Nigel added that Mr Bruce Dawson, the KIO's London investment manager, had been a friend of his for nearly 20 years and they met from time to time. The last occasion had been in July, but there had been no discussion then of the possibility that the KIO might again become a significant investor in Trafalgar.

Trafalgar, however, was not the only share to climb to a peak. As measured by the FT-SE 100 share index, the market was at one time almost 10 points higher at a record 1,155.1 points. It could not retain its exuberance but even so finished at a closing peak of 1,151.0 points, up 5.8 points.

The more widely quoted, but narrower, FT 30 share index also ended below its best level of the day at 888.0 points, up 2.9 points. It is, however, at its best level since May.

Hopes of lower interest rates, Wall Street's fine Tuesday performance, the Opec conclusion and a steady sterling helped boost confidence.

The looming British Telecom flotation is another factor which is helping to spur the market. The massive share sale is expected to be a success with private investors, thereby drawing less cash from the institutions than at one time seemed likely.

But BT could represent a problem for performance conscious fund managers. Just over half the capital is being sold but the entire capital valuation will be used in calculating such indices as FT-SE and the FT All-Share. So if BT's shares move ahead, as many fund managers expect them to, it will have a disproportionate influence on the indices against which fund performances are measured.

Dealings in BT shares are expected to start in mid-afternoon on December 3. The late start is to tie in with Wall Street's opening.

Gilts failed to hold their best levels after gains of up to £¾ at one time. The Government Broker sold all £100m of the 2½ per cent index-linked taplet. Inflation gilts closed with gains of up to £¾.

Equity turnover on Tuesday was worth £252.676m from 17,062 bargains. Gilt deals were 2,871. Total number of UK and Irish stocks traded was 145.5 million.

An engineering success story from the West Midlands comes to market in a fortnight when PSM International, the fasteners group, offers 4.25 million shares for sale at 140p each, giving market capitalization of £17m. Mr James Tildesley, managing director and son of the founder, forecasts a 93 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £2.4m for the year to December, putting the shares on a multiple of around 10.

Grand Metropolitan, the leisure complex which has made bid overtures towards Horizon Travel, is killing off its Nova package holiday business. It seems Grand Met felt it was not large enough to make sufficient impact in a highly competitive field. At 146p Horizon shares look vulnerable if Grand Met, with 4.9 per cent, has lost interest in bidding.

There will be a shortage of City pharmaceutical analysts when Boots and LRC International announce figures this month. Glaxo group is taking 18 of them to look at its US operations, starting on November 20. But the team will be back to digest the Beecham group figures on November 27.

RECENT ISSUES

RECENT ISSUES	Closing Price
Addison Comm 2p Ord (116a)	167+6
Appledore A & P 10p Ord (87)	85
Breakmate 10p Ord (100a)	104
Brit Bloodstock Ag 25p Ord (165a)	240−3
Checkpoint Europe 25p Ord (a)	185
Comp Fin Serv 5p Ord (85a)	83
Craton Lodge & Knight 1p Ord (115a)	160+2
Fergabrook Grp 20p Ord (74a)	99
Gaunt R 25p Ord (50a)	48
Hawtal Whiting 5p Ord (197a)	224
Hoggett Bowers 5p Ord (47a)	44
Iceland Frozen Food 10p Ord (210)	354
Media Technology 20p Ord (117a)	124
Oldacre Hldgs 20p Ord	95+2
Paul Michael L'wear 5p Ord (30a)	30
Plasmec 10p Ord (70a)	81
Scantro Hldgs 50p Ord (105a)	148
Second Market Inv 5p Ord (10)	11½
Shares Drug stores 10p Ord (140a)	186
Stone International 20p Ord (125)	138−1
T & S Stores 5p Ord (a)	100
Trade Promotion 10p Ord (75a)	80
U D O Holdings 10p Ord (110a)	119+1
Wates City of Lon Prop 25p Ord (100)	107

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender.

M & G Securities

Mr John Fairbairn, M & G Securities' representative in the Unit Trust Association, voted against the recent resolution to increase permitted commissions on unit trust savings schemes and not in favour, as we wrote in our Financial Services' feature on Tuesday. M & G has consistently opposed the change.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **AUTO SECURITY HOLDINGS** Has agreed to invest $17.1m (£14.1m) in Network Security, which operates in Texas and Florida. The new shares in Network to be issued to ASH will amount to 26.6 per cent of the enlarged capital. The acquisition will be funded by a rights issue of 1.8 million, 5 per cent convertible preference shares of ASH at par to raise £14.16m, after expenses. The board of ASH forecasts that the profit, before tax, for the year to November 30 next, excluding any share of Network's profits, will not be less than £6m (£4m), and it expects to recommend a final of 0.76p, making not less than 1.24p for the year on existing ordinary shares – an increase of 20 per cent.

● **TR AUSTRALIA INVESTMENTS**: year to August 31. Dividend 1.2p (1.025p), making 2.0p (1.825p) on increased capital. Figures in £000. Total income 1,502 (1,379).

● **TIGER OATS**: Final 115 cents, making 180 cents (140) for year to September 30. Figures in RM. Turnover 2,055.5 (1,941.6). Pre-tax profit 121.7 (119.3).

● **CATER ALLEN HOLDINGS** has formed a new subsidiary in Jersey. Cater Allen Bank (Jersey) has been granted a licence to take deposits by the Finance and Economics Committee of the States of Jersey. The initial paid-up capital is £1m.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in £'s per metric ton; Gasoil in US$ per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Dec	616-90
Jan	625-00
Feb	635-10
Mar	645-20
Apl	655-30
May	665-40
Jun	675-50
Jul	685-60
Aug	695-70
Jan/Mar	635-10
Apl/Jun	675-40
Jul/Sep	705-70
SUGAR	
Dec	139.40-140.00
Mar	156.00-156.20
May	163.00-163.20
Aug	172.00-172.40
Oct	179.80-180.20
Dec	187.20-188.00
Mar	202.00-205.00
COCOA	
Dec	1944-42
Mar	1918-17
May	1925-23
July	1930-28
Sep	1930-26
Dec	1897-90
Mar	1905-80
COFFEE	
Nov	2496-2493
Jan	2343-2342
Mar	2247-2246
May	2221-2220
Jul	2211-2209
Sep	2209-2204
Nov	2204-2200
GAS OIL	
Nov	230.00-29.75
Dec	233.50-33.25
Jan	333.50-33.25
Feb	231.75-31.25
Mar	227.50-26.50
Apl	225.00-20.00

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	1080.50–1081.50
Three months	1104.00–1106.50
T/O	4,000
Tone: Firmer.	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	1090.00–1095.00
Three months	1110.00–1112.00
T/O	100
Tone: Firmer, but quiet.	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	9785–9785
Three months	9780–9785
T/O:	440
Tone: Steadier.	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	9826–9835
Three months	9826–9830
T/O:	320
Tone: Steadier.	
LEAD	
Cash	328.50–329.50
Three months	335.80–336.00
ZINC STANDARD	
Cash	642.00–643.00
Three months	646.00–650.50
T/O:	7,100
Tone: Firmer.	
SILVER LARGE	
Cash	589.5–590.5
Three months	605.0–606.0
T/O:	7
Tone: Steady, but quiet.	
SILVER SMALL	
Cash	589.5–590.5
Three months	605.0–606.0
T/O:	Nil
Tone: Idle.	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	902.0–903.000
Three months	928.5–929.00
T/O:	6,750
Tone: Steadier.	
NICKEL	
Cash	3908–3912
Three months	3985–3986
T/O:	582
Tone: Easier	

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US$ per oz.

Dec	336.00–334.40
Vol	234

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Mnth	Vol	Setlmt
YEN		
Dec'84		4083
Mar'85		
Jun'85		
Comment: Steady.		
STERLING		
Dec'84	632	1.2158
Mar'85	600	1.6163
Jun'85		1.2183
Comment: Still holding.		
D-MARK		
Dec'84	194	3310
Mar'85		3348
Jun'85		
Comment: Firm.		
SWISS FRANC		
Dec'84		4025
Mar'85		
Jun'85		
Comment: Quiet		
EURODOLLARS		
Dec'84	4467	8967
Mar'85	892	8930
Jun'85	302	8892
Sep'85	123	8853
Dec'85	10	8819
Comment: Forever strengthening		
SHORT STERLING		
Dec'84	1247	8984
Mar'85	211	8987
Jun'85	122	8964
Sep'85		8937
Dec'85		
Comment: Stable.		
T-BONDS		
Dec'84	2842	7102
Mar'85		7009
Jun'85		
Comment: Stronger.		
GILTS		
Dec'84	3486	10718
Mar'85	22	10700
Jun'85		10620
Sep'85		10925
Comment: Improved.		
FTSE		
Dec'84	368	11496
Mar'85		11806
Jun'85		
Comment: Slightly better.		

TEMPUS

Ward White takes on a new image in the high street

At first sight, Ward White's £52m purchase of Halfords seems to be a case of Mr Philip Birch's almost unbounded ambition finally getting the better of him. After all, what has shoe retailing to do with selling motor and cycle accessories and is not Ward White anyway expanding far too rapidly for its own good?

On closer analysis, however, the deal looks reasonably logical and the financing sensibly structured. Halfords is already responding well to the refurbishment and relocation instituted under Burmah's ownership and the management team responsible will be moving to Ward White.

Halfords is planning to relocate several stores to larger out-of-town sites and this will free prime high street shops for Ward White's Focus Footwear chain. There will be more general benefits from integrating two separate property portfolios under one property management team.

Only £20m of the purchase price is being paid in shares and so there will be no earnings dilution even if Halfords fails to grow from this year's projected profits level of £6.2m.

Moreover, payment of a large proportion of the consideration is being deferred long enough for Ward White to raise the money by a series of sale and leasebackd deals on Halfords properties. So when all is said and done, Ward White's gearing will end up at rather less than the present level of 65 per cent.

The deal, then, is more conservative than ambitious though the City will certainly want to see a long period of consolidation before backing the next big acquisition.

Ellis/Foster

More good figures and news of strong autumn spending emerged from two retail clothing groups yesterday. Ellis & Goldstein announced interim taxable profits to the end of July of £1.3m against £480,000 on turnover up 31.5 per cent. Foster Brothers Clothing reported an 11 per cent dip in interim profits to £1.5m on tunover up 27 per cent, because of the high cost of revamping its manswear shops. Its shares still rose 6p to 134p in anticipation of the fruits of the revamp coming through next next year.

Dash, Ellis & Goldstein's leisurewear shop-within-shop chain, is coming on in such leaps and bounds that the company, long favoured for income, now looks like a growth stock. The number of Dash outlets will rise to 155 by the end of the financial year compared with 20 at the start of 1983-84.

Dash for men is introduced this month, initially in about 20 stores, and Dash for children is being extended down the age range to cater for five to seven year olds.

The core business of Eastex and Dereta also performed well and autumn sales were encouraging until the mild weather hit. Full-year profits could comfortably reach £3.5m, against £2.34m last time, giving a prospective p/e ratio of only 6.8 on shares up 5p to 68p. The growth prospects have not been recognized, while the yield is still good. Assuming a 30 per cent dividend rise to 3p the yield is 6.3 per cent.

Foster Brothers had been hit by hefty depreciation charges as it modernizes 100 shops this year. A total of 225 of its 400 Foster shops will have been revamped by the end of this year and the programme will slow down next year. The turnover increase came largely from the modernized shops, proving the new fashion oriented formula works.

Full-year profits will probably be much the same at £7m, giving a prospective p/e ratio of 13.8, but strong profits advance is expected next year.

Yarrow

Yarrow's profits are better than they look. Last year's pretax outcome of £1.26m stemmed mainly from investment gains, as Engineering Consultancy and Ticketing Machinery profits cancelled out by losses on Toll Systems. But this year, Consultancy profits have continued to advance – from £400,000 to £600,000 – while Ticketing returns are now over the £1m mark (£800,000).

Bearing in mind that the Toll side has now been sold, witness this year's non-recurring losses of £700,000, then the underlying level of profit at Yarrow is possibly running closer to £3m. This compares with a published pretax figure of £1.6m and allows for the current sales drag on Ticketing, courtesy of local authority spending curbs, which could stall this division's profits at round the £1m mark.

At 310p, up 8p yesterday, this puts the target p/o at about 5, using an actual tax charge. Hardly demanding.

As the Yarrow board makes clear, most of the trading bugs were cleaned out of the system in the trading year which ended in June. Far from being part of the walking wounded of Labour's late sventies nationalization programme, Yarrow is now itching to return to the fray.

Inevitably, this renewed lust for corprate life must focus attention on the Yarrow balance sheet. The group still has around £9m near-cash left from the shipbuilding compensation and naturally wants to double returns from this tranche of capital employed to the group average of 20 per cent-plus.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10½%
Adam & Company	10½%
Barclays	10½%
BCCI	10½%
Citibank Savings †	11½%
Consolidated Crds	10½%
Continental Trust	10½%
C. Hoare & Co *	10½%
Lloyds Bank	10½%
Midland Bank	10½%
Nat Westminster	10½%
TSB	10½%
Williams & Glyn's	10½%
Citibank NA	10½%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 7¾%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 8%; £50,000 and over, 8¾%.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Equities at new high

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 29. Dealings End, Nov 9. § Contango Day, Nov 12. Settlement Day, Nov 19.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES *Portfolio*

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Your gain or loss
	BREWERIES	
1	Wolvrhmptn & D	
2	Guinness (A)	
3	Young 'A'	
4	Bass	
5	Vaux	
6	Bell (Arthur)	
7	Bulmer (HP)	
8	Whitbread 'A'	
9	Allied-Lyons	
10	Irish Distl	
	INDUSTRIALS L-R	
11	Pilkington	
12	Marley	
13	Ropner	
14	Polly Peck	
15	MY Dart	
16	Reuters	
17	Portals	
18	Reed Int	
19	Lilleshall	
20	Pearson (S)	
	BUILDING AND ROADS	
21	Leech (William)	
22	Costain	
23	Marchwell	
24	BPB Industries	
25	UBM	
26	Finlan (John)	
27	Blue Circle	
28	Wilson (Connolly)	
29	Ruberoid	
30	Amec	
	MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT	
31	Ford Motor	
32	Br Aerospace	
33	Lucas	
34	Lex	
35	Dowty	
36	BL	
37	General Motor	
38	Group Lotus	
39	Armstrong	
40	A.E.	
© Times Newspapers Limited	Your Daily Total	

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

THE TIMES *Portfolio*

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DAILY DIVIDEND
£2000
Claims required for +42 points

Claimants should ring 0254-53272.

1984 High	Low	Company	Price		Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
68	45	Guinness Peat	52		..	0.9	1.7	19.1
183	121	Hambros	153		..	8.3	5.4	18.0
16	9	Do (50p)	£12		..	82.5	6.9	12.8
350	235	Hill Samuel	303		..	15.0	5.0	8.6
72½	48¼	HK Shanghai	69¼		-½	4.3b	6.3	..
313	228	Joseph (Leopold)	283		..	18.1	6.9	12.2
164	124	King & Shaxson	152		+2	11.8	7.8	12.9
460	320	Kleinwort Benson	350	●	..	17.9	5.1	8.6
532	422	Lloyds	527		+5	34.8	6.6	4.4
63	49	Lon Scot Fin	56		..	3.8	6.8	10.9
42	24	Manson	25	●	..	1.4	5.7	9.9
510	388	Mercury Secs	358		..	15.4	4.1	8.3
429	277	Midland	354		-5	36.4	10.3	5.9
179	110	Minster Assets	176		+3	7.1	4.1	18.1
256	193	Nat Aust Bk	243		..	..	..	..
598	420	Nat West	582	r	+8	36.2	6.2	4.5
68	57	Ottoman	287¼		..	450	6.7	10.3
182	144	Provident	173		+1	13.6	7.8	7.4
100	72½	Rea Bros	86		..	1.8	2.1	27.8
20¾	14	Royl Bnk Of Can	£17¼	●	-½	..	..	..
248	194	Royl Bnk Of Scot	230		+1	11.0	4.8	8.2
909	625	Schroders	668		..	23.6	3.5	11.2
370	260	Seccombe M	350		+10	28.6	8.2	11.5
71	48	Smith St Aubyn	57	●	+1	6.4	11.3	5.2
573	442	Stand Chart	467		-5	40.0	8.6	6.5
783	612	Union	693		+10	48.5	7.0	11.3
57	42	Wagon	49		..	3.9	8.0	13.2
38¾	23¼	Wells Fargo	£36¼		-¼	..	..	..
255	195	Wintrust	220		+3	6.1	2.8	14.8

BUILDING AND ROADS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price		Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
202	156	Aberdeen Constr	178	●	..	9.4	5.3	9.0
249	165	Amec	231		+5	15.0	6.5	9.4

BRITISH FUNDS

BREWERIES

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

CINEMAS AND TV

DRAPERY AND STORES

ELECTRICALS

FINANCE AND LAND

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

FOODS

HOTELS AND CATERERS

INDUSTRIALS A-D

E-K

L-R

S-Z

INSURANCE

LEISURE

MINING

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price		Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
92	68	East Mid Press 'A'	89		..	3.2	3.6	[illegible]
201	135	Fleet	194		-2	7.1	3.7	[illegible]
140	95½	Gordon & Gotch	138		..	10.7	7.8	[illegible]
228	170	Haynes Publishing	220	●	..	17.1	7.8	[illegible]
173	146	Home Counties	148		-2	..	..	[illegible]
173	159	Independent	163		..	12.0	7.8	[illegible]
614	399	Int Thomson	509		..	14.0	2.8	[illegible]
510	410	Link House	510	●	..	22.4	4.4	[illegible]
242	192	Liverpool	210		..	15.9	7.6	[illegible]
465	380	News International	450	●	+5	12.1	2.5	[illegible]
710	540	Octopus	705	●	+5	13.7	1.9	[illegible]
175	148	Portsmouth Sund	160		..	5.7	3.6	[illegible]
348	265	Utd Newspapers	305	●	..	19.3	6.3	[illegible]
139	73	Websters	89		-1	4.4b	5.0	[illegible]

OIL

OVERSEAS TRADERS

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

PROPERTY

SHIPPING

SHOES AND LEATHER

TEXTILES

1984 High	Low	Company	Price		Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
62	31	Nova (Jersey)	39		..	2.1	5.5	[illegible]
117	85	Parkland 'A'	100		..	6.9	6.9	4.9
139	85	SEET	130		+7	5.4	4.2	6.8
48	34½	Shaw Carpets	45		..	3.6	7.9	10.0
158	112	Sirdar	129	●	..	4.6	3.8	10.8
85	45	Small (JC) Tidmas	76		..	..	..	9.5
38	27	Smallshaw (R)	36		..	2.5	6.9	5.1
82	53	Snia Viscosa	81		..	2.1	2.6	..
92	51	Stroud Riley	64		-1	3.2	5.0	6.7
67	62	Textured Jersey	63		+1	5.7	9.1	6.2
173	93	Tomkinsons	106		..	7.1	6.7	3.3
59	38	Tootal	58¼		-¼	3.8	6.4	10.8
145	106	Yorkyde	142		..	7.1	6.0	10.0

TOBACCOS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price		Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
283	175	BAT	278	●	-2	12.8	4.6	7.1
160	133	Imperial	168	●	..	11.5	6.8	10.6
165	110	Rothmans 'B'	157		..	8.8	5.5	3.9

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

هكذا من الأصل

FOOTBALL: NIGHT OF STALEMATE AS FIVE MILK CUP MATCHES GO TO REPLAY

Unexpected win for Finland in Turkey

Antalya, Turkey (Reuter) – Finland recovered from their recent 5-0 defeat by England to gain an unexpected 2-1 win over Turkey in their World Cup European group three tie yesterday.

Watched by Bobby Robson, the England manager, who takes his side to Istanbul in two weeks, the Turks never recovered after falling behind to an early goal by Ari Hjelm.

Turkey, who had been considered the dangerous dark horses of the section, which also includes Romania and Northern Ireland, saw the game slip from their grasp when Mika Lipponen scored in the 68th minute, although Ilyas Tufecki pulled one back from the penalty spot near the end.

The Finns, 1-0 winners over Northern Ireland in their opening group game, made the best possible start when Hjelm sent a splendid header past the Turkish goalkeeper, Can Pamiroglu, in the 10th minute.

Turkey improved after the interval, but Finland were always the more dangerous on the break and it was no surprise when Lipponen added another 23 minutes into the second half.

With their hopes of reaching Mexico already dented, Turkey scored a consolation goal 10 minutes later when Tufecki netted from the penalty spot after Erdal Keser had been pulled down in the box.

TURKEY: C Pamiroglu; I Tufekci, A Durmaz, I Kartal, R Cetiner, E Keser, R Calimbay (sub: M Yetisen), H Sengun, A Yigit (sub: R Dilmen), A Peyreli, M Gurbuz.
FINLAND: O Huttunen; A Lahtinen, E Pekonen, K Kymalainen, J Rantanen, H Turunen, K Virtanen, L Houtsonen, K Ukkonen, M Lipponen, A Hjelm.

GROUP THREE STANDINGS

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Finland	3	2	0	1	3	6	4
England	1	1	0	0	5	0	2
N Ireland	2	1	0	1	3	3	2
Romania	1	0	0	1	2	3	0
Turkey	1	0	0	1	1	2	0

● MIELEC: Poland's hopes of qualifying for the 1986 World Cup finals in Mexico suffered a damaging blow yesterday when they were held to a 2-2 draw by Albania in a group one tie (Reuter reports). The Poles, third in Spain in 1982, needed an emphatic victory to gain a psychological edge over group rivals Belgium who beat the Albanians 3-1 two weeks ago.

LAST NIGHT'S RESULTS

MILK CUP: Third Round: Leeds United 0, Watford 4; Manchester City 0, West Ham United 0; Norwich City 6, Aldershot 0; Nottingham Forest 1, Sunderland 1; Oxford United 3, Arsenal 2.
RUGBY UNION: Club Matches: Gloucester 33, Abertillery 6; Lydney 10, Glamorgan Wanderers 9; Maesteg 16, Bath 9; Newbridge 12, Cardiff 9; Newport 35, Ebbw Vale 7; Pontypridd 18, Bridgend 29; Rosslyn Park 27, Saracens 14.
County Championship: Fourth division: East Midlands 18, Berkshire 9.

Elliott's broken leg mars Luton's night of cup glory

David Pleat's celebrations after Luton's 3-0 Milk Cup victory over *Leicester City* were cut short by the news that Paul Elliott, the defender, will miss the rest of the season with a broken leg.

Elliott, who made his England under-21 debut two weeks ago, was carried off after committing a foul on Alan Smith, for which he was booked. An x-ray examination later confirmed a break and Elliott is expected to leave Luton and Dunstable Hospital later today. Pleat said he had not yet made any efforts to sign a replacement, and that 19-year-old Stacey North would be considered for Saturday's league match at home to Newcastle.

Pleat drew some consolation from an encouraging first appearance by Colin Todd, the 35-year-old former England defender, who was a free transfer from Vancouver Whitecaps earlier this month.

Luck deserted Manchester *United as they were eliminated* from the Milk Cup at Old Trafford. For the second time in four days Ron Atkinson's team were overcome by the rejuvenated Everton.

The Merseysiders crushed United 5-0 on Saturday but were a little fortunate to squeeze into the Milk Cup fourth round as 2-1 winners. An own goal by Gidman, a former Everton defender, secured victory after Brazil had given United the lead. Sharp equalized with a penalty.

Rachid Harkouk scored three goals in six-minutes as Notts County, bottom of the second division, scored five goals in seven minutes to beat Bolton. County went on to win 6-1.

Gary Waddock, the Queen's Park Rangers midfield player, has no illusions about the task facing him in the weeks ahead. Waddock played his first senior game in over six months against Aston Villa in the Milk Cup on Tuesday, after breaking his right ankle at Birmingham in April.

After Rangers had won the tie 1-0, with a goal by Gregory, Waddock said: "If I'm picked again on Saturday I have just got to play so well that Alan Mullery cannot drop me".

Craig Shakespeare came within six minutes of adding a few more giant-killing headlines to Walsall's scrapbook. Two defensive blunders enabled Chelsea to escape with a 2-2 draw and a replay at Stamford Bridge next Tuesday. But the third division teams manager, Alan Buckley, is convinced that Walsall can still pull off another shock then.

Colin Lee struck six minutes from the end to cancel out an apparent winner from Shakespeare, who had had another effort disallowed.

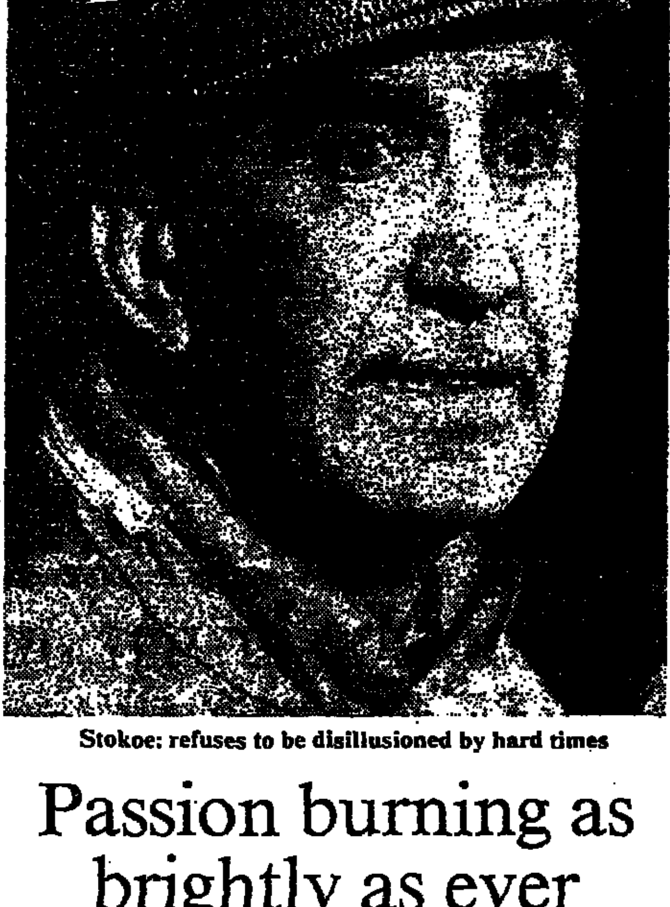
Jim Melrose took Wolverhampton Wanderers to he verge of victory over Southampton nad now the manager, Tommy Docherty, wants to keep him at Molineux. Melrose scored twice at the Dell as Wolves drew 2-2 and now Melrose has scored four goals in three games since arriving on loan from Celtic.

West Bromwich Albion faced a fierce bombardment at Birmingham but held on for a goalless draw while Rotherham and Grimsby face a replay after a similar result at Millmoor.

Fulham squandered a great chance to knock Sheffield Wednesday out of the competition. *Davies, Houghton and* Coney all wasted glorious first half chances and in the end Wednesday won an exciting tie 3-2.


Elliott: out for season

Waddock: back at last


Stokoe: refuses to be disillusioned by hard times

Passion burning as brightly as ever under Stokoe's cap

The old flat cap was the epitome of days when miners went to work, the grey streaks on the sideburns witness to the passing years. Maybe, too, there was a hint of weariness in a *face which had seen a lifetime of* the beautiful game. But then there were the eyes.

Vigilant, sharp, glowing with life. Bob Stokoe was talking football again and it seemed in an instant as thought the years simply rolled away. "The pleasure of being involved, the counting of one's blessings" is Stokoe's description of the phenomenon.

A deep and constant love for the game is the topic. Stokoe, manager of Carlisle, the little club on the borders of England and Scotland, is an increasingly rare example of the old fashioned football boss, wrapped up in the game, its faithful lover, warts and all.

The battle for survival

At 54, the man probably appears as the inhabitant of another planet to the young men in his business. You know the type: bedecked in expensive, gaudy jewellery and clad in mohair suits. Such creatures are anathema to Stokoe.

At *best, he will sport an old* gaberdine which looks as though it went out with World War II or, perhaps, as a sop to modern convention, a nylon football anorak. The cap remains constant.

Not for Stokoe the Gucci shoes, reeking after-shave which lingers as pleasantly as garlic. Rather, a down-to-earth realism and a furrowed brow relating dark deeds on the path which, Stokoe believes, will lead to the irrevocable change of football.

"Small clubs like Carlisle have no answer to football's problems", he says, wistfully. "For us, it is just a *matter of battling for survival,* facing the problems one at a time and never looking further afield than the next game. "I have my fears for football's future. The big clubs will inevitably get their exclusive League which they all want but where that will leave others left out of it is another matter.

"I suppose there will always be a League of sorts, at least while the banks refuse to pull out the plug. But football has become too selfish and it will eventually destroy itself, certainly as we know it."

Stokoe cites *the ruling of home* clubs retaining all gate takings as one forward step which meant two backwards for the smaller fry. "Football now is about doing what is right solely for your own club, not considering others. That is the way life is, isn't it?

It used to be a great incentive for clubs like ours to be in the second division, to bring nice cheques back *from the bigger grounds. You knew,* when you were in Division III, that if you could win promotion, you would go to places like Newcastle, Manchester City, Portsmouth, Chelsea and plenty of others and the crowds would always be big enough to give you decent share. Now, unless away clubs bring lots of fans to your own ground, it's hopeless.

"What is our future? You cannot plan any future: you must *live just* for the next game. For the last two and a half years, we have been involved only in free transfer players. It seems strange to watch clubs like Manchester United continuing to deal in millions of pounds. The transfer market has died at our level."

Stokoe is in his second period at Carlisle, a return journey he has made to two other clubs, Rochdale and Blackpool. Yet he has been appointed a manager nine times, has won the FA Cup at Wembley as both player (with Newcastle United in 1955) and manager (with Sunderland in 1973) and retains a passion for the game, born of a time when football stood alone as a major entertainment, especially for the working classes.

Once, Stokoe's breed was abundant in the game: today, *it's an* endangered species. Yet, within the man, the fire burns on, a flickering light which is a testimony to football's most glorious times.

"The passing years never *diminish* the ambition. I get frustrated because there isn't the money available to be really ambitious. But you learn to live with these *disappointments* and make do with what you have."

Making do is what life has increasingly meant to scores of clubs like Carlisle. When Stokoe arrived *four years* ago, the club was in danger of relegation to the fourth division. Throughout his reign, during which time they have climbed to respectability in the second division, the club has been run along sound economic lines.

"I have always believed in economic common sense" he insists. "You can see the wisdom in *making a club run* profitably without spending silly sums in the transfer market. In that respect, the Malcolm Allisons of this world must stand up and be counted for what they did – and those who allowed them to do it. I am sorry that my best players have always been taken away from me at the various clubs.

Selling players has its compensations

"Blackpool sold Micky Walsh and Tony Green; at Sunderland, it was Dennis Tueart and Dave Watson and even as far back as Charlton, I had to sell Billy Bonds and Mike Bailey. *Carlisle only* survived two and a half years ago by selling Peter Beardsley to Manchester United for £275,000 (he never played a League game for *United, either*). I never enjoyed the financial resources to recruit extensively in the transfer market. But there have been plenty of other rewards."

Working with players is still Stokoe's greatest pleasure, he says, even when it means donning training gear on the foulest of days at Carlisle's windswept training ground. "What does become difficult is finding new ways to say old words, to the same players. But you learn to live with the frustrations."

Peter Bills

Manchester United's £1.5m profit

By Peter Ball

The shareholders of Manchester United will this morning attend an unusual event in the annals of English football – an annual general meeting which will report a healthy profit and dividend. United's ***balance sheet reveals a*** **recommended dividend of 15p on ordinary shares and 15.75p on** ***preference*** **shares, leaving the company with a subsequent profit of £1,597,916.**

The accounts, already published, revealed that this profit was achieved while two employees earned over £100,000, with the highest-paid player receiving £105,000. The chairman and managing director, Martin Edwards, has left even that figure behind, the dividend on his 515,236 ordinary and 204 preference shares, together ***with his estimated £50,000 salary,*** **possibly giving him an income from the club of over £125,000.**

With Roger Edwards, Martin's brother, the next biggest shareholder with 200,000 ordinary shares, eligible to draw £30,000 in dividends, and the company showing such a healthy profit, it is perhaps unsurprising that the Edwards family ultimately found themselves ***able to resist the blandishments*** **of Robert Maxwell during the financial year.**

Davies is a rover who may return

Chelsea have signed Fulham's Welsh international forward, Gordon Davies, but they will pull out of the deal if the fee, to be decided by the Football League tribunal, proves to be too high.

Fulham are believed to want around £300,000 for Davies, aged *29, who has scored in each of* Fulham's last five games, but Chelsea have offered only half that.

Ernie Clay, the Fulham chairman, accused Chelsea of "chickening out" over the deal. "They have watched Davies more times than they've watched *Coronation Street*" he said.

● Sheffield Wednesday have agreed a fee for Victor Mannie, a 20-year-old German forward who has made more than 20 appearances for Cologne.

● Mike Duxbury, the England full back, has broken down in training and will not be fit to play for Manchester United *in the match* with Arsenal at Old Trafford tomorrow.

Nuremberg sack four more

Nuremberg (Reuter) – Nuremberg sacked four players yesterday in response to a training boycott held as a protest *against* the previous dismissal of two other players.

The international goalkeeper Rudi Kargus, Horst Weyerich, Detlev Krella and Manfred Walz were all sacked, and the club said it would report them to the national football federation for breaking their contracts, an offence which can be *punished by a life ban.*

All the club's other players have been ordered in writing to report this morning for the team coach to take them to Aachen for a league *game tomorrow night.*

Nuremberg, who were relegated to the second division this year, dismissed Udo Horsmann and Stefan Lottermann on Tuesday, *saying they were ringleaders of a* rebellion against the trainer, Heinz Hoeher

Johnson plans to sell

Solicitors representing Anton Johnson were negotiating the sale of his majority shareholding in Southend United yesterday.

Johnson, who took control of the fourth division club and its £700,000 debts last month, is currently on bail after being arrested and questioned about the affairs of Southend.

Three former directors were being interviewed yesterday by officials of the Department of Trede

BOXING: WARREN AND BARRETT COME OUT FIGHTING

Rival promoters in row over shows on the same night

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

A row involving the two leading London promoters, Frank Warren on one side and Mike Barrett and Mickey Duff on the other, blew up yesterday at a lunch in London to announce the British Board of Control/Newnes Books Awards for 1983-84.

On a day made for shaking hands, the kid gloves came off as Barry McGuigan, adjudged the best boxer of the year, announced that he would be defending his European featherweight title at a Barrett and Duff show at the Albert Hall on December 5 – the same day as a Warren promotion at Alexandra Pavilion, where Marvis Frazier makes his British debut against Funso Banjo. With Thames Television waiting in Warren's corner and the BBC in Barrett and Duff's, it had all the makings of a first-class free-for-all.

Warren's date was approved long ago but the board of control will decide next Wednesday whether both shows can go on. Warren said: "The board of control will have to show they are in control. It is ridiculous to have two major shows *on the same night.*"

Barrett said: "I've already got a writ outstanding against the board for restraint of trade over a date-clash next April. I don't see the two shows as being a problem. If both were full it would still not add up to a capacity house at Wembley. If I don't get the date I would be silly not to seek legal advice."

As for the presentations themselves *at the lunch, the award for* major contribution to professional boxing went to Dr Adrian Whiteson, the board's senior medical officer; the best contest involving a British boxer was Jimmy Cable's European title bout with Said Skouma, of France, and the international award went to the American Buster Drayton, who knocked out Cable and Mark Kaylor.


Frank Warren: complaint

Warren said later he was making an official complaint to the board about Barrett, under a regulation which deals with misconduct. "He does not have permission for that date and therefore commits an offence by announcing it", Warren said.

"I have had to accede to the same rules in the past and I do not see any reason why he should not do the same."

● Kingston, New York (Reuter) – *Saoul Mamby, the former World* Boxing Council (WBC) super-lightweight champion, has replaced Leroy Haley as current title-holder, Billy Costello's opponent in a 12-round title bout here on Saturday.

Haley was forced to pull out yesterday because of a hand injury. Promoter Don King then obtained the services of Mamby, a 37-year-old New Yorker ranked seventh by the WBC. Mamby *held the title* from 1980 to 1982, when he lost it to Haley, and has a record of 35 wins, 15 draws and five defeats.

Christie's chance to banish blemish

By Srikumar Sen

Errol Christie, *who holds a record* 11 titles, is so talented that every time he goes on show it is like bringing out your best china. And of course the inevitable happened. On September 19 Jose Seys, the Belgian light-heavyweight, dropped him in the first round to inflict on Christie his first defeat in seven years.

Christie was humiliated, but he *did not go to pieces. His manager,* Burt McCarthy, said yesterday the defeat was as a result of the bout being put back because of television's needs. "He lost concentration waiting around in the dressing room", McCarthy said. Christie, however, with remarkable maturity for a 21-year-old, puts it down to inexperience.

We shall see tonight at the Halifax Civic Theatre, where Christie meets Bobby Rico Hoye, of the United States, whether or not the Coventry boxer is flawed by that fall or not. Hoye could prove a tough proposition. Not much is known about him except that he was booked to box Mark Kaylor earlier in the year, then Christie himself, but *somehow never made the trip.*

Hoye was to have met Herol Graham last Monday but the Sheffield boxer pulled out with a damaged hand. Hoye is 6ft tall, can box, and has won 24 of his 29 bouts and seen off 15 inside the distance.

He knows all about Kronk-trained boxers like Christie, coming himself *from the rival group in Detroit* under Billy Gutz.

According to McCarthy, Mike Barrett had said that Hoye was going to be a stepping stone for *Graham on the way to a world title* bout. "That is why this fight is as much a test of Errol's class as of his character", McCarthy said.

ATHLETICS

Miss Budd will decide today

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Zola Budd is expected to issue a statement later today making clear whether or not she intends to return to Britain and pursue her international athletics career.

Die Volksblad, **the evening newspaper in Bloemfontein, Miss Budd's home town in the Orange Free State, announced yesterday that it would publish the statement in today's issue.**

Miss Budd flew to Cape Town from Bloemfontein on Tuesday and ***was being shielded from the press*** **yesterday on the Stellenbosch wine estate of Jannie Momberg, chairman of the Western Province branch of the South African Amateur Athletics Union (SAAAU).**

Speculation that Miss Budd will return to Britain, despite apparently well informed reports last week to the contrary, was aroused when her mother, Mrs Tossie Budd, said tearfully to newsmen after seeing her daughter off on Tuesday: "Ja, Zola gaan terug – Yes, Zola's going back".

It seems, however, that Miss Budd intends to keep the world guessing until the last minute. Her exclusive contract with the *Daily Mail,* the paper which originally took her to Britain and persuaded the government to grant her British citizenship in record time, expired at midnight last night and has apparently not been renewed.

Mr Momberg told The Times that he had invited Miss Budd to stay on his wine farm "to think things over". His own advice to Miss Budd was to go back to Britain. "I have told her, 'Think yourself British for next 10 years and get Harry Wilson (Steve Ovett's trainer) as your coach'. But neither I nor the SAAAU is putting pressure on her.

If Miss Budd does return to Britain, it will probably be on tomorrow's overnight flight from Cape Town, according to Mr Momberg. *It would seem more than* possible, if she does, that she will no longer be under the sponsorship of the *Daily Mail.* Several sportswear and sports equipment firms are known to be offering financial backing.

Despite the latest rumours, *Die Volksblad* ran a story on its front page yesterday insisting that Miss Budd would be staying here and *competing* later this month in local races, which would automatically disqualify her forever from international competition.

Miss Budd is understood to have been under strong emotional pressure from her mother, who is reputedly in ill-health, to stay here. She is also reluctant to face international competition without the support of her coach.

More athletics, page 29

GYMNASTICS

How Russia found a world champion

By Peter Aykroyd

The annual display by Soviet gymnasts sponsored by the *Daily Mirror,* at Wembley this week has a major draw in Natalia Yurchenko, the 19-year-old reigning world champion.

More might have been heard of Miss Yurchenko last summer at Los Angeles had not her country boycotted the Olympic Games. She is acknowledged to be one of the most brilliant gymnasts of modern *times.*

She undoubtedly owes her accomplishment to Vladislav Rastorotsky, her coach, who was a successful trainer of the former world champion, Ludmila Tourischeva. Rastorotsky claims that he discovered Miss Yurchenko when she was 12 through advertising in the local press for new pupils to audition at his renowned Dynamo Rostov *gymnastics school.*

Her progress justified his choice when, at 13, she became Soviet junior champion. She was a strong possibility for the 1979 world championships and the Olympic Games in 1980, but numerous injuries forced her to rest for two years. She entered the international scene with striking impact in 1982, when she shared the World Cup overall title with her distinguished colleague, Olga Bicherova.


Miss Yurchenko: brilliant

OLYMPIC GAMES

IAAF must resolve TV issue

Rome (AP) – The International Amateur Athletics Federation is split over a request by the Seoul Olympic organizing committee to stage the main events of the Games in the morning because of television revenue. The IAAF president, *Primo Nebiolo said yesterday:* "It is a very delicate and controversial issue which we'll discuss at a meeting of the IAAF executive in Canberra on November 22. It will be tough to reconcile the interests of track and field and of the Olympics."

Nebiolo said some IAAF directors were expected to support "The tradtions of track and field and the *interests of the competitors who are* used to competing in the afternoon."

He stressed, however, that others had committed themselves to stand behind the Seoul request considering the financial aspect of the issue as prevailing.

"We can all surely do with the extra money from U.S. television rights. We must also consider, however, that some track events *will* not suffer from the time change, but others will," Nebiolo said, indicating the possibility of a compromise to switch only part of the finals to the morning. "Whatever we decide will hurt somebody," he said.

SQUASH RACKETS

Miss Soutter is finally discovered by coach

By Colin McQuillan

The startling breakthrough of the English junior champion, Lucy Soutter, in the first women's final at the World Masters Championships, at Warrington, is probably the best thing to happen to the women's international game for 20 years.

Such a declaration may not find full favour with the world number one, Suzanne Davoy of New Zealand, who lost her invincible reputation when the diminutive 17-year-old Gloucester girl emerged the stronger from their spirited, skilful and, above all, wonderfully sporting five-set match. Nor will it greatly please the long-established leading English pair from Guernsey, Lisa Opie and Martine Le Moignan.

The 9-0, 2-9, 9-2, 6-9, 9-5 scoreline is evidence of the gripping sway of *the 83-minute* battle, and the 1,600 capacity crowd will testify to the aesthetic value of the play.

When Miss Le Moignan tamely surrendered a two-game advantage in their semi-final, *Miss Devoy* remarked almost wistfully: "I don't think these English girls want to beat me".

The New Zealand champion is a fighter. She likes nothing more than a good clean scrap with an enterprising opponent. In the British under-19 champion she found those ingredients in full measure.

Within eight minutes Miss Devoy was a game adrift without scoring a point. As she walked to her rest area between games, she found Ian McKenzie, her opponent's coach, wandering dazedly towards her. "Wake up, Ian," she said. "You're in the wrong corner".

"Lucy is not the game's greatest stroke-maker – yet". McKenzie admits. "Her greatest attributes are a tremendous will to win and an enthusiasm for good sensible regular training. *She* is small but she can stay in with anyone for any amount of time."

The charade in the wrong corner was fairly typical for *McKenzie* – during the preceding semi-final he sat on the competitors' rest chair while his panting pupil stood to receive his impressions of the game – but he is one of the more *astute* readers of tactics and performance in squash.

Miss Soutter knows she may have to manage without *him sometimes,* because he is not above forgetting to turn up for a crucial match. But, when he does eventually find his way to her corner, she can relinquish tactical *concern confi*dently to his care. On this occasion at least they have created an unpredictably entertaining backdrop to the progression of Jahangir Khan to his *fourth successive World* Masters title.

RACKETS

Pugh replaces Norman as Boone's partner

By William Stephens

William Boone abd Tom Pugh (Eton) are the top seeds in the Noel Bruce Cup, which begins at Queen's Club today. Pugh takes David Norman's place as Boone's partner – they won last year – because Norman is unfit after breaking a tendon.

John Prenn and Charles Hue Williams (Harrow) are the second seeds. Prenn has played for only six weeks since his lay-off to heal a back injury and is striving to regain full fitness before defending his world championship against Boone this month. The malvernian brothers, Mark and Paul Nicholls, are the third seeds and the brothers, Jonathan and Adrian Spurling (Tonbridge) the fourth.

Bolton's reward

Bolton Wanderers, with 14 goals, have won the third division goalscoring award of £500 for October. The nearest challengers with 12 goals each, were Gillingham, Millwall and Reading.

Moving up

Rotterdam (Reuter) – Feyenoord yesterday appointed their assistant trainer, Ab Fabie, as successor to the trainer Thijs Libregts, who was *released from his contract this week* to join the Greek club Aris Salonika.

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

MILK CUP: Third round: Birmingham City 0, West Bromwich Albion 0; Ipswich Town 1, Newcastle United 1; Luton Town 3, Leicester City 1; Manchester United 1, Everton 2; Notts County 6, Bolton Wanderers 1; Queen's Park Rangers 1, Aston Villa 0; Rotherham United 0, Grimsby Town 0; Sheffield Wednesday 3, *Fulham 2; Southampton 2, Wolverhampton Wanderers 2;* Walsall 2, Chelsea 2.
THIRD DIVISION: Newport County 0, Brentford 0 (abandoned after 66 minutes).
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Irish League 4, League of Ireland 0.
EUROPEAN UNDER-21 CHAMPIONSHIP: Group One: Poland 2, Albania 0. Group Three: Turkey 1, Finland 1.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Chorley 0, Morecambe 1; Macclesfield 2, Grantham 1; Marine 2, Stafford 3; Rhyl 3, Oswestry 1; Southport 5, Witton 2.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: *First division:* Blackburn 5, Manchester City 3; Bradford City 3, Huddersfield 0; Everton 4, Notts County 0. Second division: Blackpool 2, Wigan 5; Burnley 3, York 2; Oldham 3, Doncaster 1.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Bristol Rovers 1, *Chelsea 2; Brighton 2, Tottenham 2;* Portsmouth 4, Swindon 1; Queen's Park Rangers 1, Norwich 1.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Dulwich Hamlet 2, Bognor Regis 0; Hayes 1, Epsom and Ewell 0; Hendon 4, Bishop's Stortford 0. First division: Basildon 2, Hampton 0; Kingstonian 2, Tilbury 0; Wembley 3, Clapton 2; Woking 3, Bromley 5. Second division north: Saffron Walden 2, Kingsbury 0; Stevenage 0, Leyton Wingate 4. Second division south: Grays 5, Southall 0; Rainham 0, Ruislip 1; Whyteleafe 1, Molesey 0. Cup, first round replay: *Worthing 1, Sutton United 2.*
ESSEX SENIOR LEAGUE: Stansted 3, Eton Manor 1.
ESSEX SENIOR CUP: Second round: Aveley 2, Billericay 3.
FA CUP: Fourth qualifying round replays: Fisher 2, Folkestone and Shepway 0; Harrow 0, Kettering 2; Staines 2, Hastings United 1 (aet); VS Rugby 2, Stourbridge 0 (aet).
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: *Gloucester 0, AP Leamington 0.* Midland division: Redditch 5, Leicester United 0. Bill Dellow Cup, first round: Aylesbury 1, Witney 1.
EASTERN COUNTIES LEAGUE: Braintree 2, Haverhill 2.
HERTS SENIOR CUP: First round: Hitchin 2, Boreham Wood 1; Ware 1, Watford 3.
HERTS CHARITY SHIELD: Semi-final: Letchworth Garden City 2, Royston 0.
MORRITT HOMES CAPITAL LEAGUE: Wealdstone 3, Wimbledon 1, Barnet 4, Orient 1
SCHOOLS MATCH: Brentwood 1, Manchester GS 2.
YUGOSLAVIAN LEAGUE: *Vojvodina Novi Sad* 3, Dynamo Vinkovci 1; Sloboda Tuzla 2, Rijeka 1; Zeljeznicar Sarajevo 2, Sutjeska Niksic 2; Dynamo Zagreb 2, Red Star 1; Hajduk Split 3, Vardar Skopje 2; Partizan Belgrade 0, Iskra Bugojno 0; Buducnost Titograd 1, Velez Mostar 1; Pristina 0, Sarajevo 2; Osijek 2, Radnicki Nis *0. Leading positions: 1, Partizan Belgrade,* 14 pts; 2, Sarajevo, 13; 3, Zeljeznicar Sarajevo, 13.

RUGBY UNION

TOUR MATCH: Swansea 7, Australians 17 (abandoned after 67 minutes due to floodlight failure).
CLUB MATCHES: *Headingley 15, Roundhay 0;* Northampton 29, Cambridge University 28.
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: City of London 33, Spanish XV 8.
SCHOOLS MATCHES: Ipswich 3, Felsted 28; Notherhall 0, Perse 40; Norwich 18, UEA Threshers 18; *The Leys 20, Hills Road 3; UCS,* Hampstead 48, QEGS, Blackburn 4; Wellington 0, Epsom 18.

SNOOKER

World title beckons England pair

There could be an all-England final *in the World* Amateur Championship in Dublin at the weekend. Chris Archer and Jon Rice won on Tuesday night and have been drawn apart in the semi-final *round. Wright meets Ohi Agrawal* (India) over 15 frames today and Archer plays the holder, Terry *Parsons (Wales), tomorrow.*

Archer beat the second seed, Tony Drago (Malta), and Wright beat another Maltese, Alf Micallef. Wales's second qualifier, Dilwyn *John, lost to Agrawal. Parsons beat* Glen Wilkinson (Australia).

IN BRIEF

Miss Hanika is forced to withdraw

Zurich (Reuter) – Sylvia Hanika of West Germany retired from the $150,000 European indoor tournament here yesterday, withdrawing *after losing the first set of her first* round match against the unseeded Bulgarian, Katerina Maleeva, 6-2.

The unseeded Beth Herr, who has already eliminated the top seed, *Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslo*vakia, moved into the quarter-finals with a 7-6, 6-0, second-round victory over Carina Karlsson of Sweden.

● Vitas Gerulaitis became the first seed to fall in the Stockholm grand prix when Jan Gunnarsson beat him 6-1, 4-6, 6-0 in the second round. Meanwhile the Swiss Open was concluded when Mats Wilander and Michael Mortensen beat the Czechoslovak pair, Tomas Smid and Libor Pimek, 6-1, 3-6, 7-5 in the doubles final postponed from September 23.

MOTOR RACING: Gerard Larousse has decided to relinquish his post as competition director of Renault Sport and has accepted an *invitation* to direct the Ligier Formula One programme next year.

RUGBY UNION: Gloucestersire have recalled Ralph Knibbs for the match with Yorkshire at Gloucester on Saturday week, *one of four* changes from thier last county championship game. The Bristol centre played in last year's county final but has been kept out of the *side this season by John Watson,* also of Bristol.

FOR THE RECORD

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Washington Bullets 119, Atlanta Hawks 104; Detroit Pistons 124, Cleveland Cavaliers 107; Philadelphia 76ers 118, New Jersey Nets 96; Houston Rockets 105, Dallas Mavericks 84; Chicago Bulls 108, Kansas City Kings 104; San Antonio *Spurs 126, Denver Nuggets 118; Phoenix Suns* 99, Los Angeles Clippers 96; Utah Jazz 117, New York Knicks 111; Los Angeles Lakers 114, Golden State Warriors 110; Portland Trail Blazers 115, Seattle Supersonics 83.
EUROPEAN: Ronchetti Cup, second round, first leg: Daihatsu Crystal Palace 53, DBB Vienna 45.
SALONIKA: Cup-Winners' Cup, second round, first leg: PAOK Salonika (Gr) bt Bosna Sarajevo (Yug) 86-84.

ETON FIVES

MIDLAND CHAMPIONSHIPS: N Rathbone and J P Reynolds b A Hughes and R Lambert, 9-12, 14-11, 12-6, 12-7.

RACKETS

TONBRIDGE: School match: Eton b Tonbridge (P Baily and M Small b R Owen-Browne and J Owen-Browne, 15-1, 13-18, 18-15, 14-16, 18-13, 15-3.

RUGBY UNION

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES CHAMPIONSHIP: Edinburgh 32, Aberdeen 6, Glasgow 12, Stirling 7; Heriot-Watt 7, St Andrews 20; *Strathclyde 25, Dundee 15*
UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Loughborough 38, Leicester 6.
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Middlesex Club's 9, Combined London OB 25.
SCHOOLS MATCHES: Leiden University 22, Monkton Combe 3; Alton VI Form College 12, *Pierrepont 19;* Berkhamsted 4, Glenalmond 17; Cheshunt 10, St Columba's 22; Colfe's 7, St Dunstan's, Catford 4; Lawrence Sherrif 0, Loughborough GS 13; Maidstone GS 19, King's, Rochester 3; Whitgift 8, St Mary's, Sidcup 4.

MOTOR RALLYING

LEADING WORLD DRIVERS' CHAMPIONSHIP STANDINGS: 1, S Blomqvist (Swe) 113pts; 2, M Alen (Fin) 90; 3, H Mikkola (Fin) 86; 4, A Bettega (It) 49; 5, M Biasion (It) 43; 6, A Vatanen (Fin) 40; 7, B Waldegaard (Swe) 26; 8, W Rohrl (WG) 26; 9, T Salonen (Fin) 21; 10, J Ragnotti (Fr) 20.

ROAD RUNNING

TOWER HILL: City of London road race: 1, S Kemp (Southend), 13min 7sec. 2, P Filler (Oxon), 13-08; 3, M Crees (Enfield), 13-11.

HOCKEY

KUALA LUMPUR: Intercontinental Cup (women): Japan 2, China 0.
UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Men: Loughborough 6, Leicester 1. Women: Loughborough 7, Leicester 0.

FOOTBALL

EUROPEAN UNDER-21 CHAMPIONSHIP: Group One: Poland 2, Albania 0 (in Zamosc); Group Three: Turkey 1, Finland 1 (in Isparta).
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Bristol Rovers 1, Chelsea 2. Swansea 3, Southampton 3.
FA CUP: Fourth qualifying round replays: Burscough 0, Blue Star 4; Barry 1, Merthyr 1 (aet)
UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Loughborough 5, Leicester 1.
WORLD CUP: European qualifying matches: Group One: Poland 2, Albania 2. Group Two: *Czechoslovakia 4, Malta 0. Group Three:* Turkey 1, Finland 2.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Pittsburgh Penguins 4, Detroit Red Wings 3; New York Islanders 7, *New York Rangers 3; Minnesota North* Stars 5, Chicago Black Hawks 5 (aft); Edmonton Oilers 7, Vancouver Canucks 0.

SNOOKER

DUBLIN: World amateur Championships: Quarter-finals: C Archer (Eng) bt T Drago (Malta), 5-4; J Wright (Eng) bt A Micallef (Malta), 5-1; O Agrawal (India) bt D John (Wales), 5-4; T Parsons (Wales) bt G Wilkinson (Aus), 5-2.

BOWLS

PRESTON: UK Indoor championships, second *round: B Duncan (crown green) bt S Ellman* (Ire), 7-2, 7-3; A Thomson (Eng) bt D Willing (Wales), 7-0, 2-7, 7-1; A Allcock (Eng) bt S Ellis (crown green) 7-5, 7-2.

TENNIS

STOCKHOLM: OPEN GRAND PRIX: First round: H Leconte (Fr) bt S Simonsson (Swe) 6-2, 6-3; H Guenthardt (Switz) bt I Nastase (Rom) 6-1, 6-2; S Mayer (US) bt C Panatta (It) 3-6, 6-2, 6-3; G Forget (Fr) bt C Motta (Sp) 7-6, 6-4; T Wilkison (US) bt R Gehring (WG) 6-4, 3-6, 7-6; W Fibak (Pol) bt M Wostenholme (Can) 7-5, 6-3; *B Taroczy (Hun) bt B Boileau (Bel)* 6-2, 7-5. Second round: J Gunnarsson (Swe) bt V Gerulaitis (US) 6-1, 4-6, 6-0.
TAIPEI: Open championship (US unless stated): B Gilbert bt D Gitlin, 6-2, 6-3; M Davis bt K Belcher, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4; L Stefanki bt T Gullikson, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4; W Masur (Aus) bt M Bauer, 7-5, 6-2.

RACING: CHAMPION HURDLER MAKES EAGERLY-AWAITED STEEPLECHASING DEBUT AT NAVAN

Spotlight falls on Dawn Run

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent, Dublin

Rarely has a horse's debut over fences been awaited with such anticipation as that of the great Irish mare, Dawn Run, in the Nobber Chase over two miles at Navan this afternoon.

Dawn Run wrote a new chapter in Turf history by becoming the first to win three champion hurdles in one season. She commenced her unique treble by beating the locals in the Wessel Champion Hurdle at Leopardstown in February, stayed on stoutly up the hill to beat Cima in the Waterford Crystal Champion Hurdle at Cheltenham in March, and then went to France in June and led from start to finish to take the Grande Course de Haies at Auteuil by six lengths.

If her trainer, Paddy Mullins, had had his way, Dawn Run would be attempting to repeat that hurdles treble this season but her owner, Mrs Charmian Hill, was adamant that she should go chasing. It is Mrs Hill's dream that Dawn Run will set yet another record by becoming the first Champion Hurdle winner to carry off the Cheltenham Gold Cup.

Even though she has yet to run in a steeplechase, leading bookmakers are quoting Dawn Run at 7-1 second favourite behind Burrough Hill Lad. In preparation for today's race, Mullins has taken her to several racecourses to be schooled and she has never looked like falling.

The opposition today includes Buck House who finished fourth to Dawn Run at Cheltenham and who is already a convincing winner of his first start over fences.

Provideo poised to equal The Bard's tally

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Having already established a new record of races won by a two-year-old in a season this century, Provideo looks poised to equal The Bard's all-time record of 16 at Redcar today. That record was set in 1885.

The Dinsdale Spa Stakes (3.30) appears at the mercy of Provideo who showed he was still at his very best after a long and arduous season when gaining his fifteenth win at Doncaster last Friday.

If he does win, Provideo will be in line for the racehorse of the year award. While conceding that he may not necessarily be the best around, he is certainly one of the toughest and his overall record is a fine reflection of both his own make-up and the skill of Bill O'Gorman, his trainer.

Midnight Tiger (4.0) is another Newmarket-based two-year-old with an outstanding chance at Redcar. The Municipal Stakes looks his for the taking if he gives a repeat of his winning performance at Lingfield last month.

At Wincanton, the highlight is the seasonal reappearance of that top-class steeplechaser, Wayward Lad in the Terry Biddlecombe Challenge Trophy (3.15). But with Brown Chamberlin, the Gold Cup runner-up, missing this race and waiting for an alternative at Towcester on Saturday, the race will be a spectacle rather than a betting medium.

Carrigeen Hill, who is one of Wayward Lad's two opponents, recently ran Cloncormick to a length over today's course and distance. Now his conqueror is trying to continue his own impressive start to the season by winning the Wincanton Group Challenge Cup (2.15). His principal opponent is the course specialist, Easter Carnival, whose five victories here include the corresponding race 12 months ago.

Cassanova's Story is napped to win the second division of the Nether Wallop Novices' Hurdle (2.45). Before running Charles Duke to a head at Stratford, he won a similar race at Worcester by 10 lengths.

Church Warden, my selection for the first division (1.15), won his first race of the season at Chepstow in good style and should follow up. Half an hour later, the former point-to-pointer, Nord Hinder, who jumped so well at Kempton recently, seems unlikely to be beaten in the Nailsworth Novices' Chase.

At Southwell, Just Alick (2.45) and Comedy Fair (3.45) can provide Peter Easterby's versatile yard with a double.

Course specialists

REDCAR

TRAINERS: M Stoute 24 winners from 57 runners, 42.1%; H Thomson Jones 17 from 70, 24.3%; G Pritchard-Gordon 14 from 58, 24.1%. JOCKEYS: B Raymond 17 winners from 81 rides, 21.0%; G Duffield 31 from 221, 14.0%; N Connorton 14 from 119, 11.8%; J Bleasdale 16 from 136, 11.8%.



Little Bay (left) masters Kyoto in yesterday's Crockfords Trophy at Ascot (Photograph: Chris Cole)

Francome brings out best in Little Bay

By Michael Seely

Although John Francome was beaten on two favourites at Ascot yesterday, the champion jockey still looks a certainty to become the fastest half-century scorer in history after giving a masterly exhibition of patient riding on Little Bay in the Crockfords Trophy Handicap.

With 48 winners to his credit, Francome is still well ahead of the clock, as it was on November 10 that Josh Gifford rode his fiftieth winner of the season in 1966.

After settling Little Bay down at the rear of the field, Francome started to take closer order as Kyoto led the other six runners out of Swinley Bottom. Cruising up on the bridle at the final jump, the 2-1 favourite sprinted clear on the run-in to beat Kyoto by three lengths with Western Rose 12 lengths away third.

Little Bay is one of the great characters of steeplechasing. As his Cumbrian trainer Gordon Richards observed last season: "He's got the class to win a Gold Cup if you could ever catch him in the right mood."

Francome said much the same thing yesterday when he observed: "I'd fancy him for the Two-Mile Champion Chase if it was run on a right-handed track and Badsworth Boy was not in the field." Yesterday's winner now remains in the south to try to defy a penalty in the Holsten Export Lager Handicap at Sandown on Saturday.

Francome's first setback of the afternoon came when Aces Wild, favourite at 11-10 for the Embassy Chase Qualifier, finished a well beaten third behind Duke Of Milan. The jockey was uneasy entering the straight and after looking down at the favourite's legs between the last two fences, Francome started to ease Aces Wild and allowed him to pop over the last jump in his own time.

"John said that he was never moving right. He thinks that there's something wrong with the horse's back," Fred Winter, his trainer, said.

Nick Gaselee was thrilled with Duke of Milan's bold front-running performance and this lightning jumper is obviously back in the form that saw him win three races last season.

"I don't think Duke of Milan is really a Cheltenham horse as he tends to take too much out of himself before they reach that final hill," the Lambourn trainer said. "I'll certainly bring him back here for the H and T Goddess Chase on November 17. And if he wins that well we might have a crack at the King George. He likes Kempton. Don't forget that he beat A Kinsman over the course. We'll be back here later for the Embassy final."

After Fulke Walwyn had watched Hynotic stamp himself as a young horse of enormous potential with an effortless defeat of Ragged Robin in the Malden Timber Novice Hurdle Qualifer, the 74-year-old trainer said that Everett would be his only runner in the Hennessy Gold Cup.

Earls Brig becomes Hennessy possible

Earls Brig earned a possible tilt at the Hennessy Gold Cup at Newbury on November 24 when winning the John Eustace Smith Trophy Handicap Chase at Newcastle yesterday. The winner, usually a front-runner, was restrained by his amateur rider, Peter Craggs, and the tactics worked well.

Shouldering the welter burden of 11st 10lb, Earls Brig made steady headway through the field and pulled his way to the front, approaching the last to beat Brunton Park, by 15 lengths.

Ballydurrow, fit from Flat racing, outpaced the smart Browne's Gazette in the Ekbalco Hurdle. "That was an appropriate race to win. Ekbalco was trained by me until his fatal fall over the course last November", Roger Fisher, the winning trainer, said.

Ballydurrow pulled his way to the front at the last and his fitness advantage clearly told. Dermot Browne, who partnered Browne's Gazette, said: "My horse was not quite fit enough. At Cheltenham he managed to find that extra gear but he could not do that today."

Browne's Gazette and Ballydurrow will meet again in the Fighting Fifth Hurdle on November 17. Fisher said: "It would be even nicer to win that one with Ballydurrow. It was in this race that Ekbalco had his fatal fall."

Harry Hastings, an American-bred five-year-old, looked an exciting prospect when leaving his rivals standing in the first division of the Simonburn Novices' Hurdle.

Grinders jumped the fences with great skill to take the Kielder Chase by 30 lengths from Strawhill. The winning trainer, Ted Carter, said: "I bought him originally as a three-year-old as a store. He has already won over three miles and I expect him to win over that distance again."

REDCAR

GOING: good

DRAW: no advantage

1.0 LINKS MAIDEN STAKES (Div I): £686: 1m 4f (17 runners)

1	00-0000	BOSSEY (Major W Denney) M Cousins 4-9-0	S Perks	6
2	200000	GUN-CARRIAGE (Mrs G Jones) A W Jones 4-9-0	J Bleasdale	17
4	200403	STONE JUG (G Rickman) Miss S Hall 4-9-0	M Birch	7
13	000034	CONNAUGHT PRINCE (K Fischer) W Hastings-Bass 3-8-8	R Guest	12
14	00	GALLOIS BOSQUE (J Acklam) C Booth 3-8-8	R Hills	15
19	00-	MAJESTIC LAD (P S B (Racing) Ltd) M Lambert 3-8-8	D Oldham	5
22	000-023	RADWHAW (Mrs G Wood) J Etherington 3-8-8	M Wood	10
25	3d2422	SANDYLA (B) (Mrs A Dale) D Dale 3-8-8	A Bond	11
29	0	CHATTY CHEZ (A Fry) Denys Smith 3-8-5	M Fry	4
33	03	ITALIAN STAR (Racestar) J Spearing 3-8-5	P Cook	1
35	030244	JENNY WYLLIE (Lady H St George) W Wharton 3-8-5	W Wharton	14
36	000	LADY SANGARA (J Hodkinson) R Thompson 3-8-5	R P Elliott	3
38	0-00	MISFIRE (Greenland Park) R J Williams 3-8-5	T Ives	13
40	000200	MOSSBERRY FAIR (R Dineen) J Etheringon 3-8-5	G Duffield	8
41	0	RASIMAREEN (G Kypri) K Stone 3-8-5	G Brown 7	16
45	04240	SMOKEY LIN (P Considine) A Jarvis 3-8-5	D Nicholls	9
46	402000	SPINELLE (D Harris) G Harwood 3-8-5	G Starkey	2

1983: Masked Ball 3-8-8 J Matthias (25-1) P Calver 20 ran.

7-2 Radwhaw, 4 Smokey Linn, 9-2 Mossberry Fair, 11-2 Spinelle, 7 Jenny Wyllie, 10 Connaught Prince, 14-1 Sandyla, 16 Chatty Chez, 20 others.

1.0 FORM: STONE JUG, (8-8) 2 ½l 3rd to Luxury (8-13) at Catterick (1m 7.4f, £1493, good to soft, Oct 20, 12 ran). CONNAUGHT PRINCE, (8-8) 11 ½l 4th to Western Dancer (8-8) here (1m 4f, £1711, good, Sept 28, 12 ran). RADWHAW, (8-6) 1l 3rd to Sea Reppin here with SMOKEY LIN (8-13) 5 ½l away 8ty and BOSSEY (7-8) in rear (1m 3f, £2743, good to firm, Oct 16, 18 ran). SANDYLA, (8-11) 4l 2nd to Jamesmead (8-11) at Lingfield (1m 4f, £1839, soft, Oct 19, 13 ran). JENNY WYLLIE, (8-8) 11l 4th to Accuracy (8-7) at Catterick (1m 7.5f, £884, good to soft, Oct 19, 14 ran). MOSSBERRY FAIR, (8-3) 6 ½l 5th to Bidvera (8-3) at Catterick (1m 4f, £768, good to soft, Oct 19, 9 ran). SPINELLE, (8-11) last time was 14l 6th to Celtic Assembly (8-11) at Haydock (1m 2.5f, £1751, good, Oct 5, 16 ran).
Selection: MOSSBERRY FAIR.

1.30 EAGLESCLIFFE MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,048: 6f) (21)

1		ALNASHIME (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) Thomson Jones 9-0	A Murray	17
3	302	FOXY DYKE (Mrs F Allen) Miss S Hall 9-0	M Birch	3
4	34	FUEL INJECTION (B) (Mrs C Block) C Booth	R Hills	6
5	0	HANCLAP (Mrs M Haggas) J Watts 9-0	G Duffield	8
6	0	HI-TECH LEADER (Mrs P Yong) J Etherington 9-0	M Wood	19
7	30	IVORSON (B) (H Key) M H Easterby 9-0	K Hodgson	10
8		JIMSDIAN (I Sykes) J W Watts 9-0	N Connorton	9
10	0	SAIZANO (Faiz Al-Mutawa) F Durr 9-0	G Starkey	5
12	004	TAKE-A-LOLLIE (Mrs J Turner) W Wharton 9-0	W Wharton	21
13	43	THIRTEENTH FRIDAY (P Raymond) W Pearce 9-0	E Johnson	1
14		ALBACIYNA (AGA KHAN) M Stoute 8-11	W R Swinburn	15
15	0	ANGIES VIDEO (M Pearson) R Thompson 8-11	D Nicholls	13
16	0	CHART FINDER (A Smith) 8-11	S Webster	4
17	3320	DARNIT (D Needham) J Etherington 8-11	T Ives	14
18	800000	EMMAZENDA (B Thexton) J Parkes 8-11	2	-
19	300002	HILMAY (Mrs P Dunn) J Spearing 8-11	P Cook	16
20	0	LUBUS (J Marshall) R Hollinshead 8-11	S Perks	18
23	0	POWDER BLUE (R Marchant) P Makin 8-11	R Cochrane	7
24	030300	SOUND WORK (W Goodson) W Bentley 8-11	R Guest	12
25	0	SUPREME RIVER (J Armstrong) J Etherington 8-11	O Gray	20
26	00000	THE HUYTON FLYER (C Lorne) M James 8-11	A Mackay	11

1983: El Gazebo 9 4 E Johnson (4-6 fav) J Sutcliffe 9 ran.

11-4 Albaciyna, 7-2 Alnashme, 5 Foxy Dyke, 7 Saizano, 8 Darnit, 10 Thirteenth Friday, 12 Hilmay, 14 Take-A-Lollie, 16 others.

1.30 FORM: ALMUSHMMIR (9-0) 2l winner over Alegreman (9-0) at Haydock (1m, £1795, good to soft, Oct 17, 11 ran). FOXY DUKE (9-0) at Doncaster (6f, £3362, good to soft, Oct 29, 22 ran). THIRTEENTH FRIDAY (9-0) had HANDCLAP (9-0) and HI-TECH LEADER (9-0) behind when 4 ½l 3rd to Pacific Princess (8-11) at Redcar (6f, £2342, good to soft, Oct 26, 16 ran). DARNIT (8-8) no show behind Shadeed (8-11) at Newmarket, earlier 5l 3rd to Defayna (9-1) at York (6f, £3850, good to soft, Oct 11, 9 ran). POWDER BLUE (8-8) prominent for 4f, behind Durlan (8-8) in good race at Newbury (7f, £4494, good, Sept 21, 23 ran).
Selection: ALMUSHMMIR

2.0 BRASS CASTLE SELLING HANDICAP STAKES (£1,081: 1m 2f) (18)

1	141430	MR MUSIC MAN (D) (Mrs C Reavey) Mrs C Reavey 10-9-12	S Whitworth 3	17
2	000002	MERRY TOM (B) (C) (Mrs P Wallace) A Bailey 4-9-11	P Bloomfield 3	11
4	100000	RIBOBELLE (D) (T Chandler) R Thompson 3-9-7	R P Elliott	6
5	021014	LADY EVER-SO-SURE (B) (CD) (BF) (Eversure Textiles) J Etherington 8-9-7	T Ives	12
6	004100	CHANGATRE (Mrs S Raines) Mrs G Reveley 4-9-5	E Guest 5	15
7	004000	MING VILLAGE (Hall & Hall Ltd) J Parkes 4-9-5	Lyn Whiffen 7	8
8	1-00004	COMPOSER (Mrs K Jackson) M James 6-9-4	J Lowe	16
10	004003	HECKLEY HINNY (J Coltman) G Balding 4-9-3	T Quinn	4
11	200040	MISHA (J Wilson) J Wilson 4-9-3	Paul Eddery	2
12	0020-20	HOT BETTY (B James) W Guest 4-9-3	R Guest	3
13	000000	KIEV (J Bigg) R Hollinshead 3-9-2	W Ryan 3	1
15	300000	MONTICELLI (Mrs C Brittain) C Brittain) 4-9-1	P Robinson	9
16	000-000	PERSIAN EXPRESS (D Chapman) D Chapman 3-9-1	D Nicholls	18
17	400-000	BRIGG MELODY (J Thorpe) A Smith 3-8-11	S Webster	18
18	00000	PRINCE OF AMPNEY (Mrs J Wood) D Elsworth 3-8-11	P Cook	14
21	000-000	HEATHER PRINCE (Mrs I Thornton) A W Jones 4-8-9	J Bleasdale	7
22	0/000	MOCK SUN (D Greenfield) J Mulhall 8-8-9	-	5
23	0/	DUKES GOLD (J Bilclough) I Vickers 7-8-9	M Hindley 5	13

1983: Lady Ever-So-Sure 5-8-8 T Ives (3-1 fav) J Etherington 12 ran.

11-4 Lady Ever-So-Sure, 7-2 Mr Music Man, 9-2 Merry Tom, 6 Composer, 8 Heckley Hinny, 10 Prince of Ampney, 12 Changatre, 14 Ribobelle, 16 others.

FORM: MR MUSIC MAN (8-10) never nearer 6th, beaten 11½l, to Skyboot (8-11) at Wolverhampton (9f, £2094, good to soft, Oct 8, 22 ran). MERRY TOM (9-0) 1½l 2nd, KIEV (8-10) and HOT BETTY (8-11) out of the first 10 behind Blue Breeze (8-11) at Doncaster (1m 4f, £3840, good to soft, Oct 27, 19 ran). LADY EVER-SO-SURE (8-9) about 2l 4th and MERRY TOM (8-13) 13th of 16 behind Wildrush (8-7) at Hamilton (1m 4f, £1968, soft, Oct 24). COMPOSER (7-13) about 2½l 4th of 6 to Single Hand (8-5) at Newcastle (7f, £2856, good to firm, Aug 3). HECKLEY HINNY (9-3) nearest finish when 2l 3rd of 25 to Captiva (8-13) at Warwick (8f, £1037, good, Oct 15).
Selection: LADY EVER-SO-SURE.

Redcar selections

By Mandarin

1.0 Redwhaw. 1.30 Foxy Dyke. 2.0 Hot Betty. 2.30 In The Shade. 3.0 Benz. 3.30 Provideo. 4.0 Midnight Tiger.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.0 Sandyla. 1.30 Alumshmmir. 2.0 Mr Music Man. 2.30 Bondoe. 3.0 Lorendana. 3.30 Provideo. 4.0 Midnight Tiger.

By Michael Seely

3.0 Air Command. 4.0 ROSTHERNE (nap).

2.30 LINKS MAIDEN STAKES (Div II: £686: 1m 4f) (16)

3		OCEAN CRUISE (Mrs D Lamb) I Vickers 9-9-0	M Hindley 5	7
5	0/	TOWN ROCKET (Miss J Heritage) C Horgan 5-9-0	T Rogers	11
6	0000/04	TURI (A Smith) A Smith 5-9-0	S Webster	6
8	0-0002	BONDOE (L Keele) R J Williams 4-8-11	T Ives	5
9	00030-4	KELSEY LADY (B) (F Chapman) M Lambert 6-8-11	D Oldham	3
11	03	AMBERGATE (R Bradley) J Hanson 3-8-8	E Johnson	15
18	00-0	J R DISCOUNTS (R Gilbert) K Stone 3-8-8	C Dwyer	13
20	00-0000	MICKY FOX (Mrs A Beard) W Wharton 3-8-8	W Wharton	16
21	02330	PETIT PAIN (L Sainer) P Walwyn 3-8-8	N Howe	4
26	000	STAR EVENT (W Lumley) J Etherington 3-8-8	D Nicholls	12
27	340	APPEAL TO ARMS (G Keller) L Cumani 3-8-5	R Guest	2
31	000003	HALF ASLEEP (N Hetherton) W Elsey 3-8-5	J Lowe	8
32	4023	IN THE SHADE (BF) (C Harper) D Elsworth 3-8-5	P Cook	1
37	202424	LADY SEVILLE (J Bianchi) Denys Smith 3-8-5	D Leadbitter 5	9
39	000-	MISS JAY CEE (N Ireland) J Parkes 3-8-5	-	10
43	004400	SISTER DYMPNA (J Wood) M Jarvis 3-8-5	P Robinson	14

1983: Masked Ball 3-8-8 J Matthias (25-1) P Calver 20 ran.

2 In The Shade, 11-4 Appeal To Arms, 6 Petit Pain, 8 Lady Seville, 10 Sister Dympna, 12 Ambergate, 16 Bondoe, Kelsey Lady, 20 others.

FORM: TURI, (9-0) 4½l 4th to Bidwera (8-3) at Catterick (1m 4 f, £768, good to soft, Oct 19, 9 ran). BONDOE, (9-2) short head runner up to Accuracay (8-7) at Catterick (1m 7.5f, £884, good to soft, Oct 19 14 ran). AMBERGATE, (9-0) 4½l 3rd to Alcmene (9-0) at Ripon (1m 2f, £2938, good to firm, Sept 1, 9 ran). HALF ASLEEP, (8-11) 4l 3rd to Camden Milly (8-11) at Hamilton (1m 4f, £1049, soft, Oct 22, 10 ran). IN THE SHADE, (8-8) 2½l 3rd to Widdicombe Fair (8-12) at Sandown (1m 6f, £1859, good to soft, Oct 15, 11 ran). Earlier (8-8) 2l 2nd to Troyenne (8-8) with APPEAL TO ARMS (8-8) in rear (1m 6f). LADY SEVILLE, (8-1) 7½l 4th to Whispering Grass (8-4 at Hamilton (1m 4f, £982, good to firm, Sept 4, 5 ran).
Selection: IN THE SHADE.

3.0 GANTON HANDICAP STAKES (£2,147: 7f) (26)

1	031001	SPOILT FOR CHOICE (D) (W Chapman) D Chapman 6-10-8 (6 ex)	D Nicholls	23
2	004032	AIR COMMAND (D) (Mrs I Ryles) Mrs G Reveley 4-9-10	E Guest 5	3
4	0-12000	INDIAN SIGN (Lord Derby) J W Watts 3-9-7	A Murray	15
5	00-3243	BLESSIT (B) (Mrs M Russell) W Pearce 4-9-7	N Connorton	18
6	111003	ROMAN QUEST (B) (C,D) (Racegoers Club) P Rohan 5-9-6	R Fahey 7	13
7	041000	AMERICAN WINTER (D) (W L Jones jun) G Harwood 3-9-5	G Starkey	16
8	334233	PLAYTEX (W Clarke) T Barron 4-9-4	S Whitworth 3	25
9	030240	TOP O'TH'LANE (CD) (R Coulton) N Bycroft 7-9-3	S Perks	11
10	000020	BENZ (B) (T Bennett) M H Easterby 3-9-2	M Birch	6
12	4-20340	LIGHTNING LEGACY (A Bengough) L Cumani 3-8-12	R Guest	12
16	010000	TAPOUSCHA (B) (D) (R Johnston) W Haigh 3-8-8	P Cook	19
17	000000	STYLOGRAM (D Needham) J Etherington 3-8-6	T Ives	8
18	000000	POP PICKER (J Horgan) C Horgan 3-8-5	T Rogers	22
20	40-0200	MIAMI DOLPHIN (B) (J Barrett) A Watson 4-8-4	M Wigham	21
21	130030	BIT OF A STATE (D) (J Wilkins) S Wiles 4-8-4	R Cochrane	5
23	3-24300	LEDNATHIE (B) (W Bailey) G Pritchard-Gordon 3-8-3	G Duffield	10
24	000043	LOREDANA (BF) (B Hamoud) G Huffer 3-8-3	P Bloomfield 3	1
25	040	QUALITAIR PRINCESS (Qualitair Ltd) K Stone 3-8-1	P Robinson	24
26	00-1003	OPEN THE BOX (B) (D) (J Wood) G Balding 5-8-0	T Quinn	9
28	031343	JONESEE (D) (E Weinstein) A Jarvis 3-7-13	J Lowe	17
29	000400	WOODPECKER BOY (Mrs E Guest) W Guest 3-7-12	D Gibson	4
30	000400	ACCLAIMATION (N Howley) C N Williams 3-7-11	B Crossley	2
32	02-0020	FERRYBOAT (Debmat Ltd) I Jordon 4-7-11	A Shoults 7	7
33	000000	HOPEFUL WATERS (D) (S Foster) J Spearing 4-7-10	R Adams 7	20
34	310-000	SAMDORO (B) (R Vardy) J Mulhall 5-7-8	S P Griffiths 5	14
35	0000/00	MARTON BOY (Mrs E Wiles) S Wiles 6-7-7	-	26

1983: Top O'Th'Lane 6-8-13 P Robinson (7-1 jt-fav) N Bycroft 22 ran.

7 Roman Quest, 8 Air Command, 10 American Winter, Lightning Legacy, Spoilt For Choice, 12 Open The Box, 14 Jonesee, 16 Playtex, Top O'Th'Lane, Blessit, Loredana, 20 Indian Sign, Bit Of A State, 25 others.

FORM: SPOILT FOR CHOICE (9-5) 3l Hamilton winner from Chaplins Club (8-12) (5f, £1,336, soft, Oct 23, 13 ran). AIR COMMAND (8-5) 1 ½l 2nd, PLAYTEX (8-5) further 1l away in 3rd behind Kayus (8-5) at Doncaster (7f, £2,709, good to soft, Oct 27, 10 ran). ROMAN QUEST (9-3) beaten 2 necks in 3rd by Skyboot (8-13) at Redcar (8f, £1,306, good, sept 29, 26 ran). LIGHTNING LEGACY (7-12) about 4l 7th of 16 to Rocket Alert at Newmarket (7f, £4,194, good, Oct 4). OPEN THE BOX (8-6) 4l 3rd, and AMERICAN WINTER (9-8) further 7 ½l back 5th of 16 to Gauhar (8-9) at Lingfield (7f, £1,383, good, Sept 18). FERRYBOAT (7-12) 1l 2nd and BLESS IT (9-3) another 2l away 4th behind Linpac Leaf (8-3) at Redcar (6f, £1,816, good to firm, Oct 16, 23 ran).
Selection: ROMAN QUEST.

3.30 DINSDALE SPA STAKES (2-y-o: £1,452: 5f) (6)

2	122131	PROVIDEO (B) (D) (A Foustok) W O'Gorman 9-5	T Ives	5
3	014	DUFFER'S DANCER (D) (Swallowmoor Enterprises) W Pearce 9-2	N Connorton	4
5	00	MILLBROOK (R De Lisser) G Kindersley 8-13	P Robinson	3
6	00	REIGNING (Mrs H Stevens) T Barron 8-8	S Webster	1
7	000	TOLLY'S BEST (Tolly Cobbold Ltd) Mrs C Reavey 8-8	A Bond	6
8	000	YANKEE SPECIAL (K Fischer) R Hollinshead 8-8	S Perks	2

1983: Mr Meeka 9-0 C Ollmer (1-2 fav) S Norton 8 ran.

4-11 Provideo, 5 Duffer's Dancer, 8 Millbrook, 14 Yankee Special, 25 Reigning, Tolly's Best.

FORM: PROVIDEO (9-7) gained 15th victory by head from Pacific Gold (8-6) at Doncaster (5f, £2,523, good to soft, Oct 27, 5 ran) DUFFERS DANCER (8-4) 3½l 4th to Major Forum (9-7) T Hamilton (6f, £1,681, good, Sept 25, 16 ran). REIGNING (8-8) 9l 5th to Premiere Cuvee (8-8) at Edinburgh (5f, £914, good, Oct 8, 7 ran) YANKEE SPECIAL (8-8) 9l 6th to Premiere Cuvee (9-1) at York (5f, £3,024, good to soft, Oct 13, 6 ran).
Selection: PROVIDEO.

4.0 MUNICIPAL STAKES (2-y-o: £1,385: 1m) (11)

2	31	MIDNIGHT TIGER (Maktoum Al-Maktoum) H Thomson Jones 9-4	A Murray	7
4	0	CABANAX (Mrs N Napier) E Weymes 8-11	K Hodgson	6
5	00	CLOUD DANCER (Mrs I Ryles) Mrs G Reveley 8-11	E Guest 5	1
8	00	THE MIGHTY BEN (S Durkin) E Alston 8-11	A Proud	6
9	000	ARCLID GIRL (D Beresford) J Wilson 8-8	-	4
10		CONROSA (G Turnbull) M Camacho 8-8	N Connorton	5
11	0042	LUCKY SARAN (Mrs P Barratt) R Thompson 8-8	D Nicholls	10
13	0	MR BRISKET (A Nicholson) J Jefferson 8-8	N Carlisle	9
14	0002	ROSTHERNE (Mrs N Nuttall) J Fitzgerald 8-8	W R Swinburn	2
15	000	THE PROTECTOR (D Hunt) C Tinkler 8-8	M Birch	11
16	000	TOMTREDLEHOYLE (R Caddick) J Berry 8-8	K Darley	3

1983: Strathearn 8-11 M Wood (11-1) J Fitzgerald 12 ran.

1-2 Midnight Tiger, 9-2 Rostherne, 13-2 Lucky Saran, 12 Cabanax, Tomtredlehoyle, 25 others.

FORM: MIDNIGHT TIGER (9-0) 2l winner over Intrepid Lad (9-0) at Lingfield (7f 140yds, £822, heavy, Oct 6, 22 ran). CABANAX (9-0) tailed off, and CLOUD DANCER (9-0) unplaced behind Sojourn (8-11) at Redcar (7f, £2,035, good to firm, Oct 16, 29 ran). LUCKY SARAN (8-8) head 2nd to Leprechaun Lady (8-8) at Haydock (8f, £1,381, firm, Sept 7, 11 ran). ROSTHERNE (9-0) 5l 2nd to Destina (8-11) at Haydock (8f, £1,775, good to soft, Oct 17, 10 ran).
Selection: MIDNIGHT TIGER

Ascot results

Going:Good

1.30 BINFIELD JUVENILE NOVICES' HURDLE (3-y-o: £2,500 added: 2m)

BARNBROOK AGAIN b c by Nebbiolo – Single Line (H Bambrook) 11-3 M Perrett (4-9 fav) 1
Against the grain b f by Oats – Bench Fame (J Mawle) 11-0 P Scudamore (6-1) 2
Porthand b f by Hillandale– Portella (A Philips) 10-9 C Seward (25-1) 3

Also Ran: 14 Miss Felham 6th: 20 Bluelimit, Idle Matinee 4th, King Harry, Nasr: 50 Country Cap p/u, Stormchaser. 10 ran. 2l, 15l, 4l, 20l, 17l. S Mellor at Lambourn.

TOTE: Win: £1.60. Places: £1.10, £1.30, £3.90. DF: £2.90. CSF: £3.89.

2.05 EMBASSY PREMIER CHASE QUALIFYER (£2,448: 2m 4f)

DUKE OF MILAN br g by Milan– Smart Answer (Counter Products Marketing Ltd.) 7-11-10 S Smith-Eccles (7-4) 1
Donegal Prince b g by Prince de Galles – Serena Rose (J McGonagle) 8-11-10 B de Haan (7-1) 2
Aces Wild b g by Raise You Ten – Pepperdstown (Mrs M Valentine) 7-11-10 J Francome (11-10 fav) 3

Also Ran: 13 Rock Saint (fell). 4 ran. 7l, 20l, M Gaselee at Lambourn.

TOTE: Win: £2.70. DF: £5.20. CSF: £10.01.

2.35 CROCKFORDS TROPHY HANDICAP CHASE (£7,245: 2m)

LITTLE BAY bg by Little Buskins – Keem Bay (Mrs S Catherwood) 9-12-3 J Francome (2-1 fav) 1
Kyoto bg by Averlo – Klondyke Fire (B Monkhouse) 6-10-13 S Smith Eccles (5-2) 2
Western Rose bg by Rein Deer – Rose Of The West (J Curtis) 12-10-10 S Morshead (5-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 13-2 Ragalan (4th), 9 Walnut Wonder (6th), 20 Drumgora (5th), 100 Katmandu. 7 ran. 3l, 12l, 2l, 15l, hd. G W Richards at Greystoke.

TOTE: Win: £3.50. Places: £1.50, £1.60. DF: £4.40. CSF: £6.64.

3.10 MALDEN TIMBER NOVICES' HURDLE QUALIFIER (£2,080: 2m)

HYPNOTIC bg by Royben – Magic Mountain (Mrs J Corbett) 4-10-13 K Mooney (8-11 fav) 1
Ragged Robin bg by Baragoi – Flower Child (J Burridge) 4-11-4 C Brown (9-2) 2
The Argonaut bg by Captain Jason – Syalbi (Queen Mother) 6-11-0 S Shilston (16-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 12 Gee-A (4th), 14 Kentucky Calling, 16 Highland Clipper (5th), Oliver Anthony (p/u), Unihoc (fell), 25 Boardmans Style, 33 Armour Star (fell), Black Delight, Fell Climb, Lord Laurence, 50 Aren't We All, Landas Rocket, Little Rock, Celtic Flight, Coral Wings (6th), Golden Medina (p/u). 19 ran. 15l, 8l, 2½l, hd, 1½l. F Walwyn at Lambourn.

TOTE: Win: £1.80. Places: £1.30, £1.40, £3.90. DF: £3.20. CSF: £5.61.

3 40 BAGSHOT HANDICAP STAKES (£6,014: 3m)

INTEGRATION b g by Vimadee – Veroni (E Retter) 10-10-0 A Webber (14-1) 1
Musso b g by Menelek – Suvonne (R A E Bott's Wigmore St Ltd) 8-10-10 J Francome (13-8 fav) 2
Tracy's Special b g by High Top – Devastating (maj J Rubin) 7–11-10 Steve Knight (4-1) 3

Also Ran: 7-2 Tom's Little Al 5th: 4 Another Breeze 4th. 12l, 8l, 12l. E Retter. 5 Ran.

TOTE: Win: £13.90. Places: £2.80, £1.10. DF: £9.30. CSF: £33 82.

4.15) VALLEY GARDENS CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HANDICAP HURDLE (£2,540: 2m 4f)

COUNTY PLAYER gr g by Sovereign Count – Grandpa's Gift (Mrs Y S Viter) 7-10-8 J Duggan (5-2 fav) 1
Amrullah br gby High Top – Ravenshead (J Thorn) 8-10-0 A Jones (12-1) 2
Sleathwood b g by Precipiece Wood – Pont Tudor (R Jennaway) 8-10-0 P Finch (50-1) 3

Also Ran: 10 Canio, Cross Master 6th, Perhaps Lucky, Star Charter, 12 Pellon; 16 Celtic Time, Flash Fred 5th; 20 Celtic Story (Took wrong course), Lord Leighton; 25 Somay; 33 Northern Oats, Speedy Bee, 50 Tic-On-Rose (Took wrong course), Harry Sippers (p/u). Pharaoh's Iwo, Malford Lad, Celtic Beauty. ¾l, 6l, sh hd, 2l, sh hd.

TOTE: Win: £2.70. Places: £1 10, £3 00, £12.70, £5.50. DF: £23.70. CSF £30 96. TRICAST: £1,104.53. TOTE DOUBLE. £81.65 TREBLE: £13.10. JACKPOT £1,894 15. PLACEPOT £7.30. Mrs S Oliver at Hereford. 22 ran.

Big race weights

HENNESSY COGNAC GOLD CUP HANDICAP CHASE (3m 2f 82yd, Newbury, November 24): Burrough Hill Lad 8 12 0, Brown Chamberlin 9 11 11, Drumlargan 10 11 3, Everett 9.11 2, A Kinsman 8 10 13, Diamond Edge 13 10 12, Observe 8 10 12, Little Bay 9 10 12, Gaye Chance 9 10 10, Richdee 8 10 9, Special Cargo 11 10 9, Canny Danny 8 10 7, Sointulla Boy 9 10 6, Tracys Special 7 10 5, Tom's Little Al 8 10 4, Corbiere 9 10 4, Forgive'n Forget 7 10 4.
Lucky Vane 9 10 3, Midnight Love 9 10 3, Duke of Milan 7 10 0, Another Breeze 9 10 0, Shady Deal 11 9 13, Fortina's Express 10 9 13, Earls Brig 9 9 12, Beamwam 6 9 10, Lean Ar Aghaidh 7 9 9, Phil The Fluter 9 9 9, Greenwood Lad 7 9 8, Silent Valley 11 9 8, Henry Bishop 11 9 8, Imperial Black 8 9 7, Kumbi 9 9 6, Fred Pilliner 7 9 5, Musso 8 9 4, Sam Wrekin 8 9 3, Bush Guide 8 9 3.
Doublevagain 10-9-2, Seamus O'Flynn 9-9-1, Acarine 8-9-1, Appiatto 10-9-1, Manton Castle 10-9-0, Allerlea 6-8-13, Broadheath 7-8-13, By The Way 6-8-12, Don Sabreur 7-8-12, Crosa 9-8-12, Door Latch 6-8-11, Braes O Tully 9-8-10, Winning Brief 9-8-9, Last Deal 6-8-5, Integration 10-8-4, Red Cleric 10-8-2, Master Tercel 8-7-11, Royal Rader 8-7-11, Sir Wimpy 8-7-7, Jimmy Miff 12-7-3, Bayham Sir Vardon 10-7-1, Cobley Express 8-6-13. 56 entries. Next acceptance stage, November 7.

H AND T WALKER GODDESS CHASE (Limited handicap, grade 2, 2m 4f, Ascot, November 17): Voice of Progress 6 12 0, Forgive'n Forget 7 11 13, Duke of Milan 7 11 9, Lean ar Aghaidh 7 11 4, Gambir 8 11 4, Daring Run 9 10 12, Aces Wild 6 10 10, Linawn 7 10 9, The Elder 7 10 8, Visconti 8 10 7, Door Latch 6 10 6, Monza 6 10 5, Brave George 7 10 2, Cybrandian 6 10 1, Charter Party 6 9 12, Noon Gun 6 9 12, Green Bramble 7 9 11, Golden Friend 8 9 11, Geary's Cold Rolled 7 9 7, Taragan's Choice 7 9 7, French Lord 6 9 1, Sandwalker 5 9 1, Royal Norman 8 9 1, Run To Me 9 8 13, Lunedale 6 8 12, Glory Snatcher 8 8 11. 26 First acceptors. Next acceptance stage, four-day declarations.

WINCANTON

GOING: Good to firm

1.15 NETHER WALLOP NOVICES' HURDLE (Div I: £647: 2m 6f) (14 runners)

1	0410	KING BURG C Popham 5-11-3	S Earle 7
3	0-1	CHURCH WARDEN D Murray-Smith 5-11-3	G Bradley
4	2-1	DOMINION GIRL K Cunningham-Brown 4-10-3	S Moore
6		BEARCONE A Portman 4-10-10	P Croucher
7		BRENDON PRINCE H Handel 5-10-10	Miss H Handel 7
9		DUN ROLFE N Gaselee 4-10-10	V McKevitt
10	0/00-0	LONACH G Balding 6-10-10	R Linley
12	4/pfp-	RED FORT (B) Mrs C Seymour 5-10-10	C Cox 7
13	00-23	RINGABING W Fisher 6-10-10	K Mooney
14	pfp3-	SLEEPING SANDMAN R Holder 4-10-10	N Coleman 7
16	03-20	TORSIDE K Bishop 5-10-10	B Powell
20	p000	JIMPS DARLEEN P Duggins 4-10-5	J Suthern
21	00/	MISS FIDGET Miss E Sneyd 6-10-5	J Cox
22	20	PENNY'S COLOURS D Barons 4-10-5	J Frost

1983: Woolly Jumper 5-11-1 B de Haan (9-1) F Winter 14 ran.

10-11 Church Warden, 7-2 Dominion Girl, 6 Torside, 9 Penny's Colours, 12 King Burg, 14 Sleeping Sandman, 20 others.

1.45 NAILSWORTH NOVICES' CHASE (£1,583: 2m 5f) (14)

2	0/0p1-	NORD HINDER D Elsworth 6-11-9	C Brown
5		BALLYVERAGAN J Gifford 5-11-4	R Rowe
6	02p3-	BEACONSIDE J Brooks 7-11-4	P Croucher 4
8	f	CROWMAN N Mitchell 6-11-4	B Powell 4
9	0-323	DON TOMY (BF) D Barons 6-11-4	J Frost
11	323-3	DOUBLE PAST T Forster 7-11-4	H Davies
12	820/p	EASY STEED S Pattemore 6-11-4	zc Cox 7
14	0pe-p	GENERAL SANDY C Popham 6-11-4	-
20	0/	JIMMY FLINT R Dunn 8-11-4	N Dunn 4
22	pp/00-	MOLTEN METAL R Blakeney 6-11-4	R Linley
25	004-2	PROOF WRITER N Henderson 6-11-4	J White
27	fu42	SAN BENITO W R Williams 7-11-4	A Jones 7
28	22f/	SHADY NOOK S Pattemore 9-11-4	-
31	f3of	FIRST AWARD P Duggins 6-10-13	N Coleman

1983: Its Only a Joke 5-11-9 H Davies (12-1) T Forster 18 ran.

11-8 Nord Hinder, 4 Proof Writer, 5 Double Past, 13-2 Don Tomy, 8 Ballyveragan, 12 San Benito, 14 others.

2.15 WINCANTON GROUP CHALLENGE CUP HANDICAP CHASE (£3,552: 3m 1f) (3)

1	4f-01	EASTER CARNIVAL (CD) K Bishop 8-11-12 (4 ex)	B Powell 4
3	22-11	CLONCORMICK (C) F Walwyn 9-11-4 (8 ex)	M Bradstock 7
5	2104	CNOC NE CUILLE J Gifford 7-11-0	R Rowe

1983: Easter Carnival 7-0-4 P Richards (15-8) K Bishop 7 ran.

Evens Cloncormick, 15-8 Easter Carnival, 3 Cnoc Na Cuille.

2.45 NETHER WALLOP NOVICES' HURDLE (Div II: £628: 2m 6f) (9)

1	6-212	CASSANOVA'S STORY J Thorne 6-11-3	P Dever 4
3	0p3	BARNABY RUDGE Peter Taylor 6-10-10	R Lawson
4	0000-	CHERRY PIT D Jackson 6-10-10	C Brown
5	u/u-	CUTCOMBE FAIR H Handel 6-10-10	Miss H Handel 7
11	p	ROYDON B Palling 5-10-10	C Seaward
14		CAME COTTAGE M Pipe 4-10-5	B Powell 4
16	0p-02	GLITTERATI R Hickman 7-10-5	A Carroll
17	6-p2f	MADAM BUTTERFLY J Gifford 6-10-5	R Rowe
19	40-02	SCOTCH PRINCESS (BF) R Chugg 6-10-5	R Pusey 4

1983: Catch Phrase 5-11-1 R Rowe (8-11 fav) J Gifford 14 ran.

11-8 Cassanova's Story, 5-2 Scotch Princess, 4 Madam Butterfly, 8 Glitterati, 12 Barnaby Rudge, 16 others.

Wincanton selection

By Mandarin

1.15 Church Warden. 1.45 Nord Hinder. 2.15 Easter Carnival. 2.45 CASSANOVA'S STORY (nap). 3.15 Wayward Lad 3.45 Republican.

Michael Seely's selection: 1.15 Church Warden.

3.15 TERRY BIDDLECOMBE CHALLENGE TROPHY CHASE (£3,501: 2m 5f) (3)

2	4142	CARRIGEEN HILL (D) J Fox 13-11-8	Lt-Col R Faulkner
5	4303-	ROMANY COUNT W R Williams 12-11-8	S Smith-Eccles
6	121p-	WAYWARD LAD Mrs M Dickinson 9-11-8	B Earnshaw

1983: Brown Chamberlin 8-11-6 B de Haan (1-4 fav) F Winter 3 ran.

4-7 Wayward Lad, 6 Carigeen Hill, 12 Romany Count.

3.45 SHERBOURNE HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,615: 2m) (14)

1	2004-	PRIDEAUX BOY (CD) C Roach 6-11-10	B Wright
2	3020-	COCAINE (CD) S Pattemore 6-11-5	S Smith-Eccles
3	pf0-p	MORICE (D) P Bailey 6-10-13	C Gwillan
4	0203/	HYPNOSIS D Elsworth 5-10-10	C Brown
5	/44-p	ITSGOTTABEALRIGHT (D) Mrs W Sykes 7-10-8	S Morshead
6	344f	ZACCIO O Sherwood 6-10-7	S Sherwood
7	2280-	MORNING LINE (D) L Kennard 7-10-6	B Powell 4
10	03fp-	SOMERSDAY (CD) M Francis 5-10-3	B De Haan
11	44-00	CONCERT PITCH (D) B Palling 5-10-1	P Morgan
12	3000-	REPUBLICAN F Walwyn 6-10-1	R Chapman 4
13	4-ff0	SNITTERFIELD C Holmes 6-10-0	A Webb
15	4-004	BLACK EARL (B) (D) I Wardle 7-10-0	K Mooney
16	04-00	PETER ANTHONY (D) R Hickman 6-10-0	A Carroll
18	800-0	GOLDEN CYMBAL (B) I Wardle 9-10-0	J Nolan

1983: Park Rainbow 5-11-6 B de Haan (13-8 fav) F Winter 12 ran.

7-2 Cocaine, 9-3 Zaccio, 5 Prideaux Boy, 6 Republican, 7 Hypnosis, 8 Morning Line, 10 Somersday, 12 Concert Pitch, 16 others.

SOUTHWELL

GOING: good

1.15 EAST BRIDGFORD HANDICAP CHASE (£943: 2m 74yd) (9 runners)

1	3404-	RING–LOU J Edwards 9-11-10	P Barton
2	1223	RENREBO R Parkins 7-11-4	P Tuck
3	04-0p	HIS MASTERS VOICE M Henriques 6-11-2	J Suthern
4	00-fs	ENERGISE (CD) B Shaw 6-11-1	M Yeoman 7
6	0041-	GOLDERATION H O'Neill 9-10-12	G McCourt
7	3432	CARLINGFORD LOUGH (B) G Richards 8-10-11	J K Kinane
8	pu0-u	ANOTHER FLAME V Thompson 7-10-3	Mr M Thompson 7
9	0000/	PASQUIER H O'Neill 5-10-3	K Caplen 7
10	f/p	KIVAC O Henley 9-10-3	W Worthington 7

1983: The Surveyor 7-10-0 J J O'Neill (5-1) R Hollinshead 14 ran

5-4 Renrebo, 7-2 Carlingford Lough, 6 Ring-Lou, 7 Golderation, 10 Energise, 16 His Masters Voice, 25 others.

1.45 KINOULTON SELLING HURDLE (£512: 2m) (10)

1	14/4f-	LEGS OF MAN (CD) O Brennan 5-11-10	M Brennan
3	44-44	GOLDEN HOLLY Mrs G Reveley 6-11-0	-
4	2f00	HAWAIIAN HEIR (B) W Clay 5-11-0	J O'Neill
5	0-p20	POLEMISTIS (B) M James 5-11-0	Sharron James 7
7		WEST TARELGIN T Kersey 5-11-0	-
8	0pp-p	DRIROAST H O'Neill 6-10-9	G McCourt
9	00-0p	MALSEEDY Mrs E Adair 6-10-9	Mr P Avery
10	00-2p	PORTO LOUISE D Tucker 5-10-9	-
11	00-3	SALLAMETTI (BF) W Bentley 6-10-9	G Moore
12	000/p	SHARAJEN B Wells 6-10-9	Mr M Darby

1983: Sloane Street 6-11-9 D Dutton (9-2) J Dooler 12 ran

13-8 Sallametti, 11-4 Hawaiian Heir, 5 Golden Holly, 13-2 Legs Of Man, 10 Polemistis, 14 Porto Louise, 20 others.

2.15 NEWARK STORAGE NOVICES' CHASE (£1,307: 3m 110yd) (12)

3	0b4p/	CAMBRO BOY W Clay 8-10-9	S J O'Neill
4		EDDIE JOE D Gandolfo 8-10-9	P Barton
6	43fe-	GREENORE PRIDE P O'Connor 7-10-9	C Hawkins
10	223p-	NORTHERN BAY T Bill 8-10-9	G Williams 7
11	prp/0	POOLEY BRIDGE Mrs J Barrow 7-10-9	G Mernagh
12	300p	POOR EXCUSE O Henley 9-10-9	W Worthington 7
13		PORTIA'S LAST J Harris 8-10-9	J A Harris
14	43-30	POSTDYNE W Mann 9-10-9	-
16	n	SHOW ME THE WAY K Bailey 9-10-9	M Perrett
18	030-1	SOMETHING SPECIAL (BF) P Bevan 7-10-9	G McCourt
19	u00-0	WELFARE G Richards 6-10-9	J K Kinane
20	u000/	WOODHAMPTON G Prest 7-10-9	R Dunwoody

1983: Fine Line 6-10-9 R Crank (16-1) W Francis 9 ran

5-2 Northern Bay, 7-2 Something Special, 5 Greenore Pride, 13-2 Postdyne, 8 Poor Excuse, 10 Show Me The Way, 14 Eddie Joe, 20 others.

2.45 MALDEN TIMBER NOVICES' HURDLE QUALIFIER (£1,478: 2m) (12)

1	204-1	JUST ALICK (D) M H Easterby 5-11-5	A Brown
3	3342	BRIANSTON BELL Earl Jones 5-11-0	C Smith
5	000-0	FUDGE DELIGHT O Brennan 5-11-0	M Brennan
7	4	GREEN GORSE N Crump 4-11-0	C Hawkins
8	000-3	HALEWOOD VINTNER D McCain 4-11-0	K Doolan 4
10	020p-	JAUNTER W Mann 4-11-0	-
11		MET OFFICER R Carter 4-11-0	P Barton
12		MOTIVATOR M Ryan 4-11-0	A Coogan
14	00-p0	TRIBAL SMOKE G Landless 4-11-0	E Dickin
15		WHITEFRIARS S Mellor 4-11-0	M Perrett
16	4242	MISS TALLI R Hartop 5-10-9	J Barlow
20		SUNY-SALOME R Scholey 4-10-9	D Browne

1983: Jimmyupick 5-10-7 P Blackburn (9-1) J Leigh 9 ran

8-11 Just Alick, 9-2 Whitefriars, 15-2 Brianston Bell, 8 Green Gorse, 12 Motivator, 16 Halewood Vintner, 20 others.

Southwell selections

By Mandarin

1.15 Another Flame. 1.45 Golden Holly. 2.15 Welfare. 2.45 Just Alick. 3.15 Sea Splash. 3.45 Comedy Fair.

3.15 BINGHAM HANDICAP CHASE (£1,477: 3m 110yd) (6)

1	1323	HONOURABLE MAN (CD) Mrs P Russell 11-11-10	P A Farrell 7
3	4310-	SANTA NOEL (CD) J Leigh 8-11-1	S Johnson
4	11u0-	POWDER HORN Mrs J Barr 7-10-9	Mr N Tully
5	0000/	VIRGINIA ROAD G Richards 8-10-8	N Doughty
6	11p-4	SEA SPLASH (CD) O Brennan 8-10-4	M Brennan
7	02p-0	MR GUMBOOTS Mrs J Barrow 10-10-1	G Mernagh

1983: Cottage Rhythm 7-11-9 M Brennan (13-2) Earl Jones 8 ran

15-8 Sea Splash, 5-2 Honourable Man, 9-2 Powder Horn, 11-2 Santa Noel, 12 Virginia Road, 16 Mr Gumboots.

3.45 LOWDHAM HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,231: 2m 4f) (16)

1	1211-	SOLARES J Berry 4-11-13	-
2	002-4	SQUIRES CLOSE N Crump 6-11-0	C Hawkins
4	22-00	TELL US ANOTHER R Carter 5-10-12	P Barton
5	00-34	COMEDY FAIR (B) (BF) M H Easterby 4-10-11	J J O'Neill
6	4-044	PADYKIN G Morgan 4-10-8	W Hayes 7
8	1000-	NUDGE NUDGE (C) S Mellor 4-10-6	M Perrett
9	3100-	POLISH J Spearing 6-10-6	R Dickin
10	334-0	KING OF STRESS (C) W Hardy 6-10-4	J A Harris
11	1400	GORSKY (CD) Mrs M Nesbitt 8-10-2	-
14	023-0	MODEL PUPIL O Brennan 4-10-0	M Brennan
16	0040-	TOURALONG K White 10-10-0	P Finch
17	000-2	MAYHEM J Dooler 11-10-0	-
20	013p	JAPLING (CD) J Thomas 6-10-0	M Williams
22	40f0-	CHUCKBUCK S Smith 7-10-0	-
23	3040	ABALIGHT Mrs M Thomas 6-10-0	C Mann
26	0f04	DEMON KING J Thorpe 5-10-0	Miss J Vergette 7

1983: Mountain Man 7-10-4 C Jones (16-1) R Brazington 14 ran

4 Padykin, 5 Nudge Nudge, 13-2 Comedy Fair, 8 Solares, King of Stress, Mayhem, 10 Gorsky, Squires Close, 12 others.

Newcastle results

1.15 (2m 120yds hdle) 1, HARRY HASTINGS (C Grant, 11-10 fav); 2, Mr Perfect (Mr G Harker, 4-1); 3, Roman Display (B Storey, 11-2). ALSO RAN: 12 John North (fell), 14 Bright Lamp (4th), 25 Demonic. No certificate (P/U) Northumbria Sport, Royal Glow (6th), Busorm (5th). 10 ran. 20, 12, 12, 8, 3/4. J. S. Wilson at Motherwell. TOTE: £1.90; £1.10, £1.40, £1.30. DF £2.90 CSF £5.37.

1.45 (2m 4f ch) 1, GRINDERS (P A Charlton, 7-4f); 2, Strawhill (K Doolan, 16-1); 3, Heron's Reflection (R Lamb, 20-1). ALSO RAN: 6-4 fav French Lord (4th), 9-2 Sir Wimpy (P/U), 20 Frosty Touch (5th), 6 ran. 30, 2, 1, 3. E Carter at Malton. TOTE £2 70; £1.60; £5 40. DF: £12 30 CSF £21 63

2.15 (2m 120yds hdle) 1, BALLYDURROW (J J O'Neill, 3-1); 2, Browne's Gazette (D Browne, 5-6 fav), 3, Pennabos (A Brown, 9-1) ALSO RAN: 10 Flarey Sark (fell), 16 Karenomore (5th), 33 Kelso Chant (4th), Orp Baltic (6th), 50 Sausolito, 100 Lazy Boots. 9 ran. NR: Aitten Glazed. 2, 20, 15, 15, 3. R F Fisher at Ulverston TOTE £4.20; £1 10, £1 10, £2. DF: £2.10. CSF. £5 44

2.45 (3m ch) 1, EARLS BRIG (Mr P Craggs, 12-1), 2, Brunton Park (G Bradley, 8-1); 3, Hardy Lad (R O'Leary, 8-1). ALSO RAN: 3 fav Allerlea (4th), 13-2 Imperial Black (5th), 8 Gearys Gold Rolled, 10 Jetharts Hare (u/r), 12 Mr Shugg (p/u) 14 Bush Guide, 16 No Mystery (p/u), Why Forget (6th), 20 Silent Valley, 25 Royal Radar (ran out), 50 Cavity Hunter. 14 ran. 15l, 5l, 10l, 8l, 2 ½l. W Hamilton at Hawick. TOTE: £20.30; £4.50, £2.90, £3.50. DF: £61.70. CSF: £98.61. TRICAST: £752.79.

3.15 (3m ch) 1, STOP IT (C Hawkins, 6-5 fav); 2 Jockambel (T G Dun, 9-1); 3, Larry Hill (P A Farrell, 25-1). ALSO RAN: 7 Imperial Amber (4th), 8 Run A Mile (p/u), 10 Spider Kelly (fell), 14 Caldwell Case (p/u), Ramos's Son 5th), 25 Another Wager (fell), Black Peril (6th), 33 Honest Tom (p/u), Paragio (p/u), Spartan Frill (p/u). 13 ran NR: Sharp Wood. 2l, 2 ½l, 10l, dist, 20l. A Scott at Wooperton. TOTE. £2.30; £1.40, £2.10, £5.10. DF: £9.00. CSF: £12.60.

3.45 (2m 120yd hdle) 1, IDA'S DELIGHT (B Storey, 85-40); 2, Scarlet Terror (C Pimlott, 7-1); 3, Prince Santiago (C Grant, 13-8 fav). ALSO RAN: 14 Owen Herbert (u/r), 16 Liverpool Rambler, Price Of Peace (fell), 20 Beau N'Idol, Melrose Bay, Royal Laser (fell), Emo Forever, 25 Tommy Ge (4th), 33 Aqua Verde, Hasty Import (5th), Hitchens Kitchen (6th), Target Man (fell), Aberdeen, Karoine (su), Bambinella. 18 ran. 5l, 5l, 8l, 15l, 20l. J Charlton at Stocksfield. TOTE: £3.80; £1.60, £2.10, £1.20 DF: £6.60. CSF: £18.83. PLACEPOT: £10.90.

Wolverhampton

1.30 (2m hdle) 1, VOYANT (Dai Williams, 5-1), 2, Celtic Bell (M Williams, 11-2), 3, Inisharren (R Linley, evens fav) ALSO RAN: 14 The Governor (pu), Castle Cor (5th), 20 Channing Girl, Easy Listening (6th), Kwa Zulu, 25 Atlantic Leisure (4th), 40 Bowtina (pu), March At Dawn (pu), Hillsdown Lad, Proud Anthony, Valley Justice. 14 ran. ¾l, 1½l, 20l, hd, 15l. R A Perkins at Burton on Trent. TOTE: £6.60; £2.90, £1.90, £1 10. DF. £14.10. CSF: £31 04

2.00 (2m 4f ch) 1, ARTSUM (J Hansen, 3-1 fav); 2, Hinton Corner (C Mann, 9-2); 3, Forest Lodge (J Suthern, 8-1). ALSO RAN: 4 Narsinh (4th), 8 Dee Park (5th), Very Friendly (pu), 10 Arctiglac (ur); The Bull Tree (pu). 8 ran. 12l, ½l, 8l, 8l. R W Jeffrey at Ormskirk. TOTE: £2.70; £1.10, £2.00, £1.70 DF: £13.10. CSF: £15.78. No bid.

2.30 (2m ch) 1, GOLDEN FRIEND (R Linley, 5-2); 2, Chestnut Prince (R Dunwoody, 8-1); 3, The Surveyor (D Carcary, 20-1). ALSO RAN: 13-8 fav Rouspeter (5th), 9-2 Dennis Auburn (4th), 11 Sir Lester (ur). 6 ran. 10l, 8l, ½l, 8l. Mrs M Rimell at Severn Stoke. TOTE: £3.30; £1.80, £4.60. DF: £20.50. CSF: £18.56.

3.0 (3m ch) 1, PALM CROSS (P Barry, 33-1); 2, Big Brown Bear (P Barton, 10-1); 3, Prize Note (E Waite, 33-1). ALSO RAN: 5-2 fav Live Mike (fell), 7-2 Aramoss (4th), 11-2 Emmason (UR), 10 Wise Words (fell), 14 Army Council (PU), 16 Corn the Cobbler (6th), 25 Brackley (5th), 33 Moonswell (fell), Avantie (fell, remounted, PU), Ferrari Parks (UR), Ballyohn. 14 ran. Hd, 30l, 12l, 1l, dist. Miss J Eaton at Wannington. TOTE: £47.90; £6.90, 3.40, £19.20 DF: £125.10. CSF. £281.00

3.30 (2m hdle) 1, SOVEREIGN ISLAND (M Harrington (33-1); 2, Taglo (C Smith 7-4 fav); 3, Another Lesson (J Suthern, 16-1). ALSO RAN: 7-2 On Edge, Mr McGee (6th), 14 Yankee Doodle (PU), 25 Gold Warbler (4th), 33 Alangrove Sound (5th), Slipperstream (PU), In a Dream (took no part), Call On Dickins, Cherry Pit, John's Secret, Sunny Reef, Royal Condor. 15 ran. NR, Miss Reppin. 2½l, 3l, 2l, 1½l, 2 Mr A Finch at Marlborough. TOTE. £29.30; £5 80, £1.60, £1.40, DF: £39.80. CSF: £82.09

4.0 (2m 7f) 1, LITTLE LONDON (A Sharpe, 9-2 jt fav); 2, Von Trappe (R Dunwoody, 9-2 jt fav); 3, Cedar (C Gray, 12-1); 4, Minor Bird (A Webb 8-1). ALSO RAN: 13-2 Covent Garden, 7 Hanr. Me Down, 8 Maribam (6th), 12 Deo Gratias, 14 Mr Jet (5th), Japling (fell), 16 Top Reef, Wisemans Bridge (fell), 20 Dundonnel (fell), Royscript (PU), 25 Girol (fell), Sweet Mandy. 16 ran Nk 25l, 7l, ¾l, 12l. TOTE: £4 70; £1 40, £2.00, £1 90, £1.80. DF. T Morton at Shobdon. £9.60. CSF: £27.16. Tricast £225.35 Placepot £429.65.

Newcastle acceptors

FOOD BROKERS AND PRIMULA FIGHTING FIFTH HURDLE (Grade 2, 2m 120yd, Newcastle, November 17): Afzal, Alan Stuart, All Night Long, Aitken Glazed, Bajan Sunshine, Ballydurrow, Browne's Gazette, Cut A Dash, Desert Orchid, Gaye Brief, Hill's Guard, Kealby Kavalier, Kelso Chant, Maybella, Migrator, Mount Bolus, Mr Marshall, Orp Baltic, Padykin, Pennabos, Prince Santiago, Respighi, Rivers Edge, Robin Wonder, Rushmoor, Sausolito, Strong, Tom Sharp. 26 first acceptors. Next acceptance stage, four-day declarations.

Blinkered first time

REDCAR: 1.30 Ivorson. 3.0 Blessit, Lednathie. 3.30 Millbrook.

TENNIS: GORMAN GIRLS ON A MISSION AT ALBERT HALL

Britain hopeful but US have Wightman Cup in their sights

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Sue Mappin, Britain's manager, gives her charges a reasonable chance in five of their seven matches against the United States in the three-day Wightman Cup contest, which begins at the Albert Hall this evening under the sponsorship of Nabisco, who sell packaged foods. Presumably Miss Mappin will be surprised, though delighted, if either Jo Durie or Anne Hobbs beats Chris Lloyd, who has won all her 22 Wightman Cup singles.

The teams cobbled together by the United States on such international occasions sometimes leave Uncle Sam with egg on his face. From 1974 to 1978 Britain beat them three times in five attempts, though that memory has been blurred by five subsequent contests in which the United States won 31 matches out of 35. The United States have also been stopped, though not by Britain, in the semi-finals of the last two world team championships for the Federation Cup.

Our old friend, Tom Gorman, whose pleasure in playing the game was always infectious, is now the United States coach, spreading smiles and know-how to another generation of Americans. Yesterday he referred to the implications of those Federation Cup defeats, most recently in Brazil. "Sao Paulo was not as disastrous as the general public might have thought", he said, "because tennis is improving in all countries. But we need to win here to regain our reputation and redeem ourselves in the eyes of the tennis world. The girls feel that way, too".

If the most highly ranked United States players were among this week's assortment of Gorman girls, only Mrs Lloyd, in singles, and probably Barbara Potter and Sharon Walsh (who would be the second doubles pair instead of the first) would still be in the team. That gives Britain a chance. But it also means that the United States will be eager to prove themselves by winning inside the distance if they can.

Britain, of course, are less fortunate in the depth of their reserves. Miss Hobbs has just recovered from a mild attack of shingles. "It has been a traumatic week," Miss Mappin said yesterday. "We were fairly worried. But 'Hobbit' now seems to be in good shape and the draw has come out well for her. She has a day's rest between her matches and also has a rest between her singles and doubles on Saturday."

Except for inevitable doubts about Miss Hobbs – who has to spend energy freely because she lacks the strength to win cheap points – this is probably as strong a team as Britain could muster. Sara Gomer's "big" game might have made her a better gamble than Annabel Croft at third string singles, but there is not much in it.

Alycia Moulton is a newcomer to the American team and the intimidating ambience of the Albert Hall. She has replaced the injured Kathy Jordan and has the heavy responsibility of playing singles and doubles.

The three other Gorman girls are so well known here, and inspire so much respect and affection, that it will be fun to enjoy their company again – win or lose. The Wightman Cup, thank goodness, remains a friendly though intensely competitive festival in which the only winners, essentially, are sport in general and tennis in particular.

The draw

(GB first): Today: A Hobbs v C Lloyd; A Croft v A Moulton. Tomorrow: J Durie v B Potter; A Brown and V Wade v Mrs Lloyd and Miss Moulton. Saturday: Miss Hobbs v Miss Potter; Miss Durie v Mrs Lloyd; Miss Durie and Miss Hobbs v Miss Potter and S Walsh.



Annabel Croft (left), a British gamble, and Barbara Potter, Jo Durie's opponent

Noah to miss S African event

Paris (AFP) – Yannick Noah (France) has withdrawn from the South African championships in Johannesburg from November 19 to 25 after protests that he would be breaching the international boycott on sporting links with South Africa.

His agent, Patrick Proisy, said Noah was pulling out against his will as it would have been practically his last chance to qualify for the next Masters' tournament. Noah has been out of action since June because of a muscle injury. He felt the controversy surrounding the trip would make it hard for him to play well and it was better not to go.

RUGBY UNION

Wallabies prefer Farr-Jones to Cox

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

The Australians have selected two new caps for the first international of their tour, against England at Twickenham on Saturday and, in doing so, have droppped three of their established players, Hawker and Cox among the backs and the flank forward, Roche.

Lynagh, the reserve stand-off half but the most consistent goal-kicker in the party, plays at centre to the exclusion of Hawker, the holder of 21 caps; Farr-Jones, a Sydney University law student, ousts Cox from the scrum half position, and Codey, on his first overseas tour and capped only once, is preferred to Roche.

None of these selections is entirely surprising, in view of the injuries which have hindered the performances of Hawker and Cox. I imagine that Codey's height and greater strength in the loose – he is 6ft 4in and 16st – may have contributed to his elevation ahead of Roche, 5ft 10in and 13st. Smaller players such as Roche may thrive on hard Australian grounds where fluid play is all but his virtues tend to be obscured in more static British games.

There is a fourth change from the team that went through three internationals with New Zealand during the summer, also in the back row where Tuynman plays No 8 in preference to Reynolds. I have been impressed with the play of Reynolds, in the first match against London and on Tuesday against Swansea. In discarding him, the tour management have opted for the smaller man – which again may have contributed to Codey's inclusion.

Tuynman pulled a hamstring playing against Cardiff last week and will have to prove his fitness in training before winning his third cap. Slack the captain, has also been troubled by a hamstring but is now happy with his fitness; he will also have been encouraged by his team's display against Swansea until a power failure plunged the ground into darkness 13 minutes before the end, leaving the Australians 17-7 winners.

Codey was a try-scorer in that game, as was Cox, while Gould kicked two penalties and Hawker dropped a goal, against Swansea's try scored by Emyr and a penalty kicked by Wyatt. During the course of that game there were some monstrous Garryowens from Hawker and Gould, a useful tactic in a floodlit match and one that may be repeated in daylight against England.

AUSTRALIA: R G Gould (Queensland)' D I Campese (Australian Capital Territory), A G Slack (Queensland), M P Lynagh (Queensland), B J Moon (Queensland); M G Ella (New South Wales), N C Farr-Jones (New South Wales); E E Rodriguez (New South Wales), T A Lawton (Brisbane), A J McIntyre (Queensland), S P Poidevin (New South Wales), S A Williams (New South Wales), S A G Cutler (New South Wales), D Codey (Queensland), S N Tuynman (New South Wales). Replacements: J W Black (New South Wales), M P Burke (New South Wales), P A Cox (New South Wales), S Pilecki (Queensland), M I McBain (Queensland), R J Reynolds (New South Wales).

CRICKET

England told to stay in hotel after Mrs Gandhi's death

From Richard Streeton, Delhi

England's cricketers, along with other British tourists in their hotel, have been advised by the British High Commission's office to remain indoors in case of civil unrest in Delhi, following the assassination of the Indian premier, Indira Gandhi.

England's team manager, Tony Brown, has asked senior Indian cricket officials to meet him tomorrow to discuss the early part of their tour itinerary. With three days official mourning for Mrs Gandhi decreed, and the likelihood of this being extended in areas of entertainment such as sport, England's opening fixtures are all threatened. The team's first match is in Jaipur on Monday.

A practice planned by England today has already been cancelled. "We decided to cancel our planned practice out of respect for Mrs Gandhi, knowing it would probably attract a public gathering", Mr Brown said. "The Indian Board have agreed it is the right decision in the circumstances."

England's paty arrived in Delhi three hours before the shooting, which happened two miles from their hotel. News of Mrs Gandhi's death reached them at lunchtime when many of the players were emerging from a few hours of jet-lagged sleep.

David Gower, England's captain, added: "While we are all shocked to hear of Mrs Gandhi's death, I think as sportsmen caught up in a political situation we want to carry on normally as much as possible."

Brown said he felt any decisions on the future of the tour would be taken through the Test and County Cricket Board in London in conjunction with the Foreign Office and the Indian Government.

The Indian board's executive secretary, Keki Tarrapor, said: "The shooting is a terrible business. Very cruel for the country. But there is a good chance the tour will continue. It may be a stabilizing factor to distract the people from their grief."

Match off

Sialkot, Pakistan (AFP) – The second one-day international cricket match between India and Pakistan was abandoned in the Jinnah Stadium here yesterday afternoon following the death of the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi.

India had scored 210 for three wickets, with Dilip Vengsarkar (94 not out) and Sandeep Patil (59) figuring in a 143-run third-wicket partnership.

INDIA 210 for 3 wkts (Vengsarkar 94 no, Patil 59). Match abandoned

Logie hits form

Corrigin, Western Australia (Reuter) – Trinidad's Gus Logie struck 85 in 76 minutes ahd took two wickets to win the man-of-the-match award in the West Indian tourists' 81-run victory over a Western Australia Country XI yesterday.

West Indies scored 235 for eight off their 40 overs and restricted the local side to 154 for nine in reply.

Scores: West Indians 235 for 8 (A L Logie 85). Western Australia Country XI 154 for 9. West Indians won by 81 runs.

GOLF

Torrance on brink of entry to US Masters

From Mitchell Platts, Quinta do Lago

Sam Torrance moves into the first round of the Portuguese Open on the Quinta do Lago course here today with the knowledge that he is on the threshold of turning a childhood dream into reality. With the curtain coming down on the 1984 European season, Torrance is well aware that only an eleventh-hour calamity will deprive him of an invitation to the US Masters at Augusta, next April.

Bernhard Langer (£139,344), of West Germany, has already made certain of the No1 spot in the Order of Merit, sponsored by Sperry, and Torrance must confirm second place to secure his Masters invitation.

Since he has earned £109,719 in official money in Europe this season, and only Howard Clark (£100,944) can overhaul him by winning, then the odds would appear to be heavily in favour of the Scot achieving his ambition. Torrance also possesses the additional incentive of attempting to win the Portuguese Open for a record third successive time.

Moreover, he is seeking his fourth victory of the season. His main handicap is the amount of recovery he needs from the tiring, 34-hour journey here from Japan where he won £30,000 in the last two weeks to increase his earnings this year to around £200,000.

Even lower, the scramble for places among the leading 125 required for instant qualification to next year's restyled all-exempt tour, will provide additional interest

US in lead

Hongkong (Reuter) – Debra Richard of the United States led her side to a three-stroke lead in the woman's world amateur team championship yesterday

Miss Richard, had a 75 and was joined by Jodie Rosenthal with 78, giving the Americans a total of 298. France moved up from seventh to joint second with Spain. Britain and Ireland (304) slipped from third to fifth.

ATHLETICS

Chariots for hire in the big TV race

By Pat Butcher

From Chariots of Fire to Wheelbarrows of Money, yesterday's news of another £1m a year for British athletics has probably despatched the image of the true blue amateur international for ever. In the wake of the new television contract, worth £10½m over the next five years, a commercial organization, headed by former international Alan Pascoe, has won the contract to sell sponsorship for, and market the 19 televised meetings, under the auspices of the British Amateur Athletic Board and the Amateur Athletic Association.

The contract runs concurrent with the television contract, which begins on April 1, and Pascoe said yesterday that he thought "between £4m and £5m for that period is probably a conservative estimate". Alan Pascoe Associates won the contract in competition with larger companies like the International Marketing Group, West and Nally and the Keith Prowse Organisation.

Pascoe, given financial backing by Len Hutton, a millionaire industrialist, who is an official with Pascoe's former club, Polytechnic Harriers, evidently satisfied officials by the way he has handled contracts with several of the companies who have backed British athletics in the past. However, for the first two years of the contract, Pascoe will have to work with existing sponsors of the AAA and UK championships – U-Bix Ltd and HFC Trust Ltd respectively.

The impetus for this marketing explosion, apart from the success of British athletes, is because of the relaxation of Independent Broadcasting Association rules, which now permit sponsors of sports meetings to advertise during commercial breaks in transmission of those meetings. While the very top athletes, the Coes, Ovetts, Crams, and Thompsons, will be an inevitable target for commercials, something that can be dealt with by Pascoe, the AAA and the BAAB will have to ensure that the second rank athletes get their cut too.

Britons for grand prix

From Sue Mott, New York

The British track and field athletes who will be invited to compete in the inaugural 1985 international grand prix, all ranked among the world's top 50 in their events, have been named by the IAAF (International Amateur Athletic Federation).

The first meeting is scheduled for San Jose, California, on May 25 next year, when athletes from 48 countries, including the Eastern block nations who boycotted the Olympic Games at Los Angeles, will compete in 16 events (nine for men and seven for women) for prize money totalling $542,000 (£444,000).

London will host two of the series of grand prix events next summer, the Peugeot Talbot Games, on July 19, and the IAC Coca-Cola tournament on August 2. The finals will be in Rome on September 7. Each year 12 events will be taken out of the programme and others substituted. The Britons elegible for next year are:

MEN: 200m: T Bennett, A Mafe, A Wells, D Reid; 400m: K Akabusi, T Bennett; 1,500m: S Coe, S Cram, D Moorcroft, S Ovett, S Crabb, P Elliott and J Buckner; 5,000m: T Hutchings, N Rose, P Davies-Hale, M McLeod, J Dogherty, D Lewis, R Callan, D Jones, D Moorcroft; Javelin: R Bradstock, P Yates, D Ottley, S Pearson. No British qualifiers for 100m hurdles, pole vault, long jump or discus. WOMEN: 100m: K Cook, H Oakes; 800m: L Baker; 3,000m: Z Budd, W Sly, C Benning, J Furniss, A Tooby; 400m hurdles: S Morley, G Taylor; high jump: D Davies, J Simpson; long jump: S Hearnshaw; shot put: V Head, J Oakes.

The events to be introduced for 1986 and alternate years are: Men: 100m, 800m, 10,000m, 400m hurdles, 3,000m steeplechase, high jump, shot, hammer, triple jump. Women: 200m, 400m, 1,500m, 5,000m, 100m hurdles, discus, javelin.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Selectors journey into the unknown

By Keith Macklin

New and little-known names are among the 26 young players chosen for squad training leading up to the Great Britain Under-21 matches against France. Maurice Bamford, the newly-appointed Great Britain coach, asked clubs to recommend promising players, and the resulting choice contains a mixture of seasoned youngsters, five with international experience, and comparative novices.

Among the newcomers are Jimmy Dalton and Vince Gribbin, of Whitehaven, Les Quick and Steve Rea (Barrow), Andy Rippon (Swinton) and Phil Tate (Hunslet) in the backs, and Paul Groves (Salford), Gary Hughes (Leigh), Garry Nixon (Workington Town) and Roy Powell (Leeds) in the forwards.

Among the recognised internationals at senior level are Gary Clark (Hull Kingston Rovers), Garry Schofield (Hull) and Lee Crooks (Hull). Joe Lydon (Widnes) was selected but withdrew with a groin injury. Andy Currier, also of Widnes, has been brought in as his replacement.

The squad will take part in several special training sessions at Huddersfield between now and the first game against France at Castleford, on November 25, ad the return game at Albi on December 16.

THE SQUAD: Backs: S Allen (St Helens), G Clark (Hull KR), D Creasser, M Conway (both Leeds) J Dalton, (Whitehaven), S Edwards (Wigan), D Fox, (Featherstone), V Gribbin (Whitehaven), A Currier (Widnes), L Quirk (Barrow), S Rea (Barrow), A Rippon (Swinton), G Schofield (Hull); P Tate (Hunslet) Forwards: L Crooks, A Dannatt, G Divorty (Hull), M Gregory (Warrington), P Groves (Salford), G Hughes (Leigh), G Nixon (Workington), A Platt (St Helens), R Powell (Leeds), W Proctor (Hull), P Round (St Helens), S Wane (Wigan).

The Wigan District Health Education Authority will sponsor Wigan's home match with Halifax on behalf of the non-smoking and anti-smoking campaigns. This follows a successful similar experiment at the Football League match between Aston Villa and Arsenal.

SWIMMING

Army bend the rules to allow Gross to train

Frankfurt (Reuter) – Michael Gross, of West Germany, the only male swimmer to win four Olympic medals in Los Angeles, has been released from military service so he can train full-time for the 1985 European Championships.

Gross, 20, nicknamed "The Albatross" because of his enormous arms and shoulders, was conscripted into the West German army shortly before this year's Olympic Games. But after an initial six weeks' basic military training, the army says he may concentrate full-time on swimming and need no longer report to his base in Warendorf before his conscription ends in September next year.

Gross, who won Olympic gold medals in the 200 metres freestyle and 100 metres butterfly, both in world record time, and silver medals in the 200 metres butterfly and 4 x 200 metres freestyle relays, turned in some disappointing performances at an international meeting in Rio de Janeiro last weekend.

But he said yesterday he was not unhappy as he had only just resumed full training. Gross is expected to defend the four European titles he won in Rome last year – in the same events as he gained his Olympic medals – in Sofia next August.

Gross: out of service

● Lucozade, the health drinks company, are to sponsor the swimming club team championship of England which takes place at the Leeds International pool on November 17.

Law Report November 1 1984

Industrial use policy upheld

Great Portland Estates plc v Westminster City Council

Before Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Wilberforce, Lord Scarman, Lord Roskill and Lord Bridge of Harwich

[Speeches sold October 31]

The House of Lords upheld provisions in the City of Westminster district plan which sought to protect from redevelopment specified industrial activities considered important to the character and functioning of the city, but quashed a provision whereby office development was not to be allowed outside a central activities zone save in exceptional circumstances not specified in the plan but given in non-statutory guidelines.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice Purchas and Lord Dillon) on December 6, 1983 quashed paragraphs of the plan relating to both its industrial and office policies. On February 25, 1983, Mr Justice Woolfe had dismissed Great Portland Estates' motion that the paragraphs in the plan be quashed.

Mr David Barnes, QC, Mr Christopher Lockhart-Mummery and Miss Anne Williams for the appellants; Mr David Woolley, QC and Mr William Hicks for the respondents.

LORD SCARMAN said that the first challenge to the plan was to the industrial policy which sought to protect "specific industrial activities" from disappearance in the face of competitive pressure to redevelop their sites for other uses which, though more profitable, did not assist the viability of other important central London activities.

The respondents had challenged the policy as being outside the powers conferred by Part II of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954 in that a policy of protecting specified industrial activities was concerned not with the development and use of land but with the protection of particular users of land.

Lord Parker, Lord Chief Justice, in East Barnet UDC v British Transport Commission ([1962] 2 QB 484) had said that when considering whether there had been a change of use "what is really to be considered is the character of the use of the land, not the particular purpose of a particular occupier."

It was a logical process to extend the ambit of that statement so that it applied not only to the grant or refusal of planning permission and to the imposition of conditions but also to the formulation of planning policies and proposals.

The test, therefore, of what was a material consideration in the preparation of plans or in the control of development was whether it served a planning purpose. A planning purpose was one which related to the character of land use.

However, like all generalizations Lord Parker's statement had its own limitations. Personal circumstances of an occupier, personal hardship, the difficulties of businesses which were of value to the character of a community were not to be ignored in the administration of planning control.

It would be inhuman pedantry to exclude from the control of our environment the human factor. The human factor was always present indirectly as the background to the consideration of the character of land use. It could, however, and sometimes should be given direct effect as an exceptional or special circumstance.

But such circumstances, when they arose, fell to be considered not as a general rule but as exceptions to a general rule to be met in special cases. If a planning authority was to give effect to them, a special case had to be made and the planining authority had to give reasons for accepting it.

It followed that, though the existence of such cases could be mentioned in a plan, that would only be necessary where it was prudent to emphasize that, notwithstanding the general policy, exceptions could not be wholly excluded from consideration in the administration of planning control.

It followed that the respondents' challenge to the industrial policies of the plan was a question of the construction to be put on the paragraph in the plan where the council formulated its policy. A fair interpretation was that the council was concerned to maintain, as far as possible, the continuation of those industrial uses "considered important to the diverse character, vitality and functioning of Westminster".

That was a genuine planning purpose. It should be promoted and perhaps secured by protecting from redevelopment the sites of certain classes of industrial use. Inevitably that would mean certain existing occupiers would be protected: but that was not the purpose of the plan, although it would be one of its consequences.

Accordingly the council succeeded against the industrial policies challenge.

The second challenge was to the office policies of the plan, whereby office development was prohibited outside a central activities zone save in exceptional circumstances to be dealt with by "non-statutory guidance".

The respondents had submitted that the council's comment on an inspector's report had not been an adequate reason for rejecting the views expressed in his report and so failed to comply with its statutory requirement to give reasons.

Where a statute required a public body to give reasons for a decision, those should be adequate and intelligible. Reasons could be briefly stated, and the council's reasons in the present case had been clear.

However, the Court of Appeal's order quashing that part of the plan would stand because of the reliance on non-statutory guidelines to indicate what would constitute the exceptional circumstances in which it would permit office development outside the zone.

If a local planning authority had proposals of policy for the development and use of land in its area which it chose to exclude from the plan, it was failing in its statutory duty.

Lord Fraser, Lord Wilberforce, Lord Roskill and Lord Bridge agreed.

Solicitors: Mr Terence F. Neville; Nabarro Nathanson.

HOCKEY

Oxford prolong unbeaten sequence

By Sydney Friskin

Oxford University	1
Maidenhead	0

Oxford University, clinging tenaciously to an early lead, maintained their unbeaten record in the London League by defeating Maidenhead in a patchy match at the Parks yesterday. It left the visitors still without a win, having drawn two matches and lost three.

With seven Blues in the side, five from last year, Oxford looked a little more balanced and were slightly sounder in defence. Binks at sweeper standing up well under pressure. Maidenhead, too, had a solid defence in which Robertson, as usual, was the mainstay.

If Oxford had used their outside-right, Swallow, a little more frequently they might have found the afternoon more profitable. He flew down the flank, sending in several useful centres not all of which were turned to proper use. Stoolman, formerly of London University, was the most resourceful of the Maidenhead forwards.

More because of a lack of penetration rather than the soundness of the defences, the first short corner did not arrive until 10 minutes had elapsed. It was awarded to Oxford, for obstruction inside the circle, and from it a strong shot by Monks, who also had a good game in Oxford's middle, was well saved by Atkins. Oxford, however, were successful with their second short corner in the eigtheenth minute. The shot from the top of the circle by Monks was saved again but Keohane, the Oxford captain, scored on the follow-up.

Shortly after the interval Oxford earned another short corner but nothing came of it. Then Maidenhead earned their first short corner of the match which also proved abortive. About midway through this period Maidenhead settled down to more forceful play and put the Oxford defence under pressure. A chance was created in the twenty-fifth minute for Stoolman, who shot hard and true but could not beat the Oxford gaolkeeper.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: S Shaibani (Cheltenham and Jesus); *P Binks (Tasmania U and St John's), J Blake (Taunton and St Benet's), G Hayward (St Edwards, Oxford, and Christ Church), *T Monks (Tasmania U and St John's), *R McIntyre (Kingston GS and Christ Church), *M Swallow (Marlborough University), *A S Hurn (Natal U and St Edmund Hall, sub, R Ukiah (Kingston GS and Christ Church), *P Keohane (Chatham House and Lincoln, capt), *N Stevenson (Taunton and St Benet's), J Ingham (King Edwards, Birmingham and Merton).
MAIDENHEAD. J Atkins; A Robertson, I Tyrrell, P Buggins (sub, S McGuire), R Chesterman, R Sirs, T Adby, capt, R Cawthorpe, A Banner, D Stoolman, S Dean.
Umpires: K Rowe and J Patel (Southern Counties)

IN BRIEF

Skelton's trophies

New York (Reuter) – Nick Skelton won both international jumping events as the British team took the lead on the first day of the 101st National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden. He won the opening welcome stakes for the Cavcote Challenge Trophy aboard the Bavarian-bred Everest Radius and the Whitney Stone memorial competition on his nine-year-old Dutch-bred Apollo II.

SNOOKER: The board of the World Professional Billiards and Snooker Association has voted unanimously to require their top 16 players to contest at least one qualifying match before going into the first round proper of any tournament. The decision will take effect from next season.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Nottingham Forest v Liverpool (7.0); Coventry v Newcastle (7.0).

OTHER SPORT

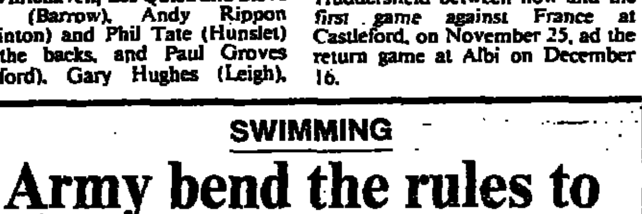
RUGBY UNION: Aberavon v RAF (7.0).
BADMINTON: England v Korea (Dolphin Centre, Darlington).
GYMNASTICS: USSR display (Wembley Arena, 2.0).
TENNIS: Wightman Cup (Albert Hall, 7.30).
BOXING: Jimmy Price v Andoni Amaya (Lyceum, London). Errol Christie v Rico Hoye (Hettax).

SYNCHRONISED SWIMMING: Caroline Holmyard and Carolyn Wilson, who narrowly missed a medal at the Olympic Grames at Los Angeles, are to end their competitive careers at the Sugar Championships at Gloucester Leisure Centre next weekend.

BOXING: The European Boxing Union (EBU) has named Ciro De Leva of Italy as co-challenger with John Feeney of Hartlepool for the vacant European bantamweight title.

Exploring the lost rivers of London

By Conrad Voss Bark



If there is ever a chance of fishing for trout on a river within a bus ride from Piccadilly, David Martin of the Water Resources Group of the Salmon and Trout Association thinks that it could be the River Cray. "It is beautifully clear with clean gravel and a good growth of ranunculus and starwort so that possibly by next May we may see a good hatch of fly."

The Cray is a chalk stream that rises at Orpington and flows through St Mary's Cray, under the A20 to North Cray, past Bexley to Crayford.

Writing in The Flyfishers', a centenary book published by the Flyfishers' Club in London, Martin praises the Thames Water Authority for their efforts to revive the Cray. They have restocked it with brown trout fry, which have grown well and are now spawning. "If the TWA policy continues the Cray could again provide trout fishing for the public, but it should be made a fly-only water," he says.

One cannot help wondering what small boys with worms and bent pins would say to that.

Another of London's chalk streams is the Wandle. Nelson, who had an estate at Merton, fished it. When he lost his right arm at Santa Cruz he went on fishing with his left. It was also one of Izaak Walton's favourite rivers. It had many big trout of three pounds plus, but even though the TWA have started to stock parts of the upper reaches, Martin thinks it is so urbanized that it can never regain its former quality.

Martin spent five years exploring London's lost rivers. Some have disappeared without trace as men built over them or turned them into sewers. Among these is the Fleet, or Fleet Ditch, which may still survive somewhere under Ludgate Circus. The Holburn may well be under Theobald's Road, while the Tyburn must be not far from Marble Arch.

But not all London rivers disappeared completely. The Westbourne brook became the Serpentine in Hyde Park, and Martin, a city architect as well as a fisherman, emphasizes that never again must anyone treat rivers as sewers and push them underground. "If properly preserved and flowing in a natural state they become a joy to everyone, not only fishermen."

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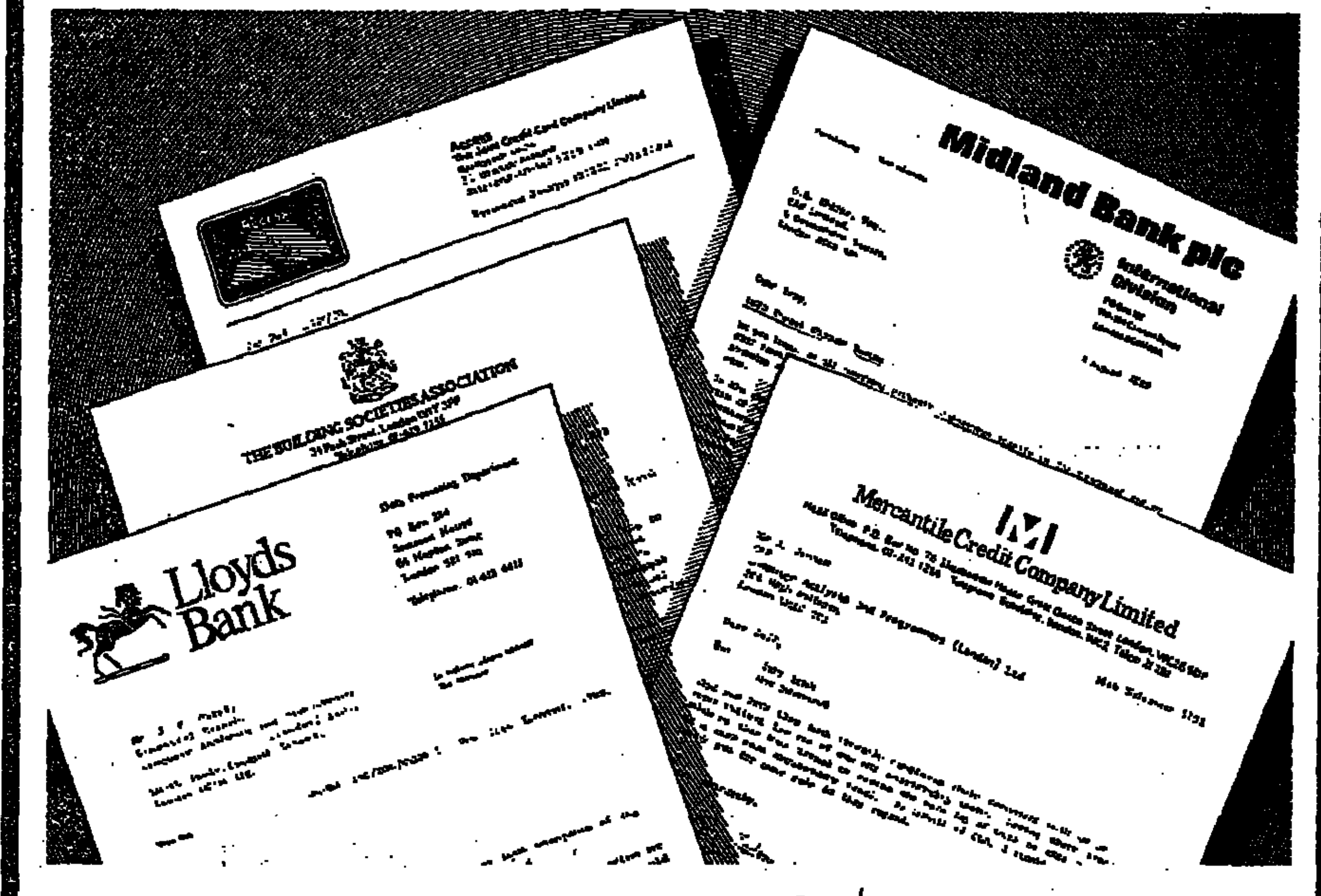
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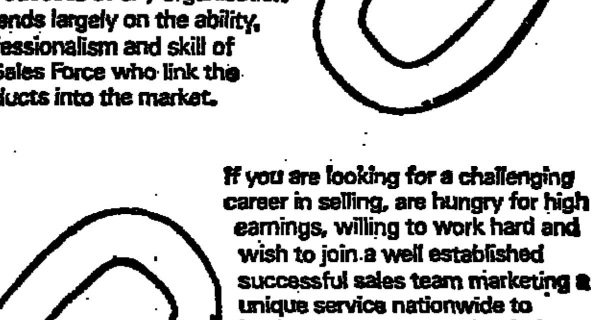
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MANAGER Required For FUR COMPANY

DUTIES: To develop and expand markets in the UK and Far East.
To purchase fur and negotiate with buyers / sellers from various countries.
To operate the London Office of the company.
REQUIREMENTS:
In addition to the general administrative skills, the applicant must be able to speak and write good English and Chinese (Cantonese). A little knowledge of Japanese is preferred. The applicant must have experience in fur trade for at least 4 years, and have knowledge in dyeing and manufacturing of fur garments, marketing in the Far East and knowledge of China Trade.
TERMS AND SALARIES:
Negotiable but would not be less than £8,000 p.a. Please contact Mr. Kwan 01-434 2584 for appointment.

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Require an experienced Cook to join friendly team running its busy City restaurant. The successful applicant needs strength of character, enthusiasm and a sense of humour. Lunch times only, with occasional evening work.

Apply in writing only enclosing C.V. to
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For W1 Catering and Property Company. To assist in *successful re-organisation* by devising and implementing standard procedures for administrative and catering functions. Free lunch. 11 am - 7 pm with occasional evenings/weekends when required.

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Professional small scale company touring Wigan Metro needs highly skilled person experienced at grant application, budget control, booking tours and general office work. Apply by letter to: Pitprop Theatre, Railway Road, Leigh Lancs. WN7 4AF. Enquiries (LEIGH) 605238.

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Are you aged between 25-35 in daily contact with wealthy and successful people, and increasingly frustrated by the fact that your present career will never give you the standard of living that they enjoy? If you would like to discover a GENUINE opportunity which could radically alter your financial situation, new life call Mr Sichel on

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EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT with particular knowledge computer operations and some book-keeping to assist globally-involved director of US agricultural organization in West End. Essentials include demonstrable intelligence, literacy and numeracy, ability to initiate and follow through, and career dedication: minimum age probably 30. Salary not less than £10,000. Interviews early November. Full resume please to Box 0345W The Times.

ONE OF LONDON'S leading Mobile Discotheques requires part-time Disc-jockeys to commence for the Xmas season. We are looking for young people with a keen interest in music and have a clean driving licence. Please send full CV in the first instance to Box 0348W, The Times.

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TRAVEL CLERK. 4 years minimum experience of Air Ticketing Sales. Busy friendly atmosphere. Excellent remuneration for successful sales performance. Based London SE1. – Replies Box 2804 Y, The Times.

SENIOR AUDIT CLERK urgently required for firm of Chartered Accountants. Must be up to date. Please phone 958 9810 day or evening.

RESIDENTIAL NEGOTIATOR required for one of the busiest estate agency in West London. Outstanding opportunity for the career minded. Faron Sutaria, 89 Notting Hill Gate, W11. 01-243 8621.

PROFESSIONAL women desires assistance by retired lawyer, ex-bank manager, or experienced businessman to act as adviser on freelance basis. Box 1945L The Times.

ASSISTANT to Chief Accountant up to Trial Balance. Age 20-30. Paddington area. £9,500. – City Centre Emp Agency. 381 1991.

GOLF CLUB Secretary. Surrey. West Hill Golf Club invite applications for the position, immediately available, of Secretary. This is a full time executive post with responsibility for all aspects of course and clubhouse management under the direction of a committee. Terms and conditions are negotiable. Applications with CV to the Chairman, West Hill Golf Club, Brookwood, Surrey GU22 0BH.

DIRECTOR OF SALES required by company concerned with marketing Korean products in UK. Must speak and write Korean fluently and have good knowledge of Korean suppliers and methods of manufacture. Job will involve much contact with suppliers in Korea (also visits to Korea) and customers in UK. Good salary. Box No. 1205 W The Times.

GRADUATES REQUIRED for business opportunity in the West End of London. Call Personnel Manager on 01-499 9070.

BANKING AND ACCOUNTANCY APPOINTMENTS

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT needed by expanding Book Publishers. Experience of management accounts essential. Apply in writing to Mr Martin Dunitz, Martin Dunitz Limited, 154 Camden High St. London, NW1.

A major international manufacturer of toiletries and cosmetics (and a world market leader) wishes to appoint a:-

Regional General Manager
East Africa

This is an excellent opportunity for a top flight manager to take charge of a substantial manufacturing and marketing operation covering a wide area of East Africa from a Kenya base. It arises as a result of the promotion of the present incumbent to a more senior level in the group.

Our client is looking for a manager with a good degree or equivalent qualification with the energy and conviction to lead a successful local team. Experience in a developing country is of particular relevance, as indeed is a sound marketing and sales background in a fast moving consumer goods environment.

A highly competitive compensation package, including an attractive base salary plus incentive bonus; a car; housing with domestic staff, together with a range of benefits associated with a successful international company, will be available to the right candidate.

Nairobi **Age 35 – 45 years**

Applicants should contact me as soon as possible quoting Ref. SF. Interviews will be held in London.

R *Robin R. Whalley*
W **ROBIN WHALLEY ASSOCIATES LTD.**
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Tel: 01-493 1332 Telex: 894112 ARINTG

General Appointments

FINANCIAL SERVICES
Insurance & Investment

We are market leaders in providing financial services to teachers — and to other professional groups.

While we usually promote from within, our present expansion programme means we must take on a number of additional Sales Managers.

We also need additional sales people in most parts of the country.

Regional Sales Manager

The location is East Midlands. The requirement is for an experienced insurance Sales Manager who can lead and motivate several Area Managers and between 20 and 30 Area Representatives. Our Sales Managers are closely involved with Head Office and field training

The rewards are a sensible basic salary, the opportunity to earn a substantial amount of commission, a car and other benefits.

Target earnings are around £18,500 p.a. initially, with scope for significant enhancement.

Area Managers Designate

The locations are nationwide. The requirement is for experienced insurance salespeople who want to use their leadership qualities to motivate small groups of Area Representatives.

After three months accelerated induction as an Area Representative, we will promote successful newcomers to Area Manager positions.

The rewards are attractive personal commission earnings, overriding commission on Area Sales, bonus opportunities and other benefits.

Target earnings are around £15 000 p.a. initially, with no upper limits.

Area Representatives

The locations are nationwide. The requirement is for enthusiastic hardworking people who want to enter or develop a successful career in insurance sales.

Our careful selection procedure includes "on-the-job" experience for new entrants to sales or insurance — without commitment. Our training ensures effective results quickly, and regular support is based on individual needs.

The rewards are a guaranteed personal territory, attractive commission earnings, bonus opportunities and other benefits.

Minimum earnings will be £10,000 p.a. Top performers will treble this.

For all these positions, you will be between 25 and 50, have a stable career background, and possess a current full driving licence.

Write or phone Marcia Marshall, Teachers Assurance, 12 Christchurch Road, Bournemouth BH1 3LW. Tel. Bournemouth (0202) 291111 for an application form.

TEACHERS' ASSURANCE



City of Manchester

CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

Salary £25,890-£28,278 p.a. (subject to review)

The present City Engineer will be retiring shortly.

The Engineer's Department provides civil engineering services for the various committees of the Council and for the Manchester International Airport as Joint Engineer.

The Department is responsible for carrying out works under two separate Agency Agreements. The first with the Greater Manchester County Council in respect of highways, including design and construction of new highways and improvements (not exceeding £0.5 M works value), highway and street lighting maintenance, traffic management schemes, operation of parking meters, private street works and the control of private developers in respect of road and sewer works.

The second Agreement, a statutory responsibility, is with the North West Water Authority encompassing design, construction and maintenance of the main drainage system of the City, including foul and surface water sewers.

Applicants must be appropriately qualified and have had extensive management experience in the effective control of civil engineering design and construction work.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from: The Director of Personnel, 4th Floor, Cumberland House, Crown Square, Manchester M60 3BB. Telephone 061-236-3377, ext. 7431.

Closing date for receipt of applications: 16 November 1984.

Manchester City Council is an equal opportunity employer, and we positively welcome applications from women and men regardless of their ethnic origin, disability, age, sexuality or responsibility for children or other dependents.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

Examinations Manager

We are seeking an experienced professional Examiner who will promote, plan and implement a revised examination structure and syllabus for use within The Stock Exchange, and devise a proposed new Registered Representatives examination for employees of Member Firms who either give advice to the public or are involved in Market dealings.

It is expected that the new examination will be widely taken by employees of Firms, Investment Management Companies, Merchant Banks and others with an interest in the securities industry.

This position has been newly created, and you should have the ability to –

- draw upon necessary sources of expertise, both internal and external, to aid you in your task,
- work with a computer-based system which will play a major part in developing examinations and related training and study material;
- establish suitable facilities for 'in-house' training;
- promote The Stock Exchange examinations throughout the financial community

You should have a degree or be professionally qualified and, ideally, have already gained experience in a similar capacity within a professional institute or organisation

The starting salary will be negotiable around £16,000 p.a. and there will be a substantial benefits package. This assignment can be either permanent or for a two-year term (at the end of which there will be a generous bonus).

Please apply with a full curriculum vitae to Jennifer Gregson, Senior Personnel Officer, The Stock Exchange, Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1HP.

The Stock Exchange

SUB-EDITORS RADIO NEWS

How would you like to have millions of people hearing from you about the great national and international events of the day? Can you write accurate, dramatic, stylish news reports with flair and speed? Are you interested in the "sound" of news? If you think you are good enough, the BBC is interested in hearing from you because vacancies exist in BBC Radio News for Sub-Editors with skill and experience. You would be required to work in the London Newsroom of Radio News preparing stories for summaries and bulletins on all four national networks and for Local Radio and Regional Newsrooms. Sometimes you would work as a Copytaster and work at Westminster mainly helping to prepare *Today in Parliament* and *Yesterday in Parliament*. Journalistic experience is essential.

Salary £10,915 rising to £13,690 plus allowance of £537 p.a. Based Central London. Relocation expenses considered.

Contact us immediately for application form (quote ref. 3697/T and enclose s.a.e.): BBC Appointments, London W1A 1AA. Tel. 01-927 5799.

We are an equal opportunities employer

BBC RADIO

Resident Radiologist
Kalgoorlie Regional Hospital
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Applications are invited from medical practitioners with a basic medical degree registerable in Western Australia and a specialist qualification in diagnostic radiology recognised by the National Specialist Qualification Advisory Committee of Australia.

The appointee will reside in Kalgoorlie and provide a daily reporting and procedural service at the Kalgoorlie Regional Hospital. The hospital is served by visiting specialists and resident R.M.O.'s. All local general practitioners have visiting rights. Terms and conditions of appointment will be negotiated with interested applicants who may act as a private practitioner providing services to public patients by way of a negotiated contract or be employed as a full time salaried member of the hospital staff with rights of private practice to be negotiated. A generous remuneration is assured whatever method of practice is preferred. Details of current practice income will be made available to applicants.

The Health Department of Western Australia would assist the appointed radiologist in securing an attachment to a major Perth metropolitan hospital for the purpose of maintaining skills in specialised radiological procedures and for post graduate study. The Kalgoorlie Regional Hospital has a new 4 room Radiology Department with ultrasound facilities. Kalgoorlie is the major regional centre in the Eastern Goldfields Region with commensurate social and sporting facilities. A daily jet airline service operates to Perth.

An unfurnished house is available on a rental basis for a limited period while the appointed radiologist secures his own housing.

A memorandum of information outlining contractural options and giving details of the Hospital's X-Ray Department and workload is available on request.

Enquiries and written applications enclosing curriculum vitae, a recent photograph and quoting two referees should be addressed to:

Executive Director
Personal Health Services
Health Department of Western Australia
PO Box 8172
Stirling Street, Perth WA 6001

Bristol and Weston Health Authority

District General Manager

Applications are invited for this new Appointment. The District is thirty miles long and ten deep, it contains a large and busy Teaching Hospital, a deprived inner-City area, one large and one not so large urban area and much beautiful countryside. Its budget is about £85m per annum and the population served upwards of 400,000. It is a RAWP loser. The District's attitude to its many challenges and problems is vigorous and progressive. There will be much rewarding work to be performed by the successful applicant, whose salary will be negotiable, bearing some relationship to the complexities involved.

Interested people, who should be men or women of personal stature not necessarily of mature years, should write in the first instance to the **Chairman, Mr Charles Clarke at Gatcombe Court, Flax Bourton, Bristol BS19 1PX, before 16th November 1984.**

The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

are looking for a

Senior Administrative Assistant

for their Quantity Surveyors Division

Duties include attendance at meetings, preparing agendas, handling queries from the Institution's Branches, members and the public.

For this executive appointment, candidates must have a degree, preferably with some administrative experience.

AGE 23–35 years

Commencing salary £7,000–£8,000 pa according to age and experience.

Applications with c.v. (and daytime telephone number) to The Personnel Officer, R.I.C.S., 12 Great George Street, Parliament Square, London SW1P 3AD Telephone 01-222 7000 Ext 212

ASIA/PACIFIC BUSINESS

British Executive with extensive sales, marketing and export experience in Asia and Pacific wishes to contact companies wanting to develop business in the region. Experience and current established contacts include work for international FMCG and trading companies.

Kenneth Macleod, telephone Norwich (0603) 58626

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AN

Assistant Manager

is required for our rapidly expanding VAT consultancy section in our London office.

The successful candidate will be responsible for providing practical advice on VAT pitfalls and planning opportunities to a wide range of clients and will report to the senior consultant.

A thorough knowledge of VAT legislation and its practical application, gained either within a local VAT office or the profession, is essential.

Rapid promotion prospects are excellent.

Please write to:

Alan Buckett, senior VAT consultant,

8 St. Bride Street, London, EC4A 4DA enclosing a C.V.

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Computer-based pensions administration service

South-East England substantial salary + car

This subsidiary of a leading British firm of consulting actuaries markets a highly flexible and very successful computerised pensions administration service. To develop the business further, it is committed to a substantial investment programme and now seeks a Chief Executive who will have total responsibility for managing the day-to-day operation of the service and its ongoing profitable expansion to meet all corporate objectives.

Probably in your late 30s or early 40s with a degree-level education, you must possess impressive general management and corporate planning skills. You should have a DP background, preferably with experience of pensions, personnel or payroll systems, and of developing and marketing a similar professional product or service. An articulate and persuasive communicator, you are an effective man-manager capable of leading by example in client negotiations.

A substantial remuneration package will be negotiated and appropriate executive benefits provided.

Initially, please telephone for an application form or send a comprehensive cv with an indication of current salary, to Stephen Newman, **Ref: SS73/0316/ST.**

PA Personnel Services

Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE. Tel: 01-235 6060 Telex: 27874

CORPORATE VICE PRESIDENT OIL AND GAS AND PRESIDENT RESOURCES COMPANY

This is the senior upstream role in this profitable Canadian subsidiary of a major energy multinational. The company avoids large corporate staff groups and multiple approval levels. Hence, the selected executive will have an entrepreneurial bent not usually found in executives in North American-controlled companies at this level.

Ideally both Exploration and Production experience, some of which has been gained in the Canadian West, will be part of the selected executive's background. Career emphasis will have been on the exploration side of the business. This company does not necessarily "follow the leader" in its exploration strategy, hence the selected executive must be comfortable in a pioneering role.

The responsibility, executive committee role, compensation and benefits package clearly demonstrates the senior nature of this position and will appeal to Canadian expatriot executives with hands-on Canadian experience. The position will appeal to executives with a package equivalent to that of a North American executive earning $150,000 or more Canadian.

Please reply in strictest confidence to:

Box 0508 W, The Times

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Following another year of dramatic growth we now need to strengthen our senior management team as part of a corporate strategy for further expansion and consolidation

Through a branch network in the Home Counties we have achieved our current status as a leading Employment Agency due mainly to the commitment of a young enthusiastic and vigorous management team. We can offer unlimited career opportunities within our organisation to people with management experience or potential who enjoy success related rewards

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Applicants should have a firm knowledge of sales management disciplines, acquired through experience in Employment Agencies or similar quick reaction sales orientated professions. Direct responsibility will be undertaken for branch managers and staff and therefore the ability to inject and maintain high levels of motivation and performance is essential. There will be no constraints on individuality, flair, leadership or innovation required to influence achievement of sales targets and continuous improvement of client service

The attractive remuneration package (circa £14000–£19000) reflects the importance of this key position and consists of a high basic salary plus profit share, company car and BUPA

Relevant to locations in SURREY/SUSSEX/BUCKS/BERKS.

Written Applications with full C.V. in Strict Confidence to

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21/23A Queen Victoria Street
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Berkshire. RG1 1SY
Tel (0734) 598844

SQUIRES Appointments

Director General



National Playing Fields Association

The National Playing Fields Association, an independent national charity, promotes the provision of playing fields, playgrounds and recreational facilities. It is particularly concerned with innovative developments and with the technical aspects of children's play

The Association now seeks to appoint a Director-General who has the maturity energy and vision – gained in industry or elsewhere – to help shape its future in a time of change. The person appointed, who it is hoped will take up post early in the New Year will be concerned with policy making, fund-raising and increasing the public awareness of the Association's role

Applications should be marked "Personal" and addressed in the first instance to Mr M McDermott, Deputy Managing Director Charles Barker Recruitment Limited, 30 Farringdon Street, LONDON EC4A 4EA.

All replies will be forwarded to the Chairman of the Association for consideration.

ITN

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Independent Television News Limited's Press Office is looking for an energetic self-starter who has proven organisational ability and an interest in news and current affairs

Applicants must be able to work under pressure to cope with the administrative demands required to service a television news station.

The job includes responding to viewers' enquiries, arranging visits, and maintaining the departmental photographic needs. Typing is essential

Applications, which must be in writing, should be addressed to the Personnel Manager, Independent Television News Limited, 48 Wells Street, London, W1.

ITN in an equal opportunities employer

CAREER IN SHIPPING

Expanding Greek Shipping Company seeks young, ambitious, candidate with University/Business Studies Degree, for a Career in Shipping.

PLEASE APPLY, IN WRITING, GIVING FULL DETAILS TO:

PERSONNEL MANAGER, TROODOS SHIPPING AND TRADING LIMITED, STOCK EXCHANGE TOWER, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2N 1HH.

ALUMINIUM SALES REPRESENTATIVE

Our clients are a go-ahead marketing organisation specializing in the sale of extruded aluminium products

They are now seeking to expand their operations in the U.K. by creating a senior representative for an experienced sales executive

The successful candidate will be fully conversant with and experienced in all sales aspects of the aluminium extrusion industry and will have a proven success record. Applicants should be aged between 23 and 32 and have a dynamic personality with the ability to work hard in return for above average remuneration

The position offers a substantial basic salary plus a bonus scheme related to sales performance. A company car and other fringe benefits are also provided

Please reply in strict confidence with full C.V. to

Lindsay H. Berry & Partners
Chartered Accountants
138 New Walk, Leicester LE1 7JI

هكذا من الأصل

The Times guide to career development

Tyranny of the track record

David Clutterbuck looks at the problems of appointing executives

Far too many companies are appointing top executives who are not capable of coping with the problems of tomorrow's business environment. That is the claim of industrial psychologist Peter Samuel, London manager of RHR Inc. The reason, he *maintains, is that the methods* of selection and appointment most companies use are obsolete. In particular, they emphasize what *people have accomplished* in the past, rather than what they are capable of in the future.

The track record, he insists, is the prime culprit. Faced with the uncertainty of how someone will perform in a new job, the board is forced back onto the only crutch that it is familiar with – how well the person *managed in* previous positions. "The track record is still the most crucial and decisive item of information in selection procedures... but it is only half the picture," he declares.

Assessing people on track record is often doomed to failure for a variety of reasons. For a start, a good track record *in one company* does not necessarily mean that someone will fit in well to another company in a different industry. Only if the track record suggests success in a variety of industries is it valuable – and even then the question arises of how long the person will stay if he has already flitted around so much.

Other reasons behind the failure of track record to predict performance include: **the fact that companies and whole industries change.** A success record in yesterday's defence industry, for example, may be of little value today. Explains Samuel: "Defence firms operated through Government cost plus contracts. Research and development was funded by the taxpayer, markets were almost guaranteed". But since the ministry of defence decided to shake up the *industry, the rules of the game have* changed. "Suddenly 'value for money' and 'competitive marketing' have become the new watch words", explains Samuel.

As a result, "the whole purpose and objectives of the industry changed, inevitably raising the question of whether the existing structure and valued skills were at all appropriate."

A very different kind of chief executive is needed in such firms – but the selection methods inevitably pull appointment towards people cast in the traditional mold.

A track record is particularly easy to misrepresent: The mediocre performer in a successful team can easily shine with reflected glory. Says Samuel: "How often do we hear the word 'I did' rather than the collective 'we did'. Collaborative achievement is *invariably represented as individual* accomplishment."

A track record cannot illuminate what stage of his career the person has reached: "Conventions of the past dictate that we presume an upward progression of a career through the past sixty years. In reality, an individual may psychologically retire on the job before he is middle aged", Samuel points out. Companies who recruit solely on the basis of past track records find "there is no real way of knowing whether they employ some one who is in the shining period, prior to rapid evaporation and decline".

It, added to these difficulties are the rapid changes in top management's function and the new skills needed to run a modern company effectively, the chances of picking the right candidate on track record are pretty slim. Narrowly functional managers need to give way to broader-based managers who combine at least a minimum of technological awareness with marketing and sales ability, both domestically and internationally. Good *managers who already have* such a broad track record are few and far between.

Other elements of the traditional recruiting armoury also come in for attack by Samuel. References, for example, may obscure rather than illuminate because "they reflect the perceptions of others who are in companies with different needs and values. They are often written by someone in a different industry, and of course refer to the past", he explains.

The jargon used in references doesn't help much either. "Initiated major changes over a very short period" can all too often mean "turned the whole business upside down in six months, after which period we fired him".

Escaping from the tyranny of the track record is not a simple matter. There are, by and large, no well established alternative methods. Senior management is understandably reluctant to submit to the forms of psychometric testing that reveal potential, insight and ability at lower levels in the organization – although it might be a good thing if they did.

NEWSROUND

● Rank Xerox is to hold a major national careers exhibition to demonstrate the opportunities available in technology. The exhibition will take place between April 15 and 19 next year at the Cranfield Institute of Technology. It will be aimed at selected sixth form pupils interested in further education and careers in information technology and related technologies as well as undergraduates studying science, technology and engineering. Careers advisers and placement officers will also be invited *to attend.*

A parallel exhibition will show how UK high technology companies' products are used in automation and communications applications. It will be aimed at directors and senior executives from a broad spectrum of British and European companies.

The exhibitions form part of a £1m information technology skills programme announced by Xerox at a London seminar held last month to examine the critical skill gap *currently effecting information* technology development. Further information is available from Colin Couldon-Thomas at Rank Xerox (UK) Ltd (0895 51133).

● The waiting list for Open University courses continues to grow. Last week, it was announced that more than 49,000 people have applied to start degree studies with the Open University in January 1985 compared with 41,495 for 1984. The exact new total – 49,204 – includes 6,000 people who were not given a place for 1984 and is the highest figure since 1976, the OU's "peak" application year (50,340) and the third-highest ever.

The university had planned to admit 24,000 first-year foundation students in 1985. But, as last year, the number has had to be restricted because of government-imposed spending cuts, and only 18,000 people will be able to start their degree studies.

In recent years, the number of people turning down a place with the Open University – particularly because of cost – has been around 40 per cent of those offered places. Even so, it is estimated that 17,000 who might otherwise have started their studies in 1985 will have to wait until the following year.

Among post-foundation students there might also be disappointment. With the university having to spread resources as widely as possible, many existing are again being refused places on courses such as Computing and Computers and the Digital Computer because of shortage of course resources such as access to computer terminals and home experiment kits. Almost one in three applicants for the 9,380 allotted "computer" places are likely to be turned down.

Good news, however, for OU students following the OU's Open Business School course 'The Effective Manager'. The course, which attracted over 1600 students in its first presentation, now carries exemption from Stage 1 of the Institute of Personnel Management's Professional Education Scheme.

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Parts Zone Manager

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North England/ North Wales

BMW (GB) Limited, has an unsurpassed record of growth in the specialist car market. To help further develop this success we now wish to appoint a Parts Zone Manager to join the Zone Team responsible for the Car Dealers in the North of England and North Wales.

Within the Zone, you will be responsible for all aspects of the Parts business, including people, premises and performance and will also ensure that the very high standards set by BMW are maintained throughout each dealership.

The ideal applicant, male or female, should be aged 28-35, educated to at least 'A' level standard or equivalent, and able to demonstrate a high degree of self-motivation, the capability of dealing with all levels of management, together with proven sales experience. Some experience of the motor trade would be an advantage. It is unlikely that anyone earning less than £11,000 pa, would be suitable for this position.

We offer an initial salary of around £14,000 per annum plus bonus and BMW Company Car, together with valuable fringe benefits including private medical insurance, pension scheme and relocation expenses where applicable.

Please telephone for an application form to: Cathy Child, BMW (GB) Limited, Ellesfield Avenue, Bracknell, Berks RG12 4TA. Tel: Bracknell (0344) 480262.

BMW (GB) LIMITED

Finance Manager

A key role in Business development

NW London

Lucas Aerospace, one of the leading engineering groups in the country, now require a Finance Manager based in NW London to play a key role in the growth and development of the company's underwater systems business.

As an important member of the Site Executive reporting to the Divisional Finance Manager in Hemel Hempstead on factory efficiency, sales margins and cash flow, you will be directly responsible for regulating the activities of 11 staff, some engaged in the computerised operation of advanced business systems.

In accordance with your evaluation of existing systems, you will then use your skills to prepare effective financial strategies and long-term budget projections. The administration of wages and salaries will be an additional feature of this influential role, in which the ability to operate incisively without supervision is paramount.

The graduate sought will have an *accounting qualification preferably Chartered*, or ACMA: manufacturing experience and an understanding of Government contracting will be an advantage.

This is a major opportunity to make a telling contribution to the structure of the company's financial policy, and to undertake the total management of a busy Finance department. Career prospects within the group are excellent.

Please write with full career details to: Mr. Foster, Personnel Manager, Lucas Aerospace Ltd, 40-48 Chase Road, Willesden, London NW10 6PX.

Lucas Aerospace

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Imperial Brewing & Leisure Limited are the Management company responsible for the expansion and profitable growth of the group's brewing and leisure retailing activities. These include well known names such as Courage, John Smiths, Saccone & Speed, Anchor Hotels, Arthur Cooper and Finlays. Management Services is a central service for the companies in the group. Due to an increased demand from the business we are currently developing our consultancy resources and need to appoint two key professionals.

SENIOR BUSINESS ANALYST
who will be part of a specialist team responsible for major assignments throughout the Company, capable of progressing to the role of Principal Consultant. Tasks include investigating and making recommendations on potential and existing business practices, providing analytical skills to front end systems development projects and providing a general project management service. The position is based in West London.

We are looking for a graduate, ideally in a business related subject, with 5 years' successful experience in Management Services. Additional experience in a line role would be an advantage. Candidates are likely to be aged 25 to 35 and should be self-starters with an ability to communicate effectively both with senior management in the business and with data processing professionals.

SENIOR O.R. ANALYST
who will have a senior role in the Consultancy team, providing the companies within the group with computer modelling and statistical analysis. The variety of project applications is considerable and includes forecasting, market modelling, production planning, distribution studies and financial modelling.

You will need to have a numerate degree, ideally enhanced by an MSc in O.R. or equivalent, supported by at least 5 years' post graduate experience. The position is based in Central London.

We offer a full range of Company benefits including private medical and pension schemes. Relocation assistance is available where appropriate. There are excellent career opportunities in the group.

Please send details of your career to date to Barbara Wren, Imperial Brewing & Leisure Limited, Anchor Terrace, Southwark Bridge, London SE1 9HS.

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General Appointments



DIRECTOR

CONSTRUCTION PLANT-HIRE ASSOCIATION

CPA is a trade association and employers organisation with some 1,000 member firms in an industry with a turnover of around £1,000M per annum. The Association deals with a very wide range of matters related to the economic and general well-being of its member firms and has relations with Government, client industries, trades unions, CBI, EEC, H&SE, etc.

CPA, which was originally founded in 1941, has undergone a decade of vigorous growth and development of its activities under the present Director, Mr R C Sansom, BSc. CEng. FICE – who will be retiring from the appointment in Spring 1985 – and the Association is now well established and widely known throughout the construction industries and in many other fields. CPA has some fourteen staff, in a pleasant house near Victoria Station.

The Council of the Association now invite applications for this key appointment, from senior persons with appropriate experience and proven ability. No rigid specification has been fixed in terms of background and age, but professional qualifications in construction, economics or law could be advantageous and a preferred age range of around 40-50 is envisaged. The salary will be by arrangement.

Potential applicants can obtain the latest CPA Annual Report *(in strict confidence, if they so wish)*, *by writing to the Director, Construction Plant-hire* Association, 28 Eccleston Street, London SW1W 9PY. Formal applications should be sent to the *Chairman of Council*, at the above address, marked "Confidential", by Monday, 26th November.

HONOURS GRADUATES

Careers at Home and Abroad – Leading to the top in Administration and Management

This programme of recruitment is designed to attract individuals of outstanding intellect and ability who can demonstrate the potential to reach the highest levels of government service. Successful candidates will be expected to progress rapidly to posts of high influence and responsibility and it is likely that the intake will include, for example, future Permanent Secretaries, Ambassadors, and other top managers of government and Parliamentary business.

Age limits (at 1 October 1984) are specified under each section and, in some cases, have been extended to enable experienced candidates to apply.

HOME CIVIL SERVICE
ADMINISTRATION TRAINEES / HIGHER EXECUTIVE OFFICERS (Development)

These are 'fast-stream' appointments designed to provide top managers and administrators in the years ahead. Prospects of rapid promotion are good and, for the most able, can lead to the highest levels in the Home Civil Service. This year, for the first time, there are two levels of entry and the age limit is extended. Those selected will have immediate involvement in policy making, planning and implementation under the guidance of experienced colleagues. They also play important roles in the management of people and resources. In the first 2 years of service, there will be a mix of at least 2 testing jobs with periods of intensive training at the Civil Service College. Careers may include periods of secondment to outside organisations. A few of the posts will include additional training and examinations leading to membership of a professional accounting body. These posts arise from the Government's aim to make wider use of accountancy skills, not only in accountancy areas but also more generally in financial management, in internal audit, and in policy and management fields.

Age limit – under 32.

For those aged under 26 appointment will be as Administration Trainee on a minimum starting salary of £7515 in Inner London, with more possible for those with relevant post-graduate qualifications and/or experience. After 2 years, or at 26 if that is earlier, they will become Higher Executive Officers (Development).

Successful candidates aged 26 or over will be appointed as Higher Executive Officers (Development) starting on a salary of at least £9790 in Inner London. Promotion to Principal (£14,195 – £18,785) should occur in 2-4 years, and more senior posts carry salaries of £24,000 and above.

HM INSPECTORS OF TAXES

Those joining the service as HM Inspectors of Taxes undergo intensive training and, after appropriate experience, should run their own Tax Offices from which they negotiate and administer taxation on a wide range of businesses. Age limit – under 32.

There is also a separate and continuous competition for the Tax Inspectorate with a higher upper age limit of 36. Suitable applicants for this separate scheme will be invited to a preliminary interview and will not be required to take a Qualifying Test.

Salaries: aged under 26 at least £7515, aged 26 or over at least £9925 (includes £1300 Inner London Weighting).

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Closely concerned with all aspects of foreign affairs, members of the Diplomatic Service represent this country and its interests internationally. Diplomats usually spend at least two thirds of their careers abroad. Age limit – under 32. Salaries: aged under 26 at least £7515, aged 26 or over at least £10,800 (includes £1300 Inner Weighting).

HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS CLERKSHIPS

Two or three vacancies are likely to arise, in which responsibilities include giving specialist advice on practice and procedure to the respective Houses.

Age limit – under 28.

Salaries: at least £7515 (includes £1300 Inner Weighting).

Applicants must have, or expect to gain in 1985, a degree with at least second-class honours, or an acceptable equivalent qualification, or a postgraduate degree considered to be of comparable value.

The Qualifying Test will be held in January.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 3 December) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

Please quote ref: A/85/11/134.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer.

Civil Defence College

Tutors

This residential College, set in pleasant rural surroundings in Easingwold, N Yorks, provides seminars, study sessions and courses (mainly of short duration) at senior level on civil defence and the problems of adapting peacetime services to war and major peacetime emergencies. It caters for personnel of central and local government, the armed forces, police, and essential industry. The emphasis is on study group and syndicate work.

Candidates (normally aged at least 28) must be able to lecture, conduct syndicate discussions, prepare tutoral material, and express themselves clearly and concisely both orally and in writing. They should preferably be knowledgeable on a wide range of civil defence and socio-enonomic problems associated with war or natural disaster. A sound knowledge of current affairs and some knowledge of local government will be advantageous, as will a relevant degree or other tertiary educational qualification.

Salary: £9015 – £11,990. Starting salary may be above the minimum. Promotion prospects. Both single and married accommodation may be available.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 21 November 1984) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). **Please quote ref: G/6383.**

Home Office

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

Bayswater Communications Company require

Computer/Accounts Assistant

Excellent opportunity in an interesting business to learn about computers. Accounts experience would be helpful *although not necessary.*

Phone Simon McCarthy, 01-221 0304

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

Employee Share Schemes, Remuneration and Benefits

Cockman, Copeman & Partners Limited (CC & P), *leading consultants in the field* of employee share schemes, provides a range of consultancy services relating to the reward and motivation of employees and wishes to appoint two senior consultants. Because of its pre-eminent position in employee share schemes and its need to service client requirements in this area, preference is likely to be given to accountants, tax specialists, solicitors, actuaries and chartered secretaries, who can contribute in a material way.

CC & P's services are broadly based and also include pensions, incentive bonus schemes, salary *administration, personal* financial counselling, total remuneration planning, employee communications *and, through subsidiaries,* share scheme administration and trusteeship, senior executive recruitment and management assessment through occupational psychology. A common factor is that assignments are commissioned by senior management, typically at main board level. Other professionals who believe they can develop profitable, related services may also wish to apply.

CC & P is 51% owned by a dynamic, publicly-quoted, service based organisation and needs exceptional, thoroughly professional people both to maintain its present position and to achieve its planned, *significant growth. It is a single* status company that follows the advice on remuneration that it gives to clients. Rewards, including profit sharing and equity participation, are dependent upon experience, ability and performance.

If you feel you can contribute to the future of CC & P and would like to know more about the Company and its services, *please send details* of your career to date to Richard Varcoe, one of our recruitment consultants, who is advising on these appointments. All candidates can expect to be contacted quickly.

cc&p Cockman, Copeman & Partners International, 26-28 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4HF

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Health Care Professionals

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

King Saud University, Riyadh opened a new campus in September 1984 which has brought its constituent colleges together in Diriyah, 10 miles north-east of Riyadh.

A Health Centre will cater for approximately 20,000 students and will be operated by the University in conjunction with its main teaching hospital, King Khalid University Hospital

The following staff are required:

Physicians

General Practice or Family Medicine physicians. 4-5 years' postgraduate experience. Members of Royal College of Physicians or General Practitioners. Prior experience in a Student Health setting desirable.

ENT and Ophthalmology

Suitably qualified and experienced specialists.

Dentists

Suitably qualified with 5 years' postgraduate experience.

Nursing Staff

SRN's with 8 years' experience. Prior experience in a Student Health setting desirable. Previous experience in the Middle East an advantage. Male staff preferred.

Medical Technologists

AIMLS certification with 2-5 years' experience in a Stat. Lab. or other high volume multidisciplinary laboratory. Experience with Coulter S plus and Dupont ACA highly desirable.

Pharmacists

Licensed Pharmacists with 3-5 years' in an institutional practice. Bilingual candidates (Arabic/English) preferred.

Radiology Technologists

Certified radiology technologists with 3-5 years' experience in routine and diagnostic radiology.

Medical Transcriptionists

Qualified medical transcriptionists with 5 years' experience. Complete medical terminology and training on word processing equipment.

Benefits for these posts include:

* Competitive tax free salaries based on qualifications and experience.
* Free furnished accommodation or housing allowance.
* Monthly transport allowance (or transportation in lieu).
* 45-60 days annual paid leave (depending on level of appointment).
* Round trip airline ticket from domicile to Riyadh.
* Air freight allowance (for certain appointments).
* Terminal gratuity after 2 years' service (increased after 5 years).
* Free medical care. * One year contracts (renewable).

Interested candidates should send full curriculum vitae with supporting documentation to:
Health Centre, Mail Box No 8, King Khalid University Hospital, PO Box 7805, Riyadh, SAUDI ARABIA 11472.

with copy of curriculum vitae only to:
Mr J Aston, King Saud University Office, 29 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QB.

Shortlisted candidates only will be notified of interview arrangements.

Victoria and Albert Museum

Deputy Keeper of Conservation

... to assist in maintaining uniformly high *standards of practical conservation, research* and documentation. Other duties include: introducing and managing systems for programming and recording conservation *work; advising on environmental requirements* for galleries and stores; and organising staff training. There are opportunities for relevant research.

Candidates must have significant experience of practical conservation or scientific research with conservation methods, together with organisational ability and diplomatic skills. *Good colour vision essential.* A recognised qualification *in conservation advantageous.*

Salary: £17,575-£21,580. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 19 November 1984) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/6375.

An equal opportunity employer

...THE RIGHTEOUS will shine like the sun in the kingdom of their Father. St Matthew 13:43 (R.S.V.)

BIRTHS

APPONYI. – On October 29th, at the Lindo Wing, St Mary's, Paddington, to Countess and Count Anthony Apponyi, a daughter.

BHIM – On October 3rd at The London Hospital, Whitechapel, to Lalchan and Pia, a baby girl (Stephanie Gabriella).

BURDETT. – On October 28th at The Portland Hospital to Judy (nee Folkes) and John, a daughter, Camilla Rose, a sister for Edward.

CLUTTERBUCK – On October 30th to Mary and Charles, a son.

CREEDON. – On Oct 28th to Cindy (née Wallace) and Aidan – a son.

DUX. – On 30th October at Queen Charlottes Hospital to Sally (née Edmonds) and Anthony, a daughter, Emma Louise.

HEMEY. – On October 28th to Vivian (nee Bruford) and David, a son Peter Robert, a brother for Adrian.

DEATHS

WOODS. – On 29th October peacefully at home Paul, aged 75 years. Beloved husband of Celine, father of James and Alexandra, grandfather of Mark and Richard. Funeral strictly private.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

LAWRENCE. A Memorial Service for Sir Robert Lawrence will be held in St. Pancras Parish Church, Upper Woburn Place, London, WC1, on Wednesday 28th November at 3pm. Those wishing to attend are requested to notify in writing to: The Secretary, British Railways Board, PO Box 100, London NW1 2DZ, or to telephone 01-388 6479 or 01-377 9958, so that the appropriate seating arrangements can be made.

WARNER – A service of thanksgiving will be held for Geoffrey Warner, late headmaster of Swyway, at St. Nicholas's, Studland, Dorset on November 3rd at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

ADRIAN – Many remember with deep affection, on this, his birthday. Irreplaceable Max.

BAX, RODNEY. His Honour Judge Bax, QC. Died 1st November 1983. Always remembered. Greatly missed.

FOSTER FRONK. Remembering with love and affection from all the family. Pat.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of BENEDICT-LINDAND Limited and In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 4th day of December, 1984, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any) to the undersigned Philip Monjack, FCA of 30 Eastbourne Terrace, London W2 6LF the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 23rd day of October 1984.
PHILIP MONJACK, FCA
Liquidator.

PNEUMATIC PLANT SERVICES Limited.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING OF THE CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 30 Eastbourne Terrace (2nd Floor), London, W2 6LF, on Friday the 9th day of November 1984 at 12 o'clock midday for the purposes provided for in ...

... Scheme, 1955 (as amended by the Potato Marketing Scheme (Amendment) Orders of 1962, 1971 and 1976), the following candidates have been duly elected Members of the Board, for a period of three years from 31st October 1984:–

DISTRICT NO 1 – SOUTH-WESTERN (one member)
Mr R J. Badcock, Elm Farm, Lelant, St. Ives, Cornwall

DISTRICT NO. 4 – LINCOLN (four members)
Mr. R. C. Dobbs, South Fen, West Pinchbeck, Spalding, Lincolnshire
Mr. R. J. Epton, Northolme Hall, Wainfleet, Lincolnshire
Mr. J. W. Lawson, Risby Manor, Tealby, Lincoln
Mr. R. G. Wilkinson, Belton Grange, Crowle, Scunthorpe, South Humberside

DISTRICT NO 6 – WEST MIDLAND (two members)
Mr. R. H. Barnes, Packington Moor Farm, Packington, Nr. Lichfield, Staffordshire
Mr. F. C. Newbold, Walton Grange, High Ercall, Telford, Shropshire

DISTRICT NO. 9 – NORTH-EAST SCOTLAND (two members)
Mr. G. L. Galloway, East Balmirmer, Arbroath, Angus
Mr. D. B. Sinclair, Abernyte, Inchture, Perthshire

W. L. SPRIGGE
Secretary

50 Hans Crescent,
Knightsbridge,
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25th October 1984

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Entertainments

OPERA & BALLET

CONCERTS

THEATRES

هكذا من الأصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 **Ceefax AM.** News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.59; sport at 6.40, and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; plus medical matters and cookery advice between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.05 **Taking Sides.** The second programme in the 'radiovision' series broadcast simultaneously with Radio 4, is a discussion on class. Paul Sieghart is the chairman and among those taking part are Lady Olga Maitland, George Mikes and Peter York. 10.00 **Ceefax.** 10.30 **Play School,** presented by Kate Copestick (r) 10.50 **Ceefax.**

12.30 **News After Noon** with Moira Stuart and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).

1.00 **Pebble Mill at One** with guests Enca Jong, Jill Crawshaw and Helen Shapiro. In addition there is a preview of tonight's Forty Minutes documentary, Gigolo. 1.45 **Fingerbobs.**

2.00 **Championship Bowling.** David Vine introduces coverage of the quarter final round of the CIS Insurance United Kingdom Indoor Bowls Championship.

3.05 **The Afternoon Show,** presented by Barbara Dickson and Penny Junor. The programme includes a report on people's obsession for food, health and fitness; and an interview with explorer, Christina Dodwell. 3.48 Regional news (not London).

3.50 **Play School,** presented by Brian Jameson. 4.10 **Bananaman and the Mummy's Curse.** 4.15 **Beat the Teacher.** Inter-school quiz 4.30 **Godzilla.** 4.50 **John Craven's Newsround.**

5.00 **Blue Peter** includes Michael Sundin receiving rock climbing instructions from Zoe Brown (Ceefax). 5.25 **Henry's Cat.**

5.30 **Grange Hill.** Episode 9 of the drama series about the pupils and staff of a secondary school (Ceefax). 5.58 **Weather.**

6.00 **News,** with Sue Lawley and Jeremy Paxman.

6.30 **London Plus.**

6.55 **Tomorrow's World.** The latest developments in the fields of science and technology.

7.20 **Top of the Pops** presented by Mike Smith and Gary Davies.

8.00 **Don't Wait Up.** Comedy series about a father and son, both doctors and both separated from their respective wives (Ceefax).

8.30 **Zoo 2000.** The first of a new series of eight programmes examining the changing face of zoos and wildlife parks, presented by Jeremy Cherfas (Ceefax). (see Choice).

9.00 **News with John Humphrys.**

9.25 **Morgan's Boy.** Episode four of the drama serial about the relationship between a Welsh hill farmer and his city-bred nephew who comes to stay. Starring Gareth Thomas and Martyn Hesford (Ceefax).

10.15 **Question Time** from Londonderry. On Sir Robin Day's panel tonight are four MPs – Peter Archer, John Hume, Michael Mates and Enoch Powell.

11.15 **Men and Masculinity.** The first of five films about the changing role of the male. With therapist Phillip Hodson, feminist writer Bea Campbell and retired judge, Sir Roger Ormrod. With commentary by Kenneth Branagh (r).

11.40 **News headlines and weather.**

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain,** presented by Anne Diamond and Henry Kelly. News with Jayne Irving at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; guest, Barry Morse, from 6.45; exercises at 6.46 and 8.35; the day's anniversaries at 6.51; Popeye cartoon at 7.22; pop video at 7.54; inside Jilly Johnson's home at 8.15; d-i-y advice at 8.47; Roland Rat at 9.02.

ITV/LONDON

1.40 **News headlines followed by Falcon Crest.** Drama serial set in the Californian vineyards, starring Jane Wyman. This episode is entitled Queen's Gambit.

2.30 **Mary Berry.** Cookery advice and recipes (r).

3.00 **The Adventurer.** Gene Barry stars in the title role of the lighthearted thriller series. The story today concerns a Poor Little Rich Girl (r).

3.30 **News headlines followed by Sons and Daughters.** High finance and scandal series about the ambitious Hamilton and Palmer families.

4.00 **Rod, Jane and Freddy** with a story for young children. The Lost Toys (r).

4.15 **Jamie and the Magic Torch.** An animated series from the talented stable of Cosgrove Hall. (r).

4.30 **The Sooty Show** (r).

4.45 **Dangermouse,** the secret service rodent and his assistant, Penfold, battle with the evil Baron Greenback on The Chicken Run (r).

5.00 **The Coral Island.** Episode four.

5.30 **Botanic Man.** Professor David Bellamy, enthusiastically explains how ice of thousands of years ago was the source of fertile country. Filmed in the Arctic and the wheatlands of Canada (r).

6.00 **News headlines followed by Diff'rent Strokes,** starring Conrad Bain as an American millionaire trying to cope with his adopted family.

6.30 **Keep it in the Family.** Domestic comedy series starring Robert Gillespie as Dudley, tonight pining for Muriel and, in an attempt to cure his loneliness allowing Duncan to stay in the new attic studio (r).

7.00 **Whose Baby?** Panel game, chaired by Michael Aspel, in which the contestants have to guess who are the famous parent or parents of a series of babies (r).

7.30 **News headlines followed by Film: The Eagle Has Landed** (1976) starring Michael Caine, Donald Sutherland and Robert Duvall. Second World War drama about a number of enemy agents who descend on an Enlish village with the intention fo assassinating Winston Churchill, Based on the Jack Higgins novel and directed by John Sturges.

10.00 **News headlines followed by George Robinson of Newmarket.** A documentary about The Times' Newmarket racing correspondent who makes his living by passing on information he gleans from watching racehorses on the Newmarket gallops (r).

10.30 **The Master.** Televison film series.

11.30 **Jobs Limited.** The first in a new series giving advice to the unemployed and to those who may be able to help those without work. The programme opens with a re-cap on the unemployment scene in London and the South East since the end of the last series, 16 months ago. Presenter Douglas Moffitt, financial editor of LBC, talks to John Palmer of the Greater London Enterprises Board; and there is a report from Brussels on what action the Common Market countries are taking to create job prospects.

11.55 **Night Thoughts.**



Albert Finney: The Biko Inquest (Channel 4, 9.30 pm)

CHOICE

● THE BIKO INQUEST (Channel 4, 9.30pm) is a television version of the stage production put on in London earlier this year. Albert Finney repeats his role of counsel for Biko's family, but for the TV film he has handed the director's reins to Graham Evans. It is easy enough to say that anybody who watches this re-enactment of a particularly odious example of officially sanctioned perversion of truth and does not gasp in disbelief, simply cannot have been listening. But it is not quite a simple as that. *The Biko Inquest,* based on transcripts of inquest evidence, does not contain a line that is not the stuff of pure drama. The dialogue ought to be actor-proof. But, by an odd quirk, it proves not to be. The film's cast is so studded with familiar faces, and those familiar actors are trying so hard not to be actors but real-life testifiers, that *The Biko Inquest* constantly teeters dangerously on the brink of becoming just another courtroom drama.

● ZOO 2000 (BBC1, 8.30pm) will not please zoo-loathers because it advances the theory that captivation and captivity can peacefully co-exist: i.e. we can indulge our love of animals even though they have to put up with a simulated natural habitat. It was a *wise move on* presenter Jeremy Cherfas's part to dwell on the conservation aspect of zoo-keeping in the first film of his eight-part series. And you must admit that some of the zoos without bars he visits tonight appear to have a lot of satisfied and pampered residents including the alligator whose tummy is rubbed under hypnosis, the sewer rats that are not hounded, and koalas that are cuddled.

● Patrick Rayner, who is masterminding Radio 3's spectacular SCOTTISH SEASON that begins tonight and gobbles up 45 hours of radio time as it runs right through November, is keen to dispel any fears we might have that this will be an exercise in what he calls Tartanry and Balmorality. Time will tell whether realization will match idealization. Tonight's inaugural programming does show that there is a lively mind at work, because it consists of a reconstruction of some 1780 music-making at Edinburgh's St Cecilia's Hall (7.30pm) and the first of five 1984 concerts in Glasgow's Musica Nova festival (10.00pm).

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

9.00 **Ceefax.**

9.20 **Daytime on Two:** German conversation. 9.38 Spanish conversation. 9.55 Moving a heavy load. 10.12 Science: analysis. 10.34 Scene. 11.05 A Christmas in 1660s England. 11.30 Part three of a history of farming. 11.55 Lesson six of a swimming course.

12.20 Cinema newsreels of the Forties* 12.45 For parents and their teenaged children. 1.10 Road safety. 1.20 German language. 1.38 A visit to a Scottish newspaper. 2.00 You and Me. For the very young. 2.15 Music of the streets. 2.40 Spelling lessons.

3.00 **Dallas.** Lucy decides to find out about Peter's private life while J.R. and Jessica discover they have a great deal in common (r) (Ceefax).

3.45 **Championship Bowling.** Coverage of the opening quarterfinal in the CIS Insurance United Kingdom Indoor Bowls Championship.

5.25 **News summary with subtitles.**

5.30 **Film: Escape from Zahrain** (1961) starring Yul Brynner, Sal Mineo and Jack Warden. Drama set in the Middle East where a motley collection of characters are on the run from the despotic authorities, trying to reach the frontier by way of the desert and with a pretty hostage in tow. Directed by Ronald Neame.

7.00 **Championship Bowling.** Highlights of this afternoon's quarterfinal match in the CIS Insurance United Kingdom Indoor Bowls Championship.

7.30 **Open Space: Single Problem.** A documentary that examines the problems of the single homeless.

8.00 **Commercial Breaks.** The series on the world's entrepreneurs today profiles Tim Bedford who believes he has the means to convert buses to run on natural gas.

8.30 **Food and Drink.** Nine boys and nine girls between the ages of nine and 14 compete for the title Junior Cook of the Year. They prepare a three course meal in front of a panel of expert judges at London's Savoy Hotel.

9.00 **Entertainment USA.** Jonathan King begins a new series from Phoenix, a town in the middle of the Arizona desert with a mountain on the main street. Among the people he meets is staunch Reaganite, Glen Campbell; the latest megastar, singer Cyndi Lauper; and heavy rock group Judas Priest. There are also items on cacti, Arab stallions and a review of Lily Tomlins' latest film, All of Me.

9.30 **Forty Minutes: Gigolo.** A season of documentaries begins with profiles of three men who have made a living from being nice to women.

10.10 **Championship Bowling.** The second quarterfinal.

10.50 **Newsnight.**

11.35 **International Tennis.** Highlights of the play at the Royal Albert Hall in the match between Great Britain and the United States. Ends at 12.15.

CHANNEL 4

2.30 **The British at War.** Leslie Halliwell presents another selection of short and medium-length documentaries and propaganda films beginning with **Target for Tonight,** a documentary about the preparation for a bombing raid by the British on a German target. Then: **Words for Battle.** Stirring extracts from classical works spoken by Laurence Olivier: **War and Order,** the story of the police role in wartime; **The Heart of Britain,** the blitzed areas of the industrial Midlands and North; **Neighbours Under Fire** illustrates the resourcefulness of bombed out citizens; and **Listen to Britain** a documentary about the sound of Britain at war.

4.25 **Countdown.** Yesterday's winner of the fast-moving anagrams and mental arithmetic competition is challenged by Pat Champion, a Blackpool landlady. Richard Whiteley, as ever, is the questionmaster, assisted today by Ned Sherrin.

5.00 **Film: This Above All*** (1942) starring Tyrone Power and Joan Fontaine. Power plays a lower middle class Englishman who deserts the army because he doesn't believe that the cause is worth fighting for. His romance with aristocratic WAAF Prudence Cathaway makes him change his mind. Directed by Antole Litvak.

7.00 **Channel Four News** with Peter Sissons.

7.50 **Comment.** With her view on a matter of topical importance is writer and broadcaster, Diana Eden.

8.00 **Scotland's Story.** Part 16 of the series tracing the history of Scotland and the Scots examines the hardships experienced by the Highlanders in the 18th and 19th centuries. The narrator is Isobel Black. With Nigel Stock as the Rev. Donald Sage and Robert Urquhart as Donald MacLeod.

8.30 **Looks Familiar.** The final show of the series and Denis Norden and his guests, Alec McCowen, Patricia Phoenix and Eric Sykes reminisce about classic films of the past. Among them Joan Crawford's Rain and Dick Powell and Mickey Rooney in A Midsummer Night's Dream.

9.15 **What the Papers Say.** Alastair Hetherington casts an experienced eye over how the press has treated the past week's news.

9.30 **The Biko Inquest.** A dramatization by Jon Blair and Norman Fenton of the inquest that followed the death in South African police custody of Steve Biko in September 1977. The play is based on secretly obtained transcripts of the court proceedings. (see Choice).

11.25 **The Paris Years – Igor.** An animated puppet film based on composer, Igor Stravinsky's, years in Paris during the Twenties. Made by the Brothers Quay.

11.55 **Closedown.**

Radio 4

On long wave. † denotes stereo VHF.
5.55 Shipping Forecast.
6.00 News Briefing; weather.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.25 Prayer For The Day.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary; 6.55, 7.55 Weather: 7.0, 8.0 Today's News: 7.25*, 8.25* Sport: 7.45* Thought for the Day.
8.43 A Diary Without Dates by Enid Bagnold, abridged in four parts (1). 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Taking Sides. An audience of 150 air their views about an issue which has faded from the headlines (a simultaneous broadcast with BBC 1).
10.00 News; Medicine Now.
10.30 Morning Story: "Dear George" by Eliza Lewis.
10.45 Daily Service† from St Paul's Church, Birmingham.
11.00 News; Travel; Your Move Or Mine? Bill Breckon and Tom Tickell open the doors on the housing world.
11.28 The Case Against God. An inquiry into the existence and character of God, in eight parts (1). (r).
12.00 News; What About The Workers? A weekly guide to your rights at work 5: Discipline, Dismissal and Redundancy.
12.27 Son of Cliché†. 12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour.
3.00 News; The Afternoon Play† "Bran Underground" by Gordon McKerrow.
4.00 News; Enquire Within with Neil Landor.
4.10 Bookshelf.
4.40 Story Time: "Behaving Badly" by Catherine Heath, abridged in 10 parts (9).
5.00 PM: News. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather.
6.00 The Six O'clock News: Financial Report.
6.30 Yes Minister† with Paul Eddington, Nigel Hawthorne and Derek Edwards in "A Question of Loyalty"
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Any Answers?
7.40 International Assignment.
8.10 What About The Workers? Tel 01-580 4411 (lines open from 7.00pm). To follow up today's earlier programme at noon, Paul Heiney invites your queries and comments.
9.00 Does He Take Sugar? A magazine of special interest to disabled listeners and their families.
9.30 John Ebdon in the BBC Sound Archives.
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts Magazine.
10.15 A Book At Bedtime: "Quick Service" by P. G. Wodehouse, abridged in 10 parts (9). 10.29 Weather.
10.30 The World Tonight, including 11.00 News Headlines.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Two Girls in the Forest. A conversation between Winifred Foley and Edna Healy, of whom both spent part of their childhood in the Forest of Dean. 12.00-12.15 News; Weather. 12.33 Shipping Forecast.
VHF (available in England and S Wales only). Radio 4 vhf is as above except: 5.55-6.00am Weather; Travel. 9.05-10.45 For Shools: 9.05 A Service for Schools. 9.25 Secondary English (11-14). 9.50 First Steps in Drama. 10.10 Playtime. 10.25 In Your Own Time. 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Noticeboard. 11.05 In the News. 11.30 Wavelength. 1.55-3.00pm For Schools: 1.55 Listening Corner. 2.05 The Music Box. 2.20 Living Language. 2.40 Newscast. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-11.30 Study on 4: Caribbean Links (5). 12.30-1.10 Schools Night-Time Broadcasting: General Studies: Nuclear Power - 12.30 The Case of Druridge 12.50 The Great Debate

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.30 Morning Concert: Ravel's Rapsodie Espagnole; Coste's Le Montagnard, Op 34 (Wynberg/Anderson); Litolff's Scherzo (Concerto Symphonique No 4, Op 102: Curzon, piano): Wolfe's Suite Der Corregidor.† 8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (contd): C. P. E. Bach's Trio-Sonata in B Minor, Wq 143 (Linde/Schroder/Junghanns); Torelli's Trumpet Concerto in D (Andre, soloist); Monteverdi's Laudate Dominum (Nigel Rogers, tenor soloist);† Rameau's Orchestral suite Dardanus, Acts 1-3† 9.00 News.
9.05 This Weeks' Composer: William Mathias. Divertimento for Strings, Op 7; Wind Quintet Op 22 Harp Concerto Op 50 (Ellis,harp).†
10.00 Barber and Copland: Barber's Adagio for Strings; and Copland's ballet suite Billy the Kid.†
10.40 Flute Trios: David Butt (flute) with Ross Pople (cello) and Rosemarie Wright (piano). Haydn's Trio in D (H XV 16); Hummel's Adagio, Variations and Rondo in A, Op 78.†
11.20 The English Concert: with Patrizia Kwella, (soprano). Part one. Avison's Concerto Grosso No 9 after Scarlatti): Handel's motet Silete venti: Arne's Harpsichord Concerto No 5.†
12.15 Six Continents: Foreign radio broadcasts, monitored by the BBC.
12.35 English Concert: part two. Shakespearean songs by Arne; and Handel's Concerto Grosso in B flat, Op 3 No 2.† 1.00 News.
1.05 Levon Chilingirian and Clifford Benson: violin and piano recital. Works by Komitas, Khachaturian, Babajanian; Ludwig Bazil: and Ghazaros Serian.†
2.00 The Two Widows: Smetena's two-act opera, sung in Czech. Jilek conducts the Prague National Theatre Chorus and Orchestra. Principals include Nada Sormova, Marcela Machotkova, Jiri Zahradnicek, Daniela Sounova and Zdenek Svehla.† Act 2 at 3.05, with interval reading at 3.00
4.20 Chopin on a Contemporary Piano: Alan Cuckston plays three Mazurkas Op 59; Nocturne in D flat Op 27 No 2; and Polonaise in F sharp minor.† 4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Michael Berkeley's selections.†
6.30 Grandstand: Fairey Engineering Band. Eric Ball's Sunset Rhapsody; Phyllis Tate's Illustrations.†
7.00 Roots Writ Large: Lewis Wolpert of the Middlesex Hospital Medical School talks to Professor Stephen Jay Gould of Harvard University who fulfilled an ambition to become a palaeontologist.
7.30 Scottish Season: A Memorial of Old Edinburgh. Andrew Parrott conducts the Taverner Players. With Neil Mackie (tenor), Melvyn Tan (harpsichord), Christopher Coin (cello) and the Edinburgh Fiddlers including traditional airs arranged by Robert Bremner and works by Thomas Erskine. Earl of Kelly: Handel; Giordani; Arne; Schetky; J. C. Bach, Corelli and Haydn (Favourite Overture in D). A live transmission from Edinburgh's St Cecilia's Hall. Interval reading at 8.50 Part two begins at 8.55 (see Choice).
10.00 Scottish Season. Music in Our Time including the premières of Per Norgaard's Illumination and John Casken's Orion over Farne. Also Eliott Carter's Piano Concerto (Ursula Oppens, soloist) and Bruno Maderna's Juillard Serenade. Matthias Bamert conducts the Scottish National Orchestra.†
11.20 Fauré: Jean Philipe Collard (piano) with the Parrenin Quartet play the Piano Quintet No 2 in C minor, Op 115.†
11.57 News. Until 12.00.

Radio 2

4.00am Tony Gillham†. 5.30 Colin Berry†. 7.30 Ray Moore† including 8.31 Racing Bulletin. 10.00 Jimmy Young†. 12.00pm Steve Jones† including 1.05 Sports Desk. 2.00 Gloria Hunniford† including 2.02, 3.02 Sports Desk. 3.30 Music all the Way†. 4.00 David Hamilton† including 4.02, 5.05 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn† including 6.02 Sports Desk. 6.30 The Fosdyke Saga in 24 episodes (10). 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (MF only). 8.00 Wally Whyton† introduces Country Concert starring Michael Martin Murphey. 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 The News Huddlines. Roy Hudd laughs at the news with Chris Emmett and June Whitfield. 10.30 Star Sound Extra covers the current movie scene with Tom Hutchinson's review of the latest films and details of a new "Soundtrack Quiz" 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Bill Rennells† presents Nightride.

Radio 1

6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates 12.00pm Gary Davies including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Bruno Brookes including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.30 Janice Long 10.00-12.00am Into the Music† with Tommy Vance.
VHF Radios 1 & 2: 4.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours 7.30 I've Heard That Song Before 7.45 Network UK 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Country Music Profile. 8.30 John Peel 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Monitor 10.00 News Summary 10.01 The Gentle Lark 11.00 World News 11.09 News About Britain 11.15 New Ideas 11.25 The Week in Wales 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Top Twenty 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours 1.30 Network UK 1.45 The Brotherhood Of Brass 2.00 Outlook 2.45 Roots And Branches 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 The Pleasure's Yours 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Assignment 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News 5.09 Meridian 5.40 The Week In Wales 8.00 World News 8.15 A Jolly Good Show 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 The Week in Wales 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme 11.30 Meridian 12.00 World News 12.09 News About Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 Talking About Music 1.00 News Summary 1.01 Outlook 1.30 Persona Grata 1.45 Ulster Newsletter 1.50 In the Meantime 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Music In The Age Of Chivalry 2.30 With Respect Ambassador 3.00 World News 3.09 News About Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Business Matters 4.00 Newsdesk 4.30 Country Music Profile 5.45 The World Today

(All times in GMT)

BBC 1 Wales: 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales headlines. 3.48-3.50 News of Wales headlines. 5.30-5.35 Interval. 5.35-5.58 Wales today. 6.30-7.20 Star Trek. 8.30-9.00 Week in Week out. 11.15-11.45 Zoo 2000: 'Captivation' (as BBC 1, 8.30pm). 11.45-12.10am Men ... and Masculinity (as BBC 1, 11.15pm). 12.10-12.15 News and weather. Scotland: 12.57pm-1.00 The Scottish news. 6.30-6.55 Reporting Scotland. 8.30-9.00 Battlefield Band. 11.40-11.45 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland news. 6.30-6.55 Northern Ireland news. 6.30-6.45 Inside Ulster. 11.40-11.45 News and weather. England: 6.30pm-6.55 Regional news magazines.

S4C Starts 1.00pm Countdown. 1.30 Alice. 2.00 Gwranmdo A Gwneud. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.20 Hwnt Ac Yma. 2.55 Six Centuries of Verse (E). 3.25 4 What it's Worth. 3.50 Numbers at Work. 4.20 Scotland's story. 4.50 Ffalabalam. 5.00 Eitem Ddirgel. 5.10 YGwylit. 5.35 Mary Tyler Moore show. 6.00 Brookside. 6.30 Twrw Tachwed. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Twrw Tachwedd. 8.35 Coleg. 9.05 Yr Alcoholig Lion. 11.05 Film: Rage. 12.55am Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Bodyline. 1.35-2.30 Country Practice. 3.00 That's My Dog. 3.30-4.00 Protectors. 6.00 News and Scotland Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Take the High Road. 7.30-8.00 All Kinds Of Country. 10.30 Crime Desk. 10.35 It's Andy Cameron. 11.05 Report. 11.35 Crann Tara. 12.05am Late Call, Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm Lunchtime. 1.30-2.30 Father Murphy. 3.00 Take the High Road. 3.30-4.00 Hands. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.25 Police Six. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Party with the Rovers. 8.00 Benson. 8.30 Up the Elephant. 9.00-9.30 Bounder. 10.30 Counterpoint. 11.30 Falcon Crest. 11.55 Do You Remember?: Hitchcock. 12.20am News, Closedown.

HTV WEST As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 1.30-2.30 Country Practice. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 Up The Elephant. 9.00-9.30 Bounder. 10.30 Talk of the West. 11.00 Sweeney. 12.00 Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.00 Wales This Week.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.30 Champions. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 10.30 Folio. 11.10 Short Story Theatre. 11.30 Levkas Man. 12.30am Waite Around. Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 1.20pm North Tonight. 6.30 Police News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Highland Road.† 7.30 Night Rider. 8.30 Up the Elephant. 9.00-9.30 Bounder. 10.30 Kojak. 11.30 Crann Tara. 12.00 That's Hollywood. 12.30am News, closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm News 1.30-2.30 Casablanca 3.00 Bygones 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm 7.30 Knight Rider 8.30 Never the Twain. 9.00-9.30 Bounder 10.30 Hill Street Blues. 11.30 Strange But True. 12.00 News, Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Calendar. 1.20 News 1.30-2.30 Love Boat. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 Up The Elephant. 9.00-9.30 Bounder. 10.30 Streets of San Francisco. 11.30 Fight Night. 12.30am Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30 Devlin Connection. 2.30 Hands. 3.25 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 Film: Battle for the Planet of the Apes. 10.30 Streets of San Francisco. 11.30 Fight Night. 12.30am Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.30 QED. 5.15 Beverly Hillbillies.* 6.00 Channel report. 6.30 Crossroads. 6.55-7.00 Two-gether. 8.30 Magnum. 10.35 Yellow Rose. 11.30 London calling. 12.30 Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except 12.25pm European Folk Tales 12.40-1.00 Contact 1 20 News 1.30-2.30 Champions 6 00 Crossroads 6.25 News 7 00 Emmerdale Farm 7.30 Film Carry on Abroad 9 00 Bounder 9.30-10.00 John Davies RIP 10 30 Central Lobby 11 00 Protectors 11.30 Fight Night 12.30am Closedown

TVS As London except 1.20pm-1.30 News 3.00 Afternoon Club 3.27-4.00 Young Doctors 6 00 Coast to Coast 6.35 Crossroads 7.00 Emmerdale Farm 7.30 Knight Rider 8.30 Up The Elephant 9.00-9.30 Bounder 10.30 Yellow Rose 11 30 Sence of the Past 12.00 Company. Closedown.

TSW As London except 1.20pm News 1.30 QED 2.30 The Moviemakers 5.15 Gus Honeybun 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Today South West 6.30 That's My Dog 7.00 Ace Crawford 7.30 Night Rider 8.30 Magnum 9.30 Scene South West 10.35 Yellow Rose 11.30 London Calling 12.30am Postscript Closedown

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm News 1.30-2.30 Champions 6.00 News 6 02 Crossroads 6.25 Northern Life 7.00 Emmerdale Farm 7.30 Knight Rider 8.30 Up The Elephant 9.00-9.30 Bounder 10.32 Are You Taking The Tablets? 11.00 Sweeney 12.00 John Wycliffe. Closedown

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN
† Stereo. ★ Black and white (r) Repeat

Entertainments

The young Indira: portraits from the family album



The undergraduate: Indira Gandhi, centre, at the age of 20 in 1937 at Somerville College, Oxford. She spent only a year there, returning to India when her mother died.



The teenager: A family portrait with father and mother, Pandit Nehru and Kamala Nehru.



The grand-daughter: The young Indira chatting with Mahatma Gandhi, founder of today's India.

Fear after Sikh guards murder Mrs Gandhi

Continued from page 1

down their shutters in an immediate and voluntary *hartal*, a mourning strike.

Some of the worst scenes took place outside the hospital to which Mrs Gandhi had been taken. There Sikhs were stoned and cries of revenge were heard. Some of the mob shouted "Down with the CIA", and four British journalists who ventured to the site were set upon.

The four were Mr Ted Corbett of the Daily Star, Mr Paul Weaver of the *News of The World*, Mr Colin Bateman of the *Daily Express*, and Mr Graham Morris, a freelance photographer. They are in Delhi to cover the cricket series to be played by the England team.

Mr Weaver said: "I got hit on the head with a lump of wood, but no one was seriously hurt. They seemed to think we were Americans." The four escaped in a taxi that they had kept waiting.

● PROTESTS SPREAD: In Bombay groups of people shouted anti-Sikh slogans outside the principal Sikh temple, and Sikh shops were under heavy police guard (Reuter reports).

In Calcutta police used batons to disperse rioters and at least one person was knifed. Trams were attacked and burnt and traffic was at a standstill.

●President Reagan expressed his "deep personal sorrow" at the assassination of Mrs Gandhi after being woken up at 3 am by Mr Robert McFarlane, his National Security Adviser. Mr George Shultz, Secretary of State, expressed shock and outrage. "President Reagan and Prime Minister Gandhi shared a strong determination to continue the struggle against terrorism", he said.

Later Mr Reagan and Mr Shultz visited the Indian Embassy in Washington for about five minutes

With Frank Johnson on the campaign trail

The real Mondale comes to light

Our first view of Mr Mondale campaigning, which view comprised his head bobbing along a tumultuous torchlight procession in Chicago, revealed that his face was much more animated in the flesh. This was partly because, in real life, his face contained much less flesh.

On television, large bags full of the stuff sometimes hang beneath his eyes. "Those bags were unbelievable", one of his distraught associates was quoted as saying after his second, and less successful, debate with Mr Reagan, for American elections are widely thought to turn on such matters. But television is an unreliable guide to Mr Mondale, as to so many things.

One of his troubles is that he is perhaps the last presidential candidate who best comes alive outside the studio. Although, at 56, he has passed a career entirely in the television age, he is an old-fashioned American politician: *a man of rallies*, handshakings and big-city machines. This explains why in 1984 he is losing. But it also makes for a good torchlight procession.

We began to gather at dusk, by the river, at the junction of Michigan Avenue and Wacker Street. Mr Mondale was due in from Minnesota. Inquiries as to who was the Mr Wacker, after whom the street was presumably named, produced no enlightenment from the locals. They were prepared to agree with me that he might have been one of the late Mayor Daley's more enthusiastic policemen.

The rush-hour city charged about us. Thousands of office workers poured from the glorious, white Stalinist wedding-cake of the Wrigley Building. Curling between Chicago's towers, there clanged a railway built on stilts.

Rotund trade unionists, in football caps and lumberjackets, with their Mondale posters, began to gather. Some of them were women. Florally-decorated vehicles appeared bearing such legends as "Chicago and Northeast Illinous District Council of Carpenters".

It was always a reminder of the extent to which Mr Mondale draws his strength from the unions in the old, romantic industries. This was another reason why he was losing.

The procession was a vital chance to champion Democratic party causes in addition to Mr Mondale's, such as "vote Congressman Dan Rostenkowski, thirty-second ward"; "Retain Anthony S Martelione, Judge Circuit Courts"; and the more general: "We love Alderman Vrdolyak".

Sirens heralded the arrival of Mr Mondale somewhere in the midst of the now-large crowd. Fireworks flared and cannoned among the towers.

Somehow a plausible procession got going. At intervals along the streets stood trade unionists with flaming torches.

From out of the throng, a white cuff would periodically shoot in salute – all that we could now see of the hitherto uncharismatic soul was now the subject of the masses' adulation. We were carried by the ebb and flow of the procession into the Byzantine temple built by some local rough equivalent of the Freemasons.

Its galleries filled up. Mr Mondale waved his way into a bellowing greeting, the black mayor, Mr Harold Washington, welcomed him to the "first city of the world", and urged us all to "pay no attention to those polls". Presumably he was referring to the opinion polls rather than to the ethnic Poles: a group with whom the blacks are said to be in mortal conflict for control of the Chicago Democratic machine.

Mr Mondale induced the mayor and his greatest rival – the previously-mentioned Alderman Vrdolyak – to join him in linked arms. Local reporters laughed and assured us that it meant nothing. Just because Mr Mondale could bring detente with Russia, it did not mean he could reconcile blacks and Poles.

Mr Mondale launched into an impassioned denunciation of the way President Reagan was identifying himself with such democratic heroes as Truman. "He even used Truman's campaign train," he bewailed. "The great train robbery . . . they are stealing our heroes. They have to steal our heroes because they have none of their own . . .".

Finally, Mr Mondale brandished a facsimile of the *Chicago Tribune's* glorious front page of 1948: "Dewey defeats Truman." The crowd roared. Mr Mondale looked as if he truly believed it was going to happen again.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh opens an eldery persons sheltered housing scheme in St. George's Drive, Pimlico, 11.15.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attends a performance of *Madam Butterfly* by the English National Opera at the London Coliseum, 7.20.

The Duke of Gloucester, patron, Pestalozzi Childrens' Village Trust, attends a reception at St. James's Palace to mark their Silver Jubilee Appeal, 7.

The Duchess of Gloucester, patron, The London Suzuki Group, attends a ball at Grosvenor House, 8.

The Duchess of Kent attends the Lawn Tennis Assocation's Wightman Cup at the Royal Albert Hall, 7.20.

Princess Alexandra opens the Brentford Waterman's Arts Centre, Brentford, Middlesex, 11.30.

Prince Michael of Kent attends Sportman's Night at the Players Theatre, 8.30.

New exhibitions

A Partridge in a Pear Tree; work by artists and craftsmen with presents in mind; Chichester House Gallery, High St, Ditchling, Sussex; *Tues to Sat 11 to 1 and 2.30 to 5*; (ends Dec 24).

Revitalising Glasgow: People's Palace Museum, Glasgow Green; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (ends Dec 31).

McAlpine Collection: works by Tilson, Hilton, King and Turnbull; Rozelle House, Rozelle Park, Ayr; Sats only 11 to 12 and 2 to 5; (ends March 29).

The British Art Show; showing at two galleries: City Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Sq, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; and at the Ikon Gallery, 58-72 John *Bright St, Birmingham; Tues to Sat* 10 to 6: (ends Dec 22).

Exhibitions in progress

Samuel Palmer and the Ancients, Adeane Gallery, Fitzwilliam Musuem, Cambridge: Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.15 to 5 (until Dec 16).

Sculptures by Richard Deacon, Fruitmarket Gallery, 29 Market Street, Edinburgh: Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 6 (until Nov 17).

Music

Recital by the Poole Oboe Quartet: St. George's, Brandon Hill, Bristol, 1.

Piano recital by Yolande Wrigley; Royal Exchange Theatre, St. Ann's Sq, Manchester, 1.05.

Piano recital by Arnaldo Cohen; Gardner Centre for the Arts, Sussex University, Brighton, 7.45.

Concert by the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra: Colston Hall, Bristol, 7.30.

Concert by Amaryllis Consort of Renaissance Songs: Newton Abbot Community Centre, Devon, 8.

Recital by the Endellion String Quartet; Concert Hall, University Music School, 11 West Rd, Cambridge, 8.30.

Concert by the Hallé Orchestra; Lancaster University, 7.30.

Talks, Lectures

Observing the Bicentennial of the Treaty of Paris: lessons from 1783 for today, by Joan Challinor; Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers St, Edinburgh, 7.30.

Denis Dederot: Proteus of the Enlightenment, by Peter France: MOLS Lecture Theatre, Sussex University, Brighton, 6.30.

The History and Work of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, by Anne Woods: Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, The King's *House, 65 The Close, Salisbury*, 2.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,574

ACROSS

1 Maugham made him go hairless! (7).
5 Brave Russian film? (7).
9 Historian not one to preside at font (5).
10 Measurements plumb on (9).
11 Proper name for a computer (6).
12 Wisely Kate kept odd letters from Dolly (8).
14 Guard guest without it (5).
15 Rifle and ammo involved upholding red flag (9).
18 Place to be for an alibi (9).
20 Modest contribution, say, for a Great Power? (5).
22 Sir Roger's point of view? (8).
24 Room at top in oil industry (6).
26 Caution, being about to handle case of explosives (9).
27 Kind of paper that exposes plots (5).
28 Melissa adrift (7).
29 Dismissed the players in Robinson Crusoe (7)

DOWN

1 Scheme making Homo Sapiens a work of art (9).
2 Oddly I'm seen carrying cross for Cardinal (7).
3 Opener not running straight (9).
4 Northern tree painter (4).
5 *Wild horses should not stop him* working (5-5).
6 Clever contrivance by Dawkins (5).
7 State engineer's middle name (7).
8 Unpleasant end to a series of rulers (5).
13 Pole – the heliocentric one? (10).
16 Illumination might pall if on the blink (9).
17 The canter moving into the jump (9).
19 Egyptian instrument is turned upwards to twang the strings (7).
21 This city is, and Agra could be, Moorish (7).
22 Offer the clown a nightcap (5).
23 Initially make off on safari exercise for deer (5).
25 Day to refuse consent (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,573

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 14

New books – paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:

FICTION

A Coin in Nine Hands, by Marguerite Yourcenar, translated by Dori Katz (Black Swan, £2.50)
The Abbess of Crewe, by Muriel Spark (Panther, £1.95)
The Ebony Tower, by John Fowles (Panther, £1.95)
The Rich Pay Late, by Simon Raven (Panther, £1.95)
Winter's Tale, by Mark Helprin (Arena, £2.95)

NON–FICTION

Diaghilev, by Richard Buckle (Hamish Hamilton, £6.95)
India File, Inside the Subcontinent, by Trevor Fishlock (John Murray, £5.95)
The Best of Peter Simple 1980-1984, from the columns of the *Daily Telegraph* (Telegraph publications, £4.95)
The Penguin Tales from the Thousand and One Nights, translated with an introduction by N J Dawood (Penguin, £4.95)
Vivaldi, by Michael Talbot (Dent, £4.95)

PH

Roads

The Midlands: M5: Lane closures between junction 3 (Birmingham W and central) to 4 (Bromsgrove). A6: Roadworks and temporary lights at Bakewell. A5: Contraflow SE of Tamworth, Warwicks.

Wales and West: M5: Closure of all slip roads between junctions 40 and 41: (A4107 and Port Talbot exits) excluding the eastbound exitat junction 40. M4: At junction 26 westbound entry slip road closed from 4.11.84. A38: Lane closures on both carriageways on Exeter and Plymouth Road at Marsh Mills Viaduct.

The North: M6: Roadworks between junction 32 (Preston) and 33 (Lancaster): contraflow on northbound; delays. A69: Roadworks and lane restrictions on Gateshead western bypass. A650: Some delays on Bradford Rd, Stockbridge, E of Keighley.

Scotland: A74: City of Glasgow: Roadworks on London Rd between Mount Vernon Rd and Carmyle Ave; westbound inside lane closed 24 hours. A73: Contraflow N of B8054 junction, nr Cumbernauld.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

The Daily Star says: "This violent age erupted in yet another country yesterday with the tragic and senseless assassination of Indira Gandhi, India's Prime Minister. The paper adds: "Nearly every world leader has come close to death by terror in the first four years of the eighties. To what end? World revolution? World disorder? None of the murders or attempted murders have changed the world at all . . . except perhaps to make it a more dangerious one."

The Daily Mirror, also commenting on the assassination of Mrs Gandhi, says: "Those who plan and commit these outrages must be deterred and their organisations defeated. That will only happen, as the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, said recently, when we are all united in the war against political terror."

The Daily Express says: "It would be hypocritical to pretend that Indira Gandhi was the embodument of all we hold dear". It adds: "With her passing, and in such circumstances, the worry must be that the sub-continent's potentially explosive religious, sectarian and ethnic forces will prove too much for that still fragile democracy to contain".

The Daily Mail says: "Now that her iron hand has been removed there is a real possibility that under pressure of deep communal religious, cultural and regional differences, this huge country will disintegrate."

Poppy Appeal

Rememberance Day is Sunday, November 11. The Royal British Legion is appealing to the public to give generously to the Poppy Appeal which, in the main, funds its welfare activities. The Legion also needs more volunteers to help collect money for its 1984 Poppy Appeal. Contact your local British Legion or telephone Freephone Poppy Appeal for details.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.49	1.42
Austria Sch	26.96	25.55
Belgium Fr	77.98	73.90
Canada $	1.66	1.59
Denmark Kr	13.87	13.17
Finland Mkk	8.04	7.64
France Fr	11.66	11.16
Germany Dm	3.82	3.63
Greece Dr	173.00	158.00
Hongkong $	9.93	9.33
Ireland Pt	1.24	1.18
Italy Lira	2360.00	2260.00
Japan Yen	313.00	297.00
Netherlands Gld	4.30	4.10
Norway Kr	11.10	10.60
Portugal Esc	203.00	194.00
South Africa Rd	2.40	2.20
Spain Pta	214.00	204.00
Sweden Kr	10.66	10.36
Switzerland Fr	3.15	3.00
USA $	1.26	1.21
Yugoslavia Dnr	257.00	242.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 355 5

London: The *FT* Index closed up 2.9 at 888.0.

Anniversaries

Births: Benvenuto Cellini, sculptor and goldsmith, Florence, 1500; Antonio Canova, sculptor, Possagno, Italy, 1757; Spencer Perceval, prime minister 1809-1812, London, 1762; Stephen Crane, writer, author of *The Red Badge of Courage* (1895), Newark, New Jersey, 1871; L S Lowry, Manchester, 1887.

Deaths: Alfred Jarry, writer, author of *Ubu Roi* (1896), Paris, *1907*; Ezra Pound, Venice, 1972.

Today is the Feast of All Saints. It originates from the conversion of the pagan Pantheon at Rome into a Christian place of worship and its dedication by Pope Boniface IV to the Blessed Virgin Mary and all the martyrs; *The Daily Mirror* was first published, 1903.

Portfolio

Portfolio – how to play

Monday–Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim

Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches The Times Portfolio Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

● Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.

● The wording of Rules 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

Weather forecast

An area of low pressure to the West of Ireland will move N and troughs of low pressure will move in from the W.

6am to midnight

London, SE, Central S, E, Central N, NE England, East Anglia, E Midlands, Channel Islands, Borders: Dry, sunny periods; rain in places during the evening; wind S fresh; max temp 16C (61F).

W Midlands, SW, NW England, S, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW *Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Northern* Ireland: Cloudy occasional rain, becoming heavy at times later; wind S fresh to strong; max temp 14C (57F).

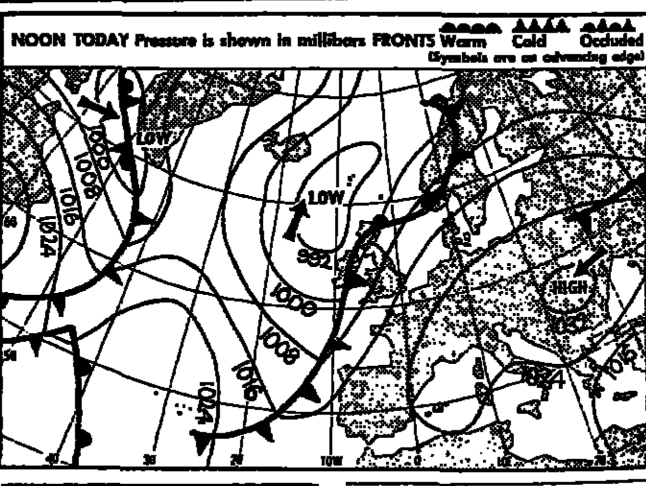
Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth: Sunny intervals, becoming cloudy, outbreaks of rain; wind S fresh to strong; max temp 12C (54F).

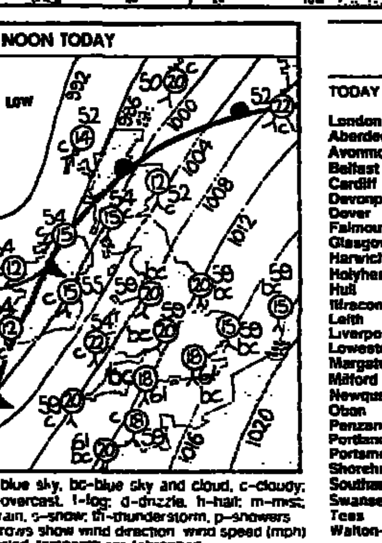
NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mostly cludy, outbreaks of rain, heavy at times; wind S fresh to strong; max temp 11C (52F).

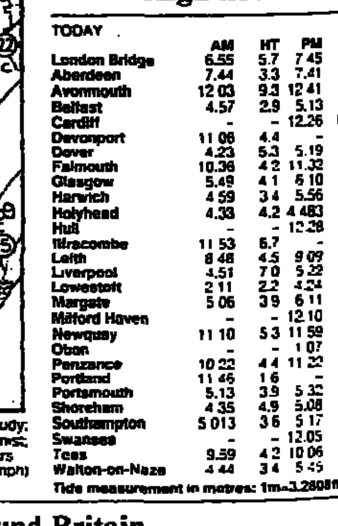
Outlook for Tomorrow and Saturday: Rain at first will give way to brighter showery weather; showers will be heavy at times in the North but will die away during Saturday; rather warm in the *East, near normal elsewhere becoming* rather cold generally.

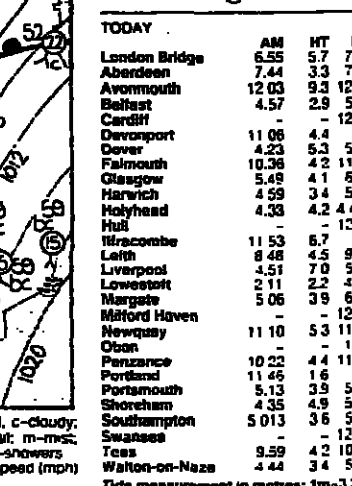
SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind SW, strong, occasional drizzle; visibility moderate with fog patches; sea rough. English Channel E: *Wind* S strong, perhaps gale later; occasional drizzle; visibility moderate with fog patches; sea very rough. St Georges Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW strong to gale veering W and becoming fresh to strong; occasional rain; visibility moderate or poor becoming good; sea very rough.

Sun rises: 6.54 am | Sun sets: 4.33 pm
Moon rises: 2.44 am | Moon sets: 11.39 pm
Full Moon, November 8









b-blue sky, bc-blue sky and cloud, c-cloudy; o-overcast, f-fog; d-drizzle, h-hail; m-mist; r-rain, s-snow; th-thunderstorm, p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit

High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.55	5.7	7.45	5.9
Aberdeen	7.44	3.3	7.41	3.3
Avonmouth	12.03	9.3	12.41	9.3
Belfast	4.57	2.9	5.13	3.1
Cardiff	-	-	12.26	8.07
Devonport	11.06	4.4	-	-
Dover	4.23	5.3	5.19	5.1
Falmouth	10.36	4.2	11.32	3.9
Glasgow	5.49	4.1	6.10	4.3
Harwich	4.59	3.4	5.56	3.4
Holyhead	4.33	4.2	4.483	4.5
Hull	-	-	12.28	5.3
Ilfracombe	11.53	6.7	-	-
Leith	8.48	4.5	9.09	[illegible]
Liverpool	4.51	7.0	5.22	[illegible]
Lowestoft	2.11	2.2	4.24	[illegible]
Margate	5.06	3.9	6.11	3.9
Milford Haven	-	-	12.10	[illegible]
Newquay	11.10	5.3	11.59	5.0
Oban	-	-	1.07	[illegible]
Penzance	10.22	4.4	11.22	4.1
Portland	11.46	1.6	-	-
Portsmouth	5.13	3.9	5.32	[illegible]
Shoreham	4.35	4.9	5.08	[illegible]
Southampton	5.013	3.6	5.17	[illegible]
Swansea	-	-	12.05	[illegible]
Tees	9.59	4.2	10.06	[illegible]
Walton-on-Naze	4.44	3.4	5.45	[illegible]

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Lighting-up time

London 5.03 pm to 6.26 am
Bristol 5.13 pm to 6.36 am
Edinburgh 5.02 pm to 6.52 am
Manchester 5.06 pm to 6.40 am
Penzance 5.29 pm to 6.44 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; s, sun.

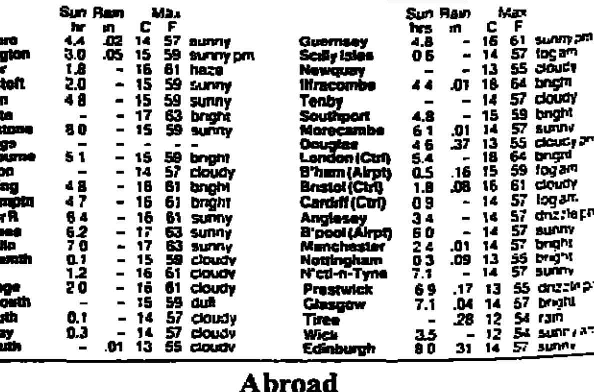
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	11	52	Guernsey	fg	12	54
Birmingham	fg	11	52	Inverness	f	12	54
Blackpool	s	13	55	Jersey	s	14	57
Bristol	c	14	57	London	f	18	64
Cardiff	c	13	55	Manchester	f	13	55
Edinburgh	s	13	55	Newcastle	s	13	55
Glasgow	s	13	55	Ronaldsway	f	13	55

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 18C (64F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 13C (55F). Humidity: 6 pm, 85 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.00in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 5.4hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1018.9 millibars rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: London W.C. 18C (64F); lowest day max: Lerwick 10C (50F); highest rainfall: Fileness 0.79in; highest sunshine: Folkestone, Edinburgh 8.0hr.



Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	4.4	.02	14	57	sunny
Bridlington	3.0	.05	15	59	sunny pm
Cromer	1.8	-	16	61	haze
Lowestoft	2.0	-	15	59	sunny
Clacton	4.8	-	15	59	sunny
Margate	-	-	17	63	bright
Folkestone	8.0	-	15	59	sunny
Hastings	-	-	-	-	-
Eastbourne	5.1	-	15	59	bright
Brighton	-	-	14	57	cloudy
Worthing	4.8	-	16	61	bright
Littlehmptn	4.7	-	16	61	bright
Bognor R	6.4	-	16	61	sunny
Southsea	6.2	-	17	63	sunny
Shanklin	7.0	-	17	63	sunny
Bournemth	0.1	-	15	59	cloudy
Poole	1.2	-	16	61	cloudy
Swanage	2.0	-	16	61	cloudy
Weymouth	-	-	15	59	dull
Exmouth	0.1	-	14	57	cloudy
Torquay	0.3	-	14	57	cloudy
Falmouth	-	.01	13	55	cloudy

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	4.8	-	16	61	sunny pm
Scilly Isles	0.6	-	14	57	fog am
Newquay	-	-	13	55	cloudy
Ilfracombe	4.4	.01	18	64	bright
Tenby	-	-	14	57	cloudy
Southport	4.8	-	15	59	bright
Morecambe	6.1	.01	14	57	sunny
Douglas	4.6	.37	13	55	cloudy pm
London (Ctrl)	5.4	-	18	64	bright
B'ham (Airpt)	0.5	.16	15	59	fog am
Bristol (Ctrl)	1.8	.08	16	61	cloudy
Cardiff (Ctrl)	0.9	-	14	57	fog am
Anglesey	3.4	-	14	57	drizzle pm
B'pool (Airpt)	6.0	-	14	57	sunny
Manchester	2.4	.01	14	57	bright
Nottingham	0.3	.09	13	55	bright
N'cstl-n-Tyne	7.1	-	14	57	sunny
Prestwick	6.9	.17	13	55	drizzle pm
Glasgow	7.1	.04	14	57	bright
Tiree	-	.28	12	54	rain
Wick	3.5	-	12	54	sunny am
Edinburgh	8.0	31	14	57	sunny

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle, f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F
Ajaccio	s	20	68
Akrotiri	f	25	77
Alexandria	f	25	77
Algiers	s	22	72
Amsterdam	s	14	57
Athens	f	19	61
Bahrain	s	28	82
Barbados*	r	25	77
Barcelona	f	20	68
Beirut*	s	25	77
Belgrade	f	10	50
Berlin	s	14	57
Bermuda	-	-	-
Biarritz	s	22	72
Boulogne	s	15	59
Bordeaux	s	20	68
Brussels	s	16	61
Budapest*	fg	6	43
Buen Aires*	c	18	65
Cairo*	s	28	82
Cape Tn	s	22	72
C'blanca	s	22	72
Chicago*	c	11	52
Ch'church*	-	-	-

		C	F
Cologne	s	14	57
Copenhgn*	c	13	55
Corfu	s	23	73
Dublin	s	14	57
Dubrovnik	s	20	68
Faro	f	21	70
Florence	s	17	63
Frankfurt	d	5	41
Funchal	f	20	68
Geneva	c	7	45
Gibraltar	c	19	66
Helsinki	r	7	45
Hongkong*	s	25	77
Innsbruck	s	14	57
Istanbul	c	14	57
Jiddah	s	34	93
Jo'burg	-	-	-
Karachi	s	20	68
Las Palmas	s	24	75
Lisbon	s	17	63
Locarno	s	15	59
L Angeles*	s	19	66
Luxembg	s	12	54
Madrid	c	17	63

		C	F
Majorca	f	21	70
Malaga*	f	21	70
Malta	f	21	70
Melbourne	s	21	70
Mexico C*	c	19	66
Miami*	s	28	82
Milan	s	15	59
Montreal	c	12	54
Moscow	r	3	37
Munich	s	15	59
Nairobi	-	-	-
Naples	s	19	66
New Delhi	s	26	79
New York*	s	16	61
Nice	s	19	66
Oslo*	c	13	55
Paris	s	16	61
Peking	s	19	66
Perth	c	18	64
Prague	s	9	48
Reykjavik	s	0	32
Rhodes	f	19	66
Riyadh	s	30	86
Rio de Jan	f	25	79

		C	F
Rome	s	20	[illegible]
Salzburg	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sao Paulo*	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
S Francisco*	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santiago*	c	24	[illegible]
Seoul	c	14	[illegible]
Singapore	f	31	[illegible]
Stockholm	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strasbourg	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sydney	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tangier	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tel Aviv	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenerife	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tokyo	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto*	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tunis	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valencia	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vancouver*	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Venice	f	16	[illegible]
Vienna	fg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warsaw	s	14	[illegible]
Washington	-	-	-
Wellington*	-	-	-
Zurich	fg	[illegible]	[illegible]

* denotes Tuesdays figures are latest available

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